ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, June 20, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and ten years' anniversary insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureaux, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for first line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BALL.—On June 18, 1930, at Engadine, Woodside-avenue, Walton-on-Thames, to BETTY, wife of R. WILFRID BALL—a daughter.

BIRDWOOD.—On June 8, 1930, at Quetta, to LOUISE, wife of CAPTAIN F. T. BIRDWOOD, The Sikh Regiment—a daughter.

CATFORD.—On June 19, 1930, at Glenerye, Wallington, to MURIEL (née Sayer), the wife of WALTER A. CATFORD—a son.

CUTBUSH.—On June 18, 1930, at Kerri, Arkley, Barnet, to IVA (née Symmons), wife of PATRICK CUTBUSH, A.R.I.B.A.—a daughter (SONIA).

DOWLING.—On June 18, 1930, at "Mayfield," Stockton, Heath, Cheshire, to JUNIE, wife of RICHARD BRANDON DOWLING—a son.

ELWES.—On June 18, 1930, at 8, Devonshire-place, W.1, to BARBARA, wife of GUY ELWES—a daughter.

FULLER.—On June 18, 1930, at a nursing home, London, to ELIZABETH MARY, wife of DR. RADBURNE FULLER, of Treliva, Perranporth, Cornwall—a son.

GIACHINO.—On June 13, 1930, at "Cranworth," Dorcis-avenue, Bexleyheath, to DORIS KATHLEEN (née Hubbard), wife of CYRIL A. GIACHINO—a daughter.

GOSLETT.—On June 19, 1930, at 1, Campden Hill-square, W.8, to RHETTA, wife of RAYMOND GOSLETT—a daughter (GILLIAN MARY).

GREEN.—On June 18, 1930, at "Wickham," Falmouth, to HIRA (née Monier-Williams), wife of GEORGE GREEN—a son.

HARRIS.—On June 18, 1930, at 41, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, W.14, to PEGGY, the wife of HERBERT T. HARRIS—a daughter.

HILDESTON.—On June 19, 1930, at Barham Manor, near Ipswich, to GRACE, wife of CAPTAIN W. H. HILDESTON, R.A.—a son.

JUDAH.—On June 17, 1930, at 2, Hungerford-street, Calcutta, to IVY (née Meyer), wife of N. J. JUDAH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.—a son.

MOORHEAD.—On June 17, 1930, at Hillside, Lichfield, to LILLIAN, wife of CAPT. W. B. MOORHEAD, The King's Regt.—a daughter.

RICHARDSON.—On June 17, 1930, at Wheelbirks, Stocksfield, to MERIL, wife of COLIN S. RICHARDSON—a daughter.

SANDERS.—On June 17, 1930, at Streatham Manor, to JEAN (née Kirk), the wife of STEWART SANDERS, Thurlow Towers, Streatham, S.W.16—a daughter (ANN JEAN).

SPRANGER.—On June 18, 1930, to GWENDOLEN, wife of JOHN ALFRED SPRANGER, of 4, Via Michell, Florence, Italy—a daughter.

TULLOH.—On June 17, 1930, at 15, Osborne-terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to DR. and MRS. P. H. TULLOH (ELSIE, née Earle)—a son.

MARRIAGES

ABBOTT : JOHNSON.—On June 14, 1930, at Chalfont St. Peter Parish Church, by the Rev. C. A. Whittington, CLIFFORD HANSON, elder son of MR. P. H. ABBOTT, of "Chilterne," Gerrards Cross, to EDNA GRAY, only daughter of MR. and MRS. A. H. JOHNSON, of Springfield, Gerrards Cross.

BAKER : SCOTT.—On June 13, 1930, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, PERCY M. BAKER, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.I.P.E., to MARJORIE SCOTT, youngest daughter of the late David Andrew Scott, S.S.C., J.P., of Edinburgh.

BROGDEN : BLACKSHAW.—On June 17, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Harlow, by the Rev. Canon Noel Paterson, Rector of Shelbury, Worcs, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Snell, Vicar of Littlehampton, and the Rev. H. Bothamley, Vicar of the Parish, T. W. E. BROGDEN, only son of the late T. J. H. Brogden, of Spalding, Lincs, and the late Mrs. W. J. Neill, of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, to JOAN MARY, youngest daughter of MR. and MRS. J. F. BLACKSHAW, of Restormel, Harlow, Essex.

COVENTRY : CUMBERBATCH.—On June 19, 1930, at the Friends' Meeting House, Thakeham, Roy Courtney, of Fiesole, Italy, to MARGARET ADA, daughter of the late EDWARD CARLTON CUMBERBATCH, of Farnborough, Hants.

GRANT : KYD.—On June 18, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Broughty Ferry, by the Rev. James Lumsden, B.D., Ratho, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Conn, B.D., St. Andrew's, ALISTAIR GLENNIE GRANT, younger son of MRS. ERSKET GRANT, Red Court, Broughty Ferry, to MARY ANDERSON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. KYD, Rockhill, Broughty Ferry.

HILTON : HUNT.—On June 18, 1930, at St. Joseph's Church, Highgate-hill, SAMUEL HILTON to GLADYS MURIEL HUNT.

KILPATRICK : BLAIR.—On June 17, 1930, at the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Canon A. E. Laurie, D.D., Rector of Old St. Paul's, and the Rev. J. V. C. Bruce, Rector of St. John's, Princes-street, JOHN WALTER KILPATRICK to JEAN, daughter of MR. and MRS. E. K. BLAIR, 29, Chester-street, Edinburgh.

MADILL : PANCKRIDGE.—On June 12, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Petersfield, SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. M. MADILL, R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Madill, Garvagh, Co. Londonderry, to MARY, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. PANCKRIDGE, Petersfield, Hants.

SMITH : WALLACE.—On June 18, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tring, Essendon, by the Rector, the Rev. G. F. Baxter, M.A., ALBERT EDWARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. JABEZ SMITH, of Bridgnorth, to CHRISTINA STEVEN, daughter of Mr. S. WALLACE, J.P., C.C., and of Mrs. Wallace, of Redwell Park Farm, Hatfield, Herts.

SPERAL : TURELLI.—On June 18, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, CHARLES JAMES SPERER, of Colombo, to KATHERINE LOUISA TRELOAR. (Australasian papers please copy.)

WILKINSON : BIRCH REYNARDSON.—On June 18, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Thursley, Surrey, ALAN FREDERICK LAWDEN, eldest son of MR. and MRS. CHARLES WILKINSON, of Ardanoir, Foynes, County Limerick, to EVELYN DOROTHEA, only child of MR. and MRS. AUBREY H. BIRCH REYNARDSON, of 84, Woodside, Wimbledon.

SILVER WEDDING

GRAY : DOLBY.—On June 20, 1905, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. J. A. Jamieson, the Rev. WM. J. GRAY to FLORENCE JESSIE DOLBY.

DEATHS

ANDERTON.—On June 18, 1930, at Wanstead, FLORENCE ANNIE, dearly loved wife of P. B. ANDERTON. Funeral City of London Cemetery, Ilford, on Monday, at 12.

BARBOUR.—On June 19, 1930, at Balavoulin, Pitlochry, CHARLOTTE RACHEL FOWLER, widow of the Rev. ROBERT W. BARBOUR, in her 74th year. Funeral at Bonskeid, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

BELLOT.—On June 18, 1930, at her residence, 10, Adelaide-road, Leamington, AMY FRANCES EGERTON BELLOT, daughter of the late William Henry Bellot. Funeral at All Saints' Cemetery, Leamington, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

BLACK.—On June 16, 1930, in India, result of motor accident, FREDERICK RANDAL JAMES, Captain, the Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late CAPTAIN BLACK, of Balgowan, and of Mrs. Black, Keillour Castle, Perth.

BOYD.—On Sunday, June 15, 1930, of illness contracted on active service, COMMANDER JAMES L. BOYD, D.S.O., R.N., of Glendeuglie, Glenfarg, Perthshire. Funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday), from Glendeuglie House, Glenfarg, at 2.30. A memorial service will be held on Monday next at Holy Trinity, Sloane-square (time will be announced on Saturday).

BROWN.—On June 18, 1930, at 1, Rosslyn-court, Ornan-road, Hampstead, LOUISA BROWN (née Keatley), dearly loved wife of Edward Brown, in her 79th year.

BROWNLESS.—On June 18, 1930, at Whorlton Grange, Barnard Castle, KATHERINE ELIZABETH BROWNLESS. Funeral at Whorlton to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m.

BUNNY.—On June 19, 1930, at 39, Langham-mansions, S.W., COLONEL FREDERIC BRICE BUNNY, late Colonel in the Royal Artillery, second son of the late General A. C. Bunny, C.B., and grandson of the late Rev. Bunny, of Speen, Newbury, Berks. Memorial service at 12 o'clock on Monday, June 23, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington High-street. Cremation at Golders Green, 11 o'clock Monday, June 23. Flowers to Langham-mansions.

BUSH.—On June 19, 1930, at 42, Bickerton-road, Highgate, N.19, FANNY ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. JAMES BUSH, of Ulverston. Cremation.

CARDEN.—On June 19, 1930, at 28, Warwick-avenue, W.9, MARY GERTRUDE CARDEN, O.B.E., widow of Major-General George Carden, late Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 80. Funeral arrangements later.

DESMOND.—On June 18, 1930, at Boldre, Hants, HARRIET ELIZABETH, widow of DANIEL DESMOND. No flowers.

DOUGLAS-WILLAN.—On June 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London, CHARLES WILLIAM DOUGLAS-WILLAN, eldest son of the late Thomas William Douglas-Willan, and grandson of Colonel Douglas-Willan, of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex.

GATTIE.—On June 18, 1930, GEORGINA GATTIE, of 52, Compton-avenue, Brighton, daughter of the late George Bing Gattie.

GOWER.—On June 16, 1930, at a nursing home in Scotland, ARTHUR FREDERICK, the beloved husband of EDITH GOWER, of 97, Endlebury-road, Chingford. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon, Chingford Cemetery.

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HERBERT.—On June 19, 1930, at 94, Dartmouth-road, N.W.2, KATE, the beloved wife of JOHN HERBERT, in her 68th year. Funeral at Jewish Cemetery, Hoop-lane, Golders Green, to-day (Friday), at 11 o'clock. Prayers at 10 o'clock. Flowers to Sloane, 8 o'clock.

HILL.—On June 19, 1930, at Tollesbury, Essex, JULIA, dearly beloved wife of KENNETH HILL. Cremation 10.30 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), at Ipswich Crematorium. Ashes to be interred later at Seaton Carew, Co. Durham.

HODGSON.—On June 18, 1930, after a long and painful illness, at 66, Elm Bank-gardens, Barnes, OSCAR WESTON HODGSON.

DEATHS (continued)

ILLINGWORTH.—On June 19, 1930, at a nursing home, ANNIE ELIZABETH, BARONESS ILLINGWORTH, of Denton. Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Burial at R.C. Kensal Green Cemetery.—R.I.P.

KELLEY.—On June 17, 1930, WILLIAM KELLEY, director of Phillips, Mills and Company, Ltd., late of the India Office. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, at 3 p.m., to-day (Friday).

KEPPEL.—On June 18, 1930, at Shuxborough, Stafford, LIEUT.-COL. ARNOLD RAMSAY KEPPEL, late of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Funeral at Great Haywood Church, near Stafford, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. Train Euston, 10.35, to Stafford, returning from Stafford 4.4 p.m.

LARGE.—On June 14, 1930, at Kelvin House, Ramsgate, ROBERT SHEPPARD LARGE, aged 76 years.

MARNO.—On June 18, 1930, at Wrexham, suddenly, CAPTAIN C. L. V. MARNO, of 11, Sloane-avenue, elder son of the late A. J. M. Marno and Mrs. L. Marno. Service at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, 1 p.m., Monday next.

McKAY.—On June 18, 1930, in London, following an operation, ELIZABETH (LILY) (née Stevenson), the dearly loved wife of ERNEST K. MCKAY, of 4, Kings Hall-road, Beckenham, Kent.

McMURRAY.—On June 18, 1930, suddenly, at Woodham House, Horsell, Woking, ELIZABETH ELEANOR, beloved wife of JAMES MCMURRAY. Funeral at Brookwood, 11.15 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). Train leaves Waterloo, 10.4, arrives Brookwood, 10.53.

MEALE.—On June 18, 1930, suddenly, at St. Mary's, Hatch End, Middlesex, MAY BLANCHE, the beloved wife of ARTHUR MEALE.

MONTAGUE.—On June 14, 1930, VIOLET EMILY MONTAGUE, of Broom Hill, near Barnstaple, widow of John Montbermer Montague, aged 63.

NEWILL.—On June 12, 1930, at Malvern Link, ROSA JANE NEWILL (SISTER JANE, C.H.N.), aged 75.

NITSCHKE.—On June 17, 1930, at 18, Burnham-court, London, ANNA MARIA PRINCE, wife of RICHARD C. W. NITSCHKE, and daughter of the late Dr. Whittell, M.D., of South Australia.

PENNY.—On June 18, 1930, after a short illness, ALICE PENNY, of "Glencoe," Cavendish-road, Sutton, Surrey, in her 77th year. Funeral at Sutton Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. Flowers to Amos Reynolds, Limited, High-street, Sutton. R.I.P.

PHILLIPS.—On June 18, 1930, at The Retreat, Downham Market, JEAN, the wife of RAYMOND PHILLIPS. Funeral at Stow Church, near Downham, Monday, June 23, 2.45 p.m.

SHAFTO.—On June 19, 1930, at a London nursing home, THOMAS ALFRED, beloved husband of FLORENCE SHAFTO, late of Perth, Western Australia. Funeral service, St. Marylebone Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. (Australian papers, please copy.)

TAYLOR.—On June 16, 1930, at The White House, Creeksea, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER WILLIAM TAYLOR, The Queen's Regiment, aged 68. The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), at 2.15 p.m., from The White House, Creeksea, for Creeksea Church.

VICKERY.—On June 18, 1930, at his residence, Ballywilliam, Kinsale, Co. Cork, GEORGE VICKERY, M.D., M.Ch., son of the late Samuel Vickery, of Skibbereen, in his 86th year.

WERGE.—On June 18, 1930, at Littlewold, Broadstairs, ALICE MARGARET, daughter of the late REV. JOHN INGALL WERGE, late Rector of Somersal, Derbyshire, aged 87. Funeral Service at Holy Trinity Church at 2.30 on Monday, June 23, and Burial at St. Peter's Cemetery, Broadstairs.

WILSON.—On June 11, 1930, suddenly, at Repton, Westmount, Montreal, Canada, PERCY BATEMAN WILSON, of London, in his 64th year.

WILSON.—On June 17, 1930, at 1, Henrietta Villas, Bath, CHRISTINA HOPE, widow of ABRAHAM WILSON, J.P., of Newry, Ireland, and daughter of the late Major Randle Lawrie, 11th Hussars.

WRIGHT.—On June 19, 1930, at 24, Ardilaun-road, Highbury, LYDIA MARIA WRIGHT, in her 85th year. Funeral (Monday), Abney Park Cemetery, 12.45 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ALDRIDGE.—In dearest treasured memory of my most beloved son RAF. LIEUTENANT RAYMOND ARTHUR ALDRIDGE, R.N., H.M.S. Hermes, killed whilst flying at Wei-hai-Wei on June 20, 1928, aged 27 years.—MUMMIE.

JONES.—In proud memory of LOUIS SOMERSET GUERET JONES ("TOBY"), 2nd Lieut., 1st Monmouthshire Regt., only and dearly beloved son of the late Mr. W. Southwell Jones and Mrs. Jones, who, after nearly 13 months' service in France, died on June 20, 1917, of wounds received during the previous night before Lens, aged 19 years and five months.—MOTHER AND SISTER, with ever-increasing love.

MOMBER.—In loving memory of MAJOR EDWARD MOMBER, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., died in Flanders, June 20, 1917.

NEELY.—To the dear memory of our sons, CLIVE, 2nd Lieut., 6th Loyal North Lancs, died June 20, 1916, Mesopotamia; HUGH, 2nd Lieut., 1st Suffolks, died April 25, 1915, Ypres. R.I.P.

ABBOTT.—In loving and affectionate remembrance of ALBERT JAMES ABBOTT, who died suddenly in London, June 20, 1929.—LOU, OLGA, FRED.

ABBOTT.—In loving and constant remembrance of ALBERT JAMES ABBOTT, who died on June 20, 1929.

BALDRY.—In ever-loving memory of my darling wife, HELEN MOSKA, who fell asleep June 17, 1923. "Until the day break."—EDGAR G. BALDRY.

BOOTH.—To the dear memory of HORACE GEORGE CYPRIAN BOOTH, who died June 20, 1925.—ETHEL.

FAYELL.—Died June 20, 1930, SAMUEL FAYELL, Co-Founder of Mill Hill School, 1807; Member of the Court of Common Council, aged 70. Buried in Bunhill Fields, City-road.

GILMORE.—In undying memory of Mother, June 20, 1929.

"Just a tear in silence falling,
And a yearning just for you."

—DOROTHY.

GLANVILLE.—In loving memory of FRANCES GUENEVERE, the dearly loved wife of BRIG.-GEN. F. GLANVILLE, who passed over on June 20, 1925.

HUSSEY.—In ever-living memory of W. C. H., who passed to the higher life June 20, 1929.

LEMON.—In loving memory of a beloved husband and father, ERNEST H. LEMON, June 20, 1924.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

NOBLE.—In loving and constant memory of our mother, MARION NOBLE, who died on June 20, 1926.

TOOGOOD.—In beloved memory of ALEXANDER CECIL HENRY, 2nd Lieut., 1st Hampshireshire Regt., murdered by Irish rebels, June 20, 1921.

WHELER.—To the memory of our dear mother, ALICE LILIAN WHELER, who passed away June 20, 1927.

JAS. SHOOLBRED and Co., Tottenham Court-road, London, W., CONDUCT FUNERALS throughout in Town and Country. Private Mortuary Chapel. Valuations for Probate. Cremations. Monumental Work. Inquiries for Families and Servants.—Tele., SHOOLBRED, London. Phone, Museum 4000.

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PERSONAL

MARIE.—60 Sat. 25th very uncertain flowers still smile always 3 words.—Georges.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST from 25, Parkside, Knightsbridge, a SMALL GREY PARROT with pink and yellow cheeks. Reward to anyone returning same to 25, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

LOST: handsome REWARD: Long GREY SQUIRREL FUR SCARF, at Duke of York's Theatre night 16th June.—Communicate Flat 9, Harewood Court, Hanover-square. Mayfair 0441.

OLD HARROVIANS.—The TRIENNIAL DINNER will take place on Thursday, July 10th, at the Savoy Hotel. Tickets 21s. Please apply early to J. H. Stogdon, Wyndham Lodge, Harrow.

BROMSGROVE SCHOOL COMMEMORATION, THURSDAY, June 26th.—The Speaker, at 2.45, in Hall, will be the Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart. Old Bromsgrovian Cricket Match, 3.45. O.B.'s wishing to attend are asked to write to their House Masters.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR NAVAL and MARINE OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.—The NINETIETH ANNUAL MEETING of FRIENDS and SUBSCRIBERS will take place at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, at noon on Monday, June 23rd, when the Chair will be taken by Admiral Sir Osmond De B. Brock, G.C.B.

THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL'S BROADCAST APPEAL by the B

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

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MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
†‡Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Pitts	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Rancbi ..	16,800	Brooke	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Nalders ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Ballarat ..	13,000	Cotching	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Nalders ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	July 18	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashmir ..	9,000	Hallatlaw	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sodell	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†‡TREKIEVE ..	5,244	—	—	June 21
*‡BURDWAN ..	6,000	July 2	July 5	July 18
‡A STEAMER ..	—	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2
*‡MUNDRA ..	7,375	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23

* Cargo Steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.
¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MASHOBRA ..	8,324	—	June 21	June 28
†MANDALA ..	8,246	June 25	July 5	July 12
†MANELA ..	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26
MERKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MALOJA ..	8,900	—	June 25	July 4	July 12
†MOMBASA ..	9,079	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	July 26	Aug. 6	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.

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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

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ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 4	—
*†BALLARAT ..	13,000	July 11	—
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	—
†BARROSA ..	13,000	Aug. 2	—

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Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	18,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	20,000	July 26	July 31	July 27
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of York ..	7,844	July 5	Calcutta
sCity of Baroda ..	7,129	July 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Hong Kong ..	9,678	July 19	Colombo
City of Benares ..	6,984	July 23	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles. (b) Calls Port Sudan.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

City of Lancaster	5,040	June 26	Malta and Alexandria.
Manchurian ..	2,500	July 3	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	July 19	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
Trafford Hall ..	3,321	Aug. 16	E. London, Natal.

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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

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CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGERS .. .. June 27 and July 11 SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Lac. DE LAGLE .. .. June 28 and July 11 CHAMBORD
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. .. July 1 and July 15 T. GAUTIER
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PIERRE LOTI .. .. June 24 and July 7 CHAMPOLLION
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Shropshire ..	11,000	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire ..	15,000	July 25	Aug. 1
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16

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MAURETANIA - JUNE 21

†CARONIA .. June 21 AQUITANIA .. June 28
† Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

***LACONIA - - JUNE 21**

†SCYTHIA .. June 28 *SAMARIA .. July 5
† Via Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - JUNE 21

*AUSONIA .. June 28 AURANIA .. July 5
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - JUNE 20

‡LETITIA .. .. June 28 ANDANIA .. July 4
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

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Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., June 21	Adriatic ..	Sat., July 5
†(2)Britannic	Sat., June 28	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., July 12

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

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RATES.

Cabin ..	from £33	15 0
Tourist Third Cabin ..	23	0 0
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LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., June 27	Laurentic ..	Fri., July 11
Albertic ..	Fri., July 4	Doric ..	Fri., July 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. Sat., June 28
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Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., June 20

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(5) Lapland .. .. .. June 28

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(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., July 5
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(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

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TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 21,281 tons ..	..	June 12 July 9
*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.		

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REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
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"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

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"BOCHAMBEAU" (c)	June 21	June 27
"FRANCE" (c)	June 21	July 1
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 26	July 2

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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)

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*S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. .. June 28
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. July 6
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO .. .. .. Aug. 18

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TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

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S.S. JAN PIETERSZOON COEN .. .. 3rd July
S.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. .. 17th July
For full particulars and accommodation apply to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

NEW YORK.

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SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

July 4 from GENOA ..		"CONTE BIANCAMANO"
" 11 " NAPLES ..		
" 14 " GIBRALTAR ..		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 19. Oct. 3.

July 11 from GENOA ..		"ROMA"
" 12 " NAPLES ..		
" 14 " GIBRALTAR ..		N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 8, Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26. Oct. 17.

July 15 from TRIESTE ..		"VULCANIA"
" 16 " NAPLES ..		
" 18 " MARSEILLES ..		COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: July 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
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32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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Regular Services to India.

EGYPT	From Trieste.	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE		Thursdays
PALESTINE		Fortnightly on ..
INDIA		Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
(from Genoa)		Every 4th Friday } Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

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Special reduced summer rates to MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, PERU,
BERMUDA, Via PANAMA CANAL,
HAVANA, France, Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

SPECIAL CRUISE BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

TO
OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINGFORS, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (for BERLIN), &c., from BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 15.
22 Days .. Fares, 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	June 20	June 28	June 30
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	June 21
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	June 28
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 5

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.)	June 20
MONTCALM	June 26
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	June 27
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	July 4

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MELITA .. June 21 DUCHESS OF YORK June 28

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..	July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	July 12
EMPRESS OF CHINA (via Honolulu) ..	Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer at Liverpool ..	July 25

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamers.
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. July 23 NIAGARA .. Aug. 20
Where travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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For interesting illustrated booklets describing glorious Tours in Canada from 19 days to 7 weeks.

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4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:

SARPEDON ..	21 June	ANCHISES ..	3 Sept
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	AUTOLYCUS ..	13 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

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HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES

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"ARANDORA STAR."

"Britain's Dream Ship."
To NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
July 5th, 13 days. July 19th, 20 days.
Aug. 9th, 13 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
Sept. 19th, 24 days.
Oct. 14th, 24 days. Nov. 5th, 18 days.
Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming Pool. Louis XIV. accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
No other liner affords has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
For further details see advertisement on page 19.
Early booking secures preference in accommodation.
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TO
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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

	From	
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th JULY
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(1) First Class only.

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*SAXON	—	June 20
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	June 26	—
†ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	June 27
†WALMER CASTLE ..	Via Madeira.	July 4

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Aug. 6

Fares from £38 to £52.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First class fare from £35) .. June 21
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) .. June 28

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM
Next sailing .. .. .. 30,000 tons
.. .. .. July 5

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*MAASDAM .. June 21 *SPAARNDAM July 19
*From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. (Gerr. 5446), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "STUYVESANT"	June 21
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 5
S.S. "VAN RENNSELAER"	July 19

DOVER TO ROTTERDAM SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	June 21
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	July 19
S.S. "RICKERIE"	Aug. 2

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pths. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.)

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SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
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32 Days' round Trip from £55 inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR" }	From	10	JULY
"ALMEDA STAR" }	London	24	JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	and	14	AUG.
"AVELONA STAR" }	Boulogne	28	AUG.

NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIREC

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground; 2mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. 'Phone, Abercorn 2182.

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AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Luxuriously FURNISHED ROOM, ground floor; running water, electric fire, griller; 35s. (delightful house; every convenience. Telerhone, Flax. 6900.—30, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square. 30 omnibus to The Grove, Boltons.

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BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE with own bath, vacant now. Also few nice rooms, constant hot water, attendance, breakfast.—Sloane 6785.

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BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining (5 exclusive residential quarter; own 'phone; meals served in own rooms as required.—'Phone, Kens. 5745.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

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Twenty minutes Victoria, Charing Cross; comfortable; good catering; personal supervision. From 2½gns. 'Phone, Ravensbourne 0273.

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DELIGHTFUL GUEST HOUSE, rural surroundings; 20 minutes City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room. Moderate terms.—" Montclair, Beckenham. 'Phone, Bec. 2138.

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EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of leisure and responsibility finding the joys of comfortable housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

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AT

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 16s. 6d. daily); Continental, table d'hôte breakfast, baths, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TER., W.2.

SERVICE ROOMS from 2gns., including breakfast, baths; running hot and cold water, gas fires, baths, 'phones all floors; dinners. Park 1632.

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SERVICE CHAMBERS. One, two, or three-room Suites; running hot and cold water in all rooms; four bath rooms; entirely redecorated. Furnished by Hamptons and Maples, everything new. Valeting and mending arranged for. Terms from 2 to 5gns. per week inclusive of electric light and plain breakfast.—Resident Owner, 12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

SITTING and BED ROOM to be LET; well furnished; electric light, gas fires, bath, constant hot water; meals served as required; 3 minutes Victoria.—66, Ebury-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 8513.)

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BICKLEY, KENT.

TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A Charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards; West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

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SPLENDID ROOMS with BOARD and full service at low terms.—Call THE QUEEN'S RESIDENTIAL CHURCH-ROAD, UPPER NORWOOD, S.E. (Station, Crystal Palace); lovely situation, 400 feet above sea level; five acres gardens with tennis courts, &c.

TO be LET, near HOLLAND PARK, newly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with partial board. Comfort, cleanliness, every consideration. 'Phone, bath. Terms from 38s. 6d.—Write Box 02357, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLAT/LETS, newly decorated; service and catering optional; 15s. to 26s. per week.—19, Cheniston-gardens; minute High-street, Kensington.

UNFURNISHED.—Large front, redecorated ROOM, balcony; first floor; constant hot water; restaurant.—Inverness-chambers, 17, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

VICTORIA.

Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 5357.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Queensway; 5 minutes Tube and Metropole; three stout hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

WELL-FURNISHED SUITE, newly decorated; two bed rooms, bath, sitting room; excellent service, food.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52 NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Tubes and buses to all parts, close Olympia, tennis, bridge; en pension from 2gns. Park 6497.

25, Metro.

LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2, near Park; Tube, highly recommended; richly Furnished; hot and cold water; catering as desired. Park 2795.

HANOVER HOUSE,

37, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, hot and cold water, central heating, gas fires, from 2gns. with breakfast, baths, service; four minutes Gloucester road Station. Western 2841.

46, BEAUFORT-GARDENS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, one minute from Harrods.—To be LET, SERVICE SUITE, Furnished, for short or long period; two bed rooms (one double), sitting room, and private bath room; constant hot water; 'phone; 2 G.P.O. telephones; lift; renowned cuisine; 11½gns. per week. Also one or two bed rooms to be let separately. 'Phone, Sloane 2206

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55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.—BED and BREAKFAST in quiet, superior town mansion, newly furnished by Maples; one minute bus and tube, eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold, divans, gas fires; terms 27s. 6d., large double 2 guineas; meals as desired. (Park 9846.)

W.4 (CHISWICK).—FURNISHED CHAMBERS in charming old-world house overlooking river; first floor; use bath room; service as required; mooring rights, use garden; near tennis and golf.—White Box 4093, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Chiswick 0160.

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ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

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PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION. LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

A MARRIED COUPLE, Dutch gentlepeople, offer good terms for 3 or summer months, furnished, where they will have a COMFORTABLE ROOM and good plain food; London or near.—All Souls' Association, 2 and 3, All Souls'-place, London, W.1. (Agents.)

GERMAN TEACHER wants STAY as single PAYING GUEST with educated family in or near South Kensington (London) for five-six weeks.—Write, instantly, stating terms, to Mr. H. Lück, Helgoland, Germany.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED, with service and board, between Victoria and Hammersmith, SITTING ROOM, TWO LARGE BED ROOMS, and bath room with constant hot water.—Write Box B.376. The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ALDEBURGH-on-SEA, Suffolk.—PAYING GUESTS welcomed at the Vicarage; excellent house and garden, own tennis court; near sea and golf links.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds. 100 yards sea, central for everything.

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Hot and cold running water bed rooms; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; tennis; garage. From 3½gns. 'Phone 5409. Station: Bournemouth Central.

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BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of THE TIMES. —For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smiths' Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

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THE RIPLEY,

CLIFTONVILLE, Ethelbert-road; min. sea; liberal catering, hot lunch; July, Sept. 2½gns., Aug. 3gns.

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DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester.

DOVEDALE, DERBYSHIRE. — Board-residence Farmhouse, near River Dove; own dairy and produce; bath.—Mrs. Peach, Birdsgrove, Ashbourne.

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FARMHOUSE, APARTMENTS, SOUTH DEVON Coast; three-hour bed rooms, two sitting rooms; board optional.—Lamacraft Farm, Hallsands, near Kingsbridge, South Devon.

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A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL "HARCOURT HOUSE," FRIMLEY-ROAD; beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate; garages. 'Phone 908. Resident Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE, ST. OLAVES, TRINITY-CRESCENT; close Leas and sea; hot and cold water in rooms; central heating; tennis; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive tariff.

GARDEN VILLAGE by Sea, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED; 2½ to 3½ guineas per week; tennis, bathing, &c.—Write Box K.592, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box S.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

HARLECH, MERIONETHSHIRE.—APARTMENTS, near sea, golf; good cooking and every convenience. —Bevers, Brynsaeson.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close sea, church and station; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—D., Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, well furnished, facing sea and lawns; hot and cold in all bed rooms; excellent cuisine.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace, or apply Office, Third Floor, 64, London-wall, E.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—The GROSVENOR. Minute sea front, finest position. First class every detail. Magnificent lounge. Recommended comfort, cuisine. R.A.C. 'Ph. 65.

LADY DESIRES PAYING GUEST in own house at Cooden; tele.; garage; hot and cold water in bed rooms; inclusive charge.—Write Box J.257, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, charming house; garden; tennis; near Station, sea, Downs, garage; from 2½gns.—Stead, Colver House.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Good ACCOMMODATION for CHILDREN with nurses or guardians; near sea; good garden.—Lovegrove, Roxwell, Norfolk-road. 'Phone 157.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

OXFORD.—Lady RECEIVES STUDENTS or GUESTS in her private house; good opportunity for learning English.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

PINNER.—GUESTS RECEIVED secluded Country Mansion, seven acres grounds; liberal table; tennis, golf course, and riding school adjoining; inclusive terms, 3gns.—Woodhall Towers. 'Phone, Hatch End 121.

ROTTINGDEAN, near Brighton.—NEWICK HOUSE, on cliffs, facing sea. Downs behind; large garden; separate tables; gas fires in bed rooms; ideal for holidays. Rottingdean 9185.

SUSSEX.—FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE; indoor sanitation; company's water; lovely country; near bus route to Tunbridge Wells.—Churchsettle Farm, Wadhurst.

THE SUNTRAP, SUSSEX COAST.—VACANCIES for SUMMER. Every form of amusement catered for; covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (one mile distant); excellent cuisine; en pension from 3½ guineas weekly.—Apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

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WONDERFUL AIR, 500ft. up; exceptional food and comforts; tennis, golf; large sunny garden; London 36 minutes; moderate.—" Hydro," Residential, Caterham.

YOUNG COUPLE TAKEN house, Angmering-on-Sea, July, have one spare double room; another cheerful couple wanted.—Write Box J.263, The Times, E.C.4.

14TH CENTURY MANOR FARM, UPPER QUINTON, GLOS.; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; bracing; ideal for quiet rest; every comfort.

WANTED

WANTED, August, at FARM on SOUTH COAST, TWO SITTING ROOMS and FOUR BED ROOMS, with board.—Derbyshire, 7, Robin-grove, West Hill, Highgate, N.6.

YOUNG PROFESSOR at University of Berne wishes to spend his vacation of five weeks (from middle July) at the seaside, in a refined intellectual family, as PAYING GUEST; in order to improve his English; references desired and given.—Apply to Mons. Henri Borle, D.L., 55, Jubilämmstrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On parle français.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for a POSITION in the Audit department of a STEWARD at Queen's Hospital, Sidcup. Candidates must have had previous experience as an officer under local government or New Law administration in duties similar to those of a steward. The provisional commencing salary of the position is £450 a year (subject to review).

Application forms containing full details obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned not later than 27th June, 1930.—By order of the Council,

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.

HOSPITALS SERVICE.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS from fully qualified medical practitioners for APPOINTMENT to POSITIONS at the UNDERMENTIONED HOSPITALS. Candidates must have had previous residential hospital experience. Residential accommodation is available only for the persons appointed. The persons appointed will be required to carry out such duties as may be assigned by the medical superintendents, and should occasion arise, to assist at any of the other establishments or in the general districts under the control of the London County Council.

(a) COLINDALE HOSPITAL, Hendon, N.W.9 (advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis).—SENIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Commencing salary £650 a year. Candidates must have had previous experience at a hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis.

(b) LANBETH HOSPITAL, Brook-street, Renfrew-road, S.E.11.—JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary £200 a year with, if non-resident, an allowance of £125 a year in lieu of lodging and 1,500 meals when on duty; if resident, £125 of these being valued for superannuation purposes at £25 a year.

(c) LEWISHAM HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E.13.—ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER; special experience in midwifery desirable. Salary £300 a year with board, lodging and laundry.

(d) WEST END HOSPITAL, Hampstead, N.W.3.—JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary £200 a year with board, lodging and laundry.

(e) ST. MARYLEBONE HOSPITAL, St. Charles-square, Ladbroke-grove, W.10.—SECOND ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Commencing salary £300 a year, with board, lodging and laundry.

(f) BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, Cambridge-road, E.2.—ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. £400 a year with board, lodging and laundry.

The salaries and conditions of employment in each case are provisional and are subject to review by the Council.

In the case of women, marriage terminates contract of service.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health (Staff Division), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed, and the form be returned by 3rd July, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

Candidates desiring to apply for more than one appointment must send in a separate form of application in respect of each appointment, and further particulars as to the nature and scope of the duties at the individual hospitals should be addressed to the medical superintendents of the hospitals concerned.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY of MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the newly created CHAIR of PROFESSOR of HYGIENE. Applicants must be of University standing, preferably with at least ten years' experience of Public Health work, preferably in a Tropical country. Candidates must have a recognised University degree in medicine, preferably a qualification in Tropical Medicine and Hyriene. They must have held a post in a recognised institute.

The duties of the professor will include a course of instruction to Undergraduates and a Post-graduate course for the Diploma of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. He will also conduct research work. The minimum time required is five years.

The salary offered is £E.1,500 (approximately £1,538) a year, and the appointment will be on contract for three years, after which it may be renewed for a further period not exceeding five years.

One month's salary will be paid in lieu of travelling expenses if the successful applicant is resident in Europe.

If an official of the Egyptian Government is selected for the post he will not receive the advertised salary unless the sanction of the Egyptian Government is obtained.

Applications, with copies of Published Research and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Egyptian University, Cairo, so as to be received by him not later than September 20th, 1930.

Further details may be secured by application to the Dean.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for teaching Commercial Subjects in the Intermediate Schools of Commerce.

Applicants must possess a Commercial University Degree (preferably with Honours) and some experience of teaching.

The salary offered is £E.450 a year for applicants with at least two years' experience, and £E.415 for applicants with less experience in secondary schools.

The appointments are on contract for five years, and renewable at the end of that time.

Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY of MEDICINE, DENTAL SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of LECTURER in DENTAL SURGERY and Assistant Dental Surgeon in the Dental School, Cairo. The duties will be instructional and clinical.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing the L.D.S., R.C.S., England.

The appointment will be on contract for three years at a salary of £E.480 (approximately £492) a year, and private practice is allowed.

One month's salary will be paid in lieu of travelling expenses if the successful applicant is resident in Europe.

Applications, with details of experience and copies of recent testimonials, should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Kasr-El-Aini, Cairo, so as to reach him not later than September 20th, 1930.

ROYAL LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S ORPHAN INSTITUTION

300 Boys and Girls.

REQUIRED.—Full-time CHAPLAIN, Church of England (no extremes); married, aged 35 to 40; duties include chapel services, visit seamen's widows, administer extensive outdoor relief. Salary £400 per annum, with house and garden free of rates and taxes.—Applications with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary, 9, Oriel Chambers, 14, Water-street, Liverpool.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.1.

OFFICE of ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.—Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to ELECT an ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN to this Hospital.

Candidates, who must be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, are required to lodge 50 copies of their applications and testimonials with the undersigned on or before Friday, 4th July, 1930.

THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.

13th June, 1930.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.1.

OFFICE of SURGEON to the THROAT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to ELECT a SURGEON to the THROAT DEPARTMENT of this Hospital.

Candidates are required to lodge 50 copies of their applications and testimonials with the undersigned (from whom particulars as to qualifications for the office can be obtained) on or before Friday, 4th July, 1930.

THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.

13th June, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE.

CHAIR of JURISPRUDENCE.

The Agent-General for Victoria, Victoria House, Melbourne-place, Strand, London, W.C.2, has received cabled advice from the University of Melbourne that APPLICATIONS are shortly to be invited by him for the ABOVE PROFESSORSHIP.

The salary attached to the appointment is £1,300 per annum, and duties commence in March, 1931.

Full particulars will be available in London about the middle of July and will then be issued to candidates by the Agent-General, with whom applications for the position must be lodged on or before the 1st October, 1930.

POST FILLED

BOX N.1151, The Times, June 18, 19, 20.—Applicants are advised that the post advertised has been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN opportunity for gentlemen, Services or Varsity and retiring from abroad, on important work interviewing and, later, organizing; personality, courage and discipline necessary; training free; good opportunity to right man of making substantial addition to existing income and of qualifying for executive positions; must work. Applicants from Provinces must train 14 days in London; men with cars preferred; previous experience not necessary.—Write, stating education, nature of past work, if any, to Box B.361, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Progressive firm of Manufacturing Chemists require creative business builder, with personality and vision, possessing capacity to control a large selling force. Must have a thorough knowledge of the chemist's trade in all its branches. This is a first position and excellent prospects for the right man.—Full particulars in first letter to Box K.930, The Times, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a position with sound established mercantile firm in India from young men of superior education. Candidates must be British subjects of non-Asiatic domicile, and not older than 27 years of age. Preference will be given to men having passed and on the waiting list of the Indian Civil Service, interested in finance, welfare work, and capable of taking part in Indian public affairs. Appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable, with commencing salary Rs.400 monthly. Six months' leave out of India on full pay if contract renewed. First-class passage outward and return provided. Exceptional opportun

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Every bed room now has exchange telephone.
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Every bed now has box spring and hair mattress.
Every three bed rooms now has bath room.
Redecorated and refurbished throughout.

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Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens.
Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet yet within stroll of Harkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and within ten minutes of Royal Tournament, Horse Show, &c.
The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The management, Miss Rose, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. No increase in prices. Rates from 4 guinea weekly inclusive.
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(Accommodation for 240 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London.
Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger Lift.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Running Water in all bed rooms.
Bed room, Attendance, and Breakfast, 8s. 6d.
Table d'Hôte Breakfast from 2s. 6d.
Full board (minimum 4 days) from 13s. per day ; from £4 7s. 6d. per week.

THE DISCRIMINATING MAN
stays at the COURT ROYAL, for he appreciates the excellence of the cuisine and the quiet dignity of the appointments. Overlooking Hyde Park and Basin from Marble Arch, it has 50 bed rooms, with telephone, gas fire, and running hot and cold water. Several suites with private bath rooms.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.
Write for brochure, or 'phone Paddington 6824.
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High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
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Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten ; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms ; central heating ; 5min. from Hampstead Heath ; 10 from Regent's Park ; Tube Station and Omnibuses ; "En-tout-cas" tennis court ; large garage ; ball room ; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1253.

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Founded 1900 by H. E. HOW, Managing Director.
PALACE HOTEL, 93-99, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Facing Hyde Park. 'Phone, Paddi. 8281.
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All licensed. Terms : Bed, Bath and Breakfast, from 10s. 6d. En pension from 8 guineas weekly.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0652.
KENSINGTON-GATE HOTEL, 104-5, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN-GARDENS HOTEL, 63-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5819.
2min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn.
Terms : Bed, Bath and Breakfast, from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a specialty. The Hotel has every modern comfort, hot and cold water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms : Double room, 8gns. Single room, 4½gns. Tele., 9001 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 25 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now in readiness. The Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water, h. and c. Telephone, gas fires, lounges, central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

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This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week, inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Every bed room has hot and cold water, and in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.

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Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurbished ; hot and cold ; delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with young and cheerful society. Tele., 8022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

KENSINGTON PALACE-MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
With many Private Suites suitable for Families.
For particulars and prices apply to the Manager.
'Phone : Kensington 3875 (16 lines). Address as above.

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MASCOT HOTEL,
YORK-STREET, BAKER-STREET, W.1.
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DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under veterinary supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W.7. Tel., Sloane 3110

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LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

GAZZARD Limited.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at No. 317, Euston Road, London, on Thursday the 26th day of June 1930 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Notice is also hereby given that for the purpose of voting the secured Creditors are required (unless they surrender their security) to lodge at the registered office of the Company before the Meeting a statement giving particulars of their security, the date it was given and the value at which it is assessed.
Dated this 18th day of June 1930.
By Order of the Board.
JOS. W. GAZZARD Secretary.
Registered Office of the Company:—317, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

MRS. MARY ANNE JOICEY deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Mrs. MARY ANNE JOICEY deceased late of 9 Lennox Gardens, London, W., Widow, who died on the 11th day of June 1929 are requested forthwith to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned.
DEES & THOMPSON, 117 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. Solicitors of the Executor.

RE JOHN WALTER MARTIN deceased. Pursuant to section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of JOHN WALTER MARTIN late of 15, Park Road, Chiswick in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 22nd day of December 1929 and whose Will and three Codicils thereto were proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of January 1930 by Sydney Herbert Martin, Thomas Henry Hiscott and Douglas Hooper Sydenham Alldridge the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 25th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 17th day of June 1930.
HISCOTT TROUGHTON & GRUBBE 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE REV. CHARLES THOMAS LAWRENCE deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of the REVEREND CHARLES THOMAS LAWRENCE Deceased, late of the Ruthand Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, and formerly of 57, Chesterton Road, Cambridge, and previously of Offord Cluny, in the County of Huntingdon, Clerk in Holy Orders, Deceased, who died 21st day of August 1929, Probate of his Will being granted out of the Principal Probate Registry, on the 1st day of January 1930 to the Rev. John Robert Lawrence, and to John Percy Maule, the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors on or before the 30th day of August 1930, after which the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose Claims and Demands they shall not then have had any notice.
Dated this 18th day of June 1930.
MAULE SONS and WINTER Huntingdon. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 PATENT INTERCHANGRABLE STOPPER COMPANY Limited
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 40/43, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday the 9th day of July 1930 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes mentioned in Section 239 and 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1930.
JOHN WHYTE, Director.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Kent holden at Canterbury. In Bankruptcy. No. 20 of 1930.
Re HERBERT WILLIAM CORNFOOT, of Prospect Lodge, Prospect Place, Canterbury, and carrying on business at The Star Garage, Dover Street, Canterbury, aforesaid. Motor engineer and haulage Contractor.
I, Ebenezer Henry Hawkins, of the firm of Popplestone, Appleby & Hawkins, of 4, Charterhouse Square in the County of London, Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Board of Trade as Trustee of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.
Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.
E. H. HAWKINS, F.S.A.A., Trustee.
19th June, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 ATKINSON & COMPANY (1927) Limited 11 Addiscom Street, London S.E. pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929
The Company having called an Extraordinary General Meeting for Monday the 30th day of June 1930 at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon at which the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—
That the Company cannot be by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up, and that the Company be wound up accordingly and that Ebenezer Henry Hawkins, Incorporated Accountant, of Messrs. Popplestone Appleby & Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."
Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Popplestone Appleby & Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, on Monday the 30th day of June 1930 at 12 o'clock noon for the purposes mentioned in Sections 238, 239 and 240 of the said Act.
Form of General and Special Proxy is enclosed herewith. Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged with the said E. H. Hawkins at the said address not later than 12 o'clock noon on Friday the 27th day of June 1930.
Dated this 17th day of June 1930
By Order of the Board,
H. B. TRISSLER, Secretary.

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ATTRACTIVE SUITE HOUSE, a few yards from Marble Arch, every one of the 17 letting rooms fitted with running hot and cold water. Artistically decorated and extremely well furnished. Four bath rooms, staff accommodation, central heating, gas fires, and electric radiators, (only breakfast served), and this business offers an ideal home and safe investment. Long Lease at only £95 per annum ground-rent. £4,500 cash down is required to purchase.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).

A PRIVATE HOTEL, BAYSWATER, for SALE; 22 years' lease; moderate rent; excellent repair; 19 rooms; central heating. Price £2,150; no agents.—Write Box R 372, The Times, E.C.4.

A BIJOU HOTEL, in perfect order, S. KENSINGTON; 12 rooms; net over £500 year; same lady's hands seven years.—Details HOLMES, 140a, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

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BOGNOR REGIS.—FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL almost on sea front; 14 bed (hot and cold), bath, two reception, offices; garden at side; electric light; fully furnished. Genuine going concern. Immediate Possession. £6,500.—WHITEHEADS, Station-road, Bognor.

BOGNOR REGIS (West, close to Sea).—High-class PRIVATE HOTEL for SALE, after 30 years' successful occupancy; 12 bed, lounge, dining room, two bath, excellent offices; central heating throughout. Price for freehold property, furniture and equipment, £7,000, or might be let.—Sole Agents, GENTLE and GREEN, Bognor Regis.

CHARMING CAFE in beauty spot, SURREY; all car trade; not any competition; freehold £4,500 for quick sale.—The Times, 87, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CHARMING GUEST HOUSE in best part of RICHMOND, doing profitable all-the-year-round business. In splendid repair and beautifully furnished; nice garden. Price for £1,000. Possession after August 1930. Would even be had and good mortgage arranged.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

EX-OFFICERS and OTHERS.—UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY to SECURE easily managed and firmly established BUSINESS, showing over £1,000 net yearly profit (certified); unlimited scope; most congenial occupation, mostly open-air; fullest investigation welcomed. Price £5,500 includes Freehold offices, and premises; additional capital required £2,700.—Write for interview Box K 829, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT and COLD MEAT COUNTER at HOLBORN. Beautifully fitted and furnished; profits £2,000; net profits £1,600 per annum. Price £8,000 complete.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square W.1. (Mayfair 8022.)

IN OSTEND.—To be LET, well-known HOTEL and RESTAURANT; rent moderate; all furniture, fixtures, goodwill, price £2,000.—Write C., care of W. H. Smith and Son, English Bookshop, Brussels.

HOTEL (FURNISHED) with PRIVATE FLATS, Cliff ravine, factor sea; profits estimated £500 to £700 per annum; £1,550.—Write Box A.1398, The Times, E.C.4.

JERSEY.—Fully Licensed RESTAURANT for DISPOSAL, dance room, cabaret, card rooms, flat for proprietor, on three superbly equipped floors with bar on each, situated in very finest position St. Helier without doubt finest business of its kind in Jersey: 14 years' lease; wonderful daily trade and easily doubled with right man or two partners. Price £4,000 includes everything.—Sampson, Dorset House, First Tower, Jersey, C.I.

LAUNDRY, new, old-established; few miles London; valuable freeholds; net profits £100 weekly, audited; reasonable price.—Write Box A.1397, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN GUEST HOUSE, 10 bed rooms with running hot water, 3(c dining room and lounge, &c.; also two rooms seating 600, four shops, two garages, two bungalows, all on island 1/2d.; Area 2½ acres, facing sea; key position in progressive town; splendid attractive huge grounds, £15,500 contents, goodwill and valuable site suitable for future developments; long lease.—Lunn, Cold Knap, Barry.

PRIVATE HOTEL, favourite tourists' centre and near large PUBLIC SCHOOL; sound high-class business; 12 bed rooms, four reception; grounds. Lease 21 years and excellently furnished. Profit £400 yearly. Price £850. Can purchase Freehold if desired.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

RESTAURANT (licensed), £3,100; busy London shop, part centre; net profits £1,000 yearly. Medical; easily run.—Write Box A.1399, The Times, E.C.4.

SUITE HOUSE, near Tube, SOUTH KENSINGTON; 15 palatial modernized properties, beautifully furnished, arranged as six self-contained flats, three with private own baths. Held on long lease. Profit £700 year. Bargain, £2,500. OTHERS ALL PARTS.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

TO be SOLD, IVY HOUSE, Marlborough, Wilts. Private hotel or as private house; 10 bed rooms, five sitting rooms, large dining hall; good garden, 3 acre, running down to River Kennett. Price freehold £4,000 or offer.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED, SMALL HOTEL to Rent, Furnished, with view to purchase. Advertiser has wide experience and will pay rent in advance and lodge nominal deposit as security if desired; Bloomsbury or Bayswater preferred.—Write Miss Evans, Box N.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

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COLLECTORS OLD ENGLISH GLASS.—Small collection specimen glasses to be sold, due to removal.—Write Box H., care of Smith's Library, Bushey, Herts.

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A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 50a, Edgware-road, W.2, Ladies' Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs.1353. Est.1880.

WARDROBE DEALERS console at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects, hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793). Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

Law Report, June 19

SUMMARY

In a considered judgment in which he reviewed the legal results that followed from marriage in England at the present day and said that the law as to the relations of husband and wife seemed fraught with inconsistency and with injustice to the husband, Mr. Justice McCardie found in favour of the defendant in the action in which Mrs. Esther Edleston, formerly Miss Esther Gottliffe, claimed damages for injuries which she had received through the negligent driving of a motor-car by her husband, Dr. Harry Edelston, while she was a passenger in the car. The accident took place before the plaintiff's marriage to the defendant, who denied negligence. He further pleaded that as he and the plaintiff had married since the issue of the writ the action was not maintainable at law. His Lordship said that the defendant was negligent, but held that the action was not one for the protection and security of the wife's separate property and that the claim was barred by the prohibiting words of section 12 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. His Lordship expressed the hope that the relationship of husband and wife will receive the attention of Parliament. (GOTTLIFFE v. EDELSTON.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

NEGLIGENCE ACTION BY WIFE AGAINST HUSBAND

GOTTLIFFE v. EDELSTON

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE)

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in favour of the defendant in the action, the trial of which was begun at Leeds Assizes, in which Mrs. Esther Edelston, formerly Miss Esther Gottliffe, of Leeds, claimed damages for injuries which, she alleged, she had received through the negligent driving of a motor-car by her husband, Dr. Harry Edelston, a medical officer at the West Riding Mental Hospital, Wakefield.

Mrs. Edelston's case was that, on October 13, 1928—which was before her marriage to Dr. Edelston—while she was being driven by him as a passenger in his motor-car from Wakefield to Leeds, he drove the car so negligently down John o' Gaunt's Hill as to cause it to collide with a cart and horse. As a result she lost the sight of her left eye and suffered severely from shock.

Dr. Edelston denied negligence, and he further pleaded that, as he and Miss Gottliffe had got married since the issue of the writ in the action, the action was not maintainable at law.

Mr. A. S. Diamond appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. J. Frankland for the defendant; and Mr. D. H. Robson held a watching brief for interested parties.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, in giving judgment, said that the action called, in striking fashion, for a review of the legal results that followed from marriage in England at the present day.

There could be no doubt that Dr. Edelston had been guilty of negligence. At the time of the accident he was driving at too great a speed, and he was not keeping a proper lookout. He (his Lordship) assessed the damages at £800.

The writ was issued on January 14, 1929. On April 21, 1929, the parties were married. They were now living happily together. The explanation of the continuance of the action was to be found in the modern practice of insuring against motor accidents. The interests of an insurance company depended on the result of the action.

The main question for decision, his Lordship continued, is whether or not the marriage of the plaintiff to the defendant destroyed the cause of action possessed by the plaintiff when a spinster. It might well be thought that such a question could not arise at the present day. So great, however, is the confusion of the law that the point is, in my view, one of some doubt and difficulty. It calls for a consideration of legal history, of theological influence, of ambiguous decision, and of obscurely worded legislation. The state of the law today as to the relations of husband and wife seems to me to be fraught with inconsistency and injustice.

POSITION AT THE PRESENT DAY

This action happens to be by wife against husband, but it is not outside the questions before me to say a few words on the position of a husband at the present day. They have a bearing on the main point at issue. Wives, however wealthy of purse or independent of character, possess powers and privileges which are wholly denied to husbands. Husbands are placed under burdens from which wives are free. Thus a husband living with his wife is liable to pay income-tax on her income even though she may refuse to contribute anything to the household expenses. If he does not pay the tax he may be sent to prison till he is able (if ever) to find the necessary money. No method seems to be provided for enabling the husband to recoup himself from the wife.

Again, a husband is liable for any tort his wife may commit, provided it is not connected with a contract. (Edwards v. Porter, 41 *The Times* L.R., 57; [1925] A.C. 1.) It matters not whether the tort be negligence, slander, trespass, or assault. Thus, she may be driving a motor-car against his express request. She may, by her negligence, cause damage to a third person to the extent of thousands of pounds. For this damage the husband can be sued, whether the wife be joined or not as a defendant. Judgment may be given against him for the damages, and on that judgment he may be made bankrupt. He has no right whatever to claim any part of the damages from his wife even though she be possessed of a large private fortune of her own.

A wife, on the contrary, is not liable for her husband's tort, unless she authorized or joined in it. Nay, more: if the wife threatens to commit a tort which may inflict a heavy burden on her husband he has no right whatever to apply to the Court to prevent her from doing the wrongful act. The husband is helpless. (Webster v. Webster, 32 *The Times* L.R., 290; [1916] 1 K.B., 714.) Again, if a husband wrongfully converts to his own use the goods of his wife she may bring an ordinary action against him for public trial in the Courts. (Larner v. Larner, 21 *The Times* L.R., 637; [1905] 2 K.B., 539.) But, if a wife wrongfully converts to her own use the goods of her husband, the only remedy of the husband, so far as he has any remedy at all, is to apply to the Court under the special provisions of section 17 of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882.

By way of a final illustration of the many curious phenomena of the law, I may mention that a husband may be liable for what are called "necessaries" for his wife even though his wife's income largely exceeds his own and even though she refuses to pay a penny towards the expenses of the joint home. (Lush on The Law of Husband and Wife, 3rd Ed., p. 390.)

The above and many other aspects of injustice spring from the fact that the various changes in favour of married women have not been accompanied by the adjustments that were needed to secure a proper and adequate code for the regulation of the relations between the spouses.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE

The main question here is whether the wife can sue the husband for his ante-nuptial tort. The broad contentions of the defendant are: first, that at common law no such action is possible; secondly, that no such action is permitted by the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882.

I take the position at common law. It is clear that at common law no such action will lie. In substance, the defendant submits that, for the purpose of this litigation, the law still deems husband and wife to be one. This doctrine of unity seems to have been recognized by Bracton so early as the thirteenth century. That learned writer said: "*Vir et uxor sunt quasi unica persona, quia caro una et sanguis unus.*" Sir Edward Coke, in the early part of the seventeenth century, in his "Coke upon Littleton," section 291, cites Bracton, and declares in plain words: "The husband and wife are but one person in law." That was written more than 300 years ago and from then till the present time the doctrine of unity has led to innumerable complexities.

I find it difficult to see how the old and conventional doctrine of unity can be said to operate at the present day. There is, of course, no physical unity, save in the most limited and occasional sense. There is no mental unity in any just meaning of the word. Husband and wife have their individual outlooks. They may belong to different political parties, to different schools of thought. A wife may be counsel in the Courts against her husband. A husband may be counsel against his wife. Each has a separate intellectual life and activities. Moreover, as Lord Bryce says: "The modern notion is that it is one's duty to assert one's own individuality." (Lord Bryce's "Studies in History and Jurisprudence," Vol. 2, page 463.) We are probably completing the transition from the family to the personal epoch of woman.

On the grave and delicate matter of spiritual unity it need only be pointed out that husband and wife may belong to different sects, or even to different creeds. The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, moreover, carries with it many implications, and the recent decision of the Court of Appeal in Nachimson v. Nachimson as to Russian marriages (*The Times*, May 16, 1930) is most significant. It has also to be remembered, as pointed out in the House of Lords, that although we are a Christian nation, yet Christianity is no part of the actual common law of England. (Per Lord Sumner in Bowman v. Secular Society (33 *The Times* L.R., 376; [1917] A.C., 406, at p. 464).)

But, in spite of all this, the fact remains that marriage creates a most important status and one which should create also a substantial identity of social and other interests between husband and wife. Hence, there seems to be a sound sociological basis for the view of the law that in certain respects there should be a presumption of modified unity between husband and wife.

The doctrine of legal unity was strikingly illustrated in 1876 in Phillips v. Barnett (1 Q.B.D., 436). There it was held that a wife, after being divorced by her husband, cannot sue him for an assault committed upon her during marriage. Mr. Justice Blackburn said:—

> I think that when one looks at the matter more closely, the objection to the action is not merely with regard to the parties, but a requirement of the law founded upon the principle that husband and wife are one person.

Mr. Justice Lush said:—

> Now it is a well-established maxim of the law that husband and wife are one person. For many purposes, no doubt, this is a mere figure of speech, but for other purposes it must be understood in its literal sense.

Such were the views expressed in 1876. Even at that time the doctrine of unity had suffered great erosion. The criminal law provided necessary exceptions, and hence a wife could prosecute her husband for inflicting bodily injury on her. The husband's original right of chastisement was gradually modified and doubted. Blackstone (Book 1, chap. 15) says:—"The husband also, by the old law, might give his wife moderate correction. For, as he is to answer for her misbehaviour, the law thought it reasonable to entrust him with this power of restraining her by domestic chastisement." (See also Bacon's Abridgement, Tit.: Baron and Feme.) It was not till 1891 that this right was definitely declared by the Court of Appeal to be non-existent. (See Reg v. Jackson; [1891] 1 Q.B., 671.) That was a striking rejection of the statement in Blackstone (Book 1, chap. 15) that "by marriage the husband and wife are one person in law, that is, the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband."

The common law, moreover, made other exceptions to the rule. Thus, although publication of a libel by a husband to his wife is no sufficient publication on which to found an action—Wennhak v. Morgan (4 *The Times* L.R., 295; 20 Q.B.D. 635)—yet, if a third person publish to either husband or wife a statement defamatory of the other spouse, there is a sufficient publication. (Wenman v. Ash, 13 C.B., 836.)

Perhaps, however, the most striking encroachment on the common law was made by the Courts of Equity. As Mr. Justice Lush said in his Law of Husband and Wife:—

> For more than two centuries the stringency of the common law rule that the wife's existence was merged in that of the husband and that whatever property she might be possessed of upon her marriage or become entitled to during coverture belonged to the husband *jure mariti* to him, has been broken in upon by the creation and growth of the separate use.

This statement by Mr. Justice Lush indicates a long chapter in legal history. The doctrine of "separate use" led to the doctrine of "separate estate," and later to the modern phrase of "separate property." Equity invented the doctrine of separate estate to mitigate the severity of the common law with respect to the husband's rights over the property of his wife. (Eversley on Domestic Relations, fourth ed., p. 326.) For the protection of separate property a large number of actions had been brought on the Chancery side by married women against their husbands. As the common law does not here permit the plaintiff to sue, there arises the question whether or not she is entitled to sue by the provisions of any Act of Parliament. The relevant enactments must be found in the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882. Section 12 of that Act provides:—

> Every woman, whether married before or after this Act, shall have in her own name against all persons whomsoever, including her husband, the same civil remedies, and also (subject, as regards her husband, to the proviso hereinafter contained) the same remedies and redress by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property, as if such property belonged to her as a feme sole, but, except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort.

Section 17 provides as to the settlement between husband and wife of questions with respect to the title to or possession of property. Section 24 (the definition clause) says: "the word 'property' in this Act includes a thing in action." The Act has given rise to incessant litigation. It is ambiguous and obscure. As Lord Esher said: "It would not be right to suppose that the Legislature when they passed this Act did not understand it, but unquestionably its construction by the Courts presents the most serious difficulties." (Re Armstrong, 4 *The Times* L.R., 638; 21 Q.B.D., 264, at p. 268.)

WHETHER "SEPARATE PROPERTY"

The case for the plaintiff is as follows:—The negligence of the defendant before marriage gave the plaintiff a cause of action against him. This cause of action was what the law calls a "thing in action," and, therefore, a right of property. When the writ was issued, the plaintiff still possessed that property, and when the defendant married her it became her "separate property" within section 2 of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882. If, then, so the argument runs, it became her separate property, she was, and is, entitled to enforce the cause of action against the defendant, inasmuch as the present suit is within section 12 of the Act, for the protection and security of that separate property.

It is well settled that a wife has the widest powers of action for the protection and security of her separate property. (See Lush on Husband and Wife, 3rd ed., pp. 513, 515, &c.) For this purpose she may sue either in contract or in tort. Thus she may sue in tort for conversion of her goods by her husband: Larner v. Larner (*supra*). The cases go to the utmost extent in favour of the wife, and she may bring every class of action, against him, whether for damages for breach of contract or debt, and she may also claim an injunction against him in the most striking circumstances. (See Shipman v. Shipman ([1924] 2 Ch., 140.) But, strangely enough, as Mr. Justice Lush points out, the Act has nowhere enabled a husband to sue his wife for a tort in any circumstances whatsoever. (See Lush on Husband and Wife, 3rd ed., p. 515.) It may be said to-day with even more force than it was said by Blackstone 165 years ago: "So great a favourite is the female sex of the laws of England." (Blackstone, vol. 1, p. 445.)

It is clear that a wife's remedies extend to all properties she owned at the date of the marriage, as well as to property gained during marriage. Thus she may sue for a debt due from the husband before marriage. But here again an extraordinary state of the law is found; for, though the wife can sue the husband for ante-nuptial debts, yet the husband has no right whatsoever to sue the wife for the debts that she owed to him before marriage. Such is the astonishing state of the law. (Butler v. Butler; 1 *The Times* L.R., 316; 7 Q.B.D., 831.) He cannot, apparently, set off such debts against her claims.

The wife possesses, as I have said, a wider power of enforcing her rights of separate property. Was, then, her right of action here, existing as it did at the date of the marriage, "separate property" within the Act of 1882, having regard to the definition clause, section 24, that the word "property" in the Act includes a "thing in action"? If it was not separate property within section 12, then the Act of 1882 gives her no cause of action against her husband. Undoubtedly, the phrase "thing in action," when taken in its broadest possible sense, may be used to cover such a right as that to bring an action for a pure tort such, for example, as for negligence or assault. But was the phrase as used in section 24 and section 12 of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882, used with so extremely an extended meaning? If so, the consequences would be striking. It would mean that, although no husband can sue his wife for any tort whatsoever committed by her against him, whether before or during marriage, yet the wife can sue the husband for every act of tortious doing against her before marriage, whether it be for negligence, libel, slander, or assault.

A LIMITED MEANING

So remarkable a result leads me to the view that the phrase "thing in action" as defined by section 24 of the Act was used in a limited sense only. It would cover, no doubt, any debt owed by the husband to the wife, and doubtless it would cover the nominal range of his other contractual obligations to her. Perhaps, too, the phrase might cover a case, for example, where the husband had before marriage destroyed or injured the goods of the wife. There the goods would be her "property" in the true sense, and for an ante-nuptial injury to them the husband may perhaps be liable to the wife in an action brought by her after marriage.

But the action now before me is not of that character. What the defendant did was not to destroy or injure the plaintiff's property in the ordinary sense, but to infringe on her right of personal safety and security. This right of personal safety and security was not, I think, her "property" in the normal meaning of that word. Such a right stands on the same footing as rights of character and the like.

The word "property" in the Act of 1882 and the phrase "thing in action" in section 24 of that Act must, I think, be read in the light of the general policy of the Act, so far as any policy at all can be inferred. The Act conferred no privileges on the husband. It conferred many privileges on the wife. But it is plain, I think, that the framers of the Act did not wish to encourage litigation between the spouses. Such litigation is admittedly unseemly, distressing, and embittering. Hence the wording of section 12 of the Act. The words in the section "except as aforesaid, no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort" are broad and emphatic. The wife is given full power to guard her separate property. But, apart from that separate property, she cannot, I think, sue her husband for any tort whether before or during marriage.

The question before me is, I agree, a difficult one. It raises, moreover, many points of serious social consequences. Taking into consideration the scheme and wording of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, I come to the conclusion that this action is not an action for the protection and security of the wife's separate property, and I therefore hold that the claim is barred by the prohibitory words of section 12 of the Act. It follows, therefore, that judgment must be entered for the defendant. I direct that each party must bear his, or her, own costs.

THE NEED OF LEGISLATION

I have referred to many decisions. I have, for the purposes of the case, read many more. I have considered with care the intricate provisions of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. At every point of research, on every aspect of the case, I find nothing but confusion, obscurity, and inconsistency. I find privileges given to a wife which are wholly denied to a husband, and I find that on the husband there has fallen one injustice after another. I hope that the day is not far distant when the vital and far-reaching relationship of husband and wife will receive the attention of Parliament. When that day comes I trust that the present features of injustice will be removed, that the existing obscurities will be made clear, and that the great institution of marriage will gain a new dignity and a new strength through a wise and beneficent amendment of the law.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gisborne and Co., for Messrs. Carr, Sandelson and Co., Leeds; Messrs. J. H. Milner and Son, Leeds; Mr. P. W. Baster.

THEFTS FROM RICHMOND POST OFFICE

FORMER SORTING CLERK'S ALLEGED CONFESSION

WILLIAM HILLS, a former sorting clerk at Richmond Post Office, following whose departure from his house in Northcote-road, St. Margaret's, in April last year a postal packet containing £4,500 was missed, again appeared at Richmond Police Court yesterday charged with stealing it. There was a further charge against him of the alleged theft of £33 in bank-notes from a postal packet in course of transmission by post between April 18 and April 19.

Mr. H. E. Gallaher, prosecuting for the Post Office, said that he was instructed to ask for Hills's committal for trial. Hills, he said, was 53 years of age, and on April 18 he was on duty at Richmond Post Office at the time when a postal packet sent by the Westminster Bank would have arrived at Richmond. This packet was addressed to the bank's branch at Station-parade, Kew Gardens, and contained £4,500. It was a matter of common knowledge to the staff that such packets were sent by the bank, and Hills undoubtedly knew of the practice. That the packet containing the letter was opened by Hills was shown by the way-bill. Next morning, when a bank messenger came to collect the packet, it was not to be found. Hills disappeared and was not seen again until he was traced to Dymchurch, Kent.

The letter which was the subject of the second charge was a remittance letter from a sub-post office at Cambridge-parade, Twickenham. It contained £33 in bank-notes and was enclosed in a bag which was opened by Hills. Hills entered up 11 remittance letters, but the letter from Cambridge-parade was not entered. It was not discovered until after that the letter had been sent. Hills was found at Dymchurch on June 9, where he was living in the name of Williams. He made a statement, part of which read:—"I confess to having stolen on April 19 from Richmond Post Office a registered postal packet containing £4,500 and a remittance letter containing approximately £30. In making this statement I wish to say that no other person knew of my intentions."

Various postal and bank officials gave evidence as to the transmission of the two packets in the post. Eyre John Powell, of Waldegrave-road, Teddington, formerly overseer at Richmond Post Office, said that Hills would have been on duty alone from 1.30 a.m. till 2.10 a.m. on April 19.

Hills, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court next week.

SCIENCE AND DETECTION OF CRIME

SUGGESTED COLLEGE FOR POLICEMEN

Among matters discussed at the conference of the Chief Constables' Association at Cardiff yesterday were the need of more scientific methods in the detection of crime and a scheme for a police college for improved training and research. Mr. A. L. DIXON, of the Home Office, outlined the scope of the proposed college. Its idea, he said, was to provide a resident course for selected officers. Forty or fifty would pass through the college a year. There was a fear that college-trained men with fancy ideas might be turned out when they wanted men who could catch thieves, but Mr. Dixon asked, what about the detective who was not alive to what the scientist could do and what about the scientist who was not aware that the detective had materials which he could turn to good account? He added that they were not thinking of the college only in relation to science and crime detection; they had in mind police administration and staff work of all kinds.

Mr. J. STIRLING (Grimsby) said he was strongly opposed to a police Sandhurst. The analogy between the police force and the Army and Navy must not be pushed too far.

DR. V. R. IDELSON read a paper on "Science and the Police Service."

Mr. JAMES A. WILSON, Chief Constable of Cardiff, who presided, appealed for greater confidence from the public and lawyers in police officers. In many cases, he declared, the only person who had given the policeman his due for scrupulous fairness had been the convicted prisoner himself. He said that depression in industry had brought many excellent recruits into the police ranks. He suggested that if the Home Office could provide vocational training for Guardsmen, suitable young men might be brought into the force when they had finished their service with the Colours.

A COMPANY PROMOTER'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday, before Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON, for the public examination of Mr. Harry Augustus Huntley, described as a company promoter, of 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C. The receiving order was made on February 25 last on the petition of Dorland (City), Limited, and the defendant was adjudged bankrupt on March 11. He had lodged a statement of affairs showing total liabilities £84,465, of which £63,398 is expected to rank, against net assets £4,112, after allowing £3,152 for payment of the preferential claims.

The debtor started business as a company promoter in 1921. He attributes his failure to the collapse of Abchurch Lane Finance Company, Limited, which he promoted in November, 1927, to act as an issuing house to public companies; also to depreciation in the value of his investments; and to fall in the price of tin, as a result of which he received no dividends on his shareholdings.

On the application of Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, the sitting was adjourned for one month for further investigation of the account.

JURORS' FINES REMITTED

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE yesterday remitted the two fines of £5 which he had imposed on two special jurors for being late earlier in the week. He said that on Tuesday two members of the jury were late in returning after the luncheon interval and as they offered no apology and gave no reason he was obliged to fine them. They had now written to him very proper letters and each had apologized to the Court. It was absolutely necessary, to economize public time and that of the other jurors, that the jury should be punctual. The fines, which had been paid, would be remitted.

ACQUITTALS

ALFRED JOHN BLUNDELL, 34, carpenter, committed from Bow-street police court on a charge of entering a dwelling-house with intent to steal and assaulting Richard Victor Spratt, was found *Not Guilty* and Leon Sessions on Tuesday and was discharged. WALTER LEE, 42, butcher, committed from Marylebone police-court, was found *Not Guilty* of being drunk while in charge of a motor-car, and he was discharged.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS TO BE HEARD IN LONDON

This was the second sitting of the Arbitration Court—Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Friedburg University, neutral arbitrator, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by Lena Goldfields, Limited—which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, both of whom allege breach by the other of a concession agreement to which they are parties. At the first sitting, which took place in Berlin on May 9, the Soviet Government was not represented, but the two other members of the Court decided that they constituted a quorum and were entitled to deal with the issues.

To-day's sitting was held in King's Bench Court I. at the Royal Courts of Justice. Members of the Press were admitted, but the public was excluded. The Soviet Government was again not represented.

DR. V. R. IDELSON, who appeared for Lena Goldfields, Limited, addressing the Court alternatively in German and English, said that last month it was decided that the pleadings of the parties should be exchanged, but the Soviet Government had failed to send in a statement of claim. His application to the Court was that a date for the hearing should be fixed and the mode of procedure decided on.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE

Dr. Idelson proceeded to outline the events which led up to the present position. The Arbitration Court, he said, came into existence under a clause in the concession agreement providing that disputes between the two parties to it should come before such a tribunal. When, owing, it was alleged, to interference with the working of the Lena Goldfields' properties, the company's position in Russia became untenable a telegram was sent by the company to the Soviet Concessions Committee on January 13, 1930, stating that it was reluctantly compelled, in protection of its interests, to invite serious attention to the abnormal conditions created, which had culminated in raids on the company's premises and on the living quarters of most of the company's employees, disastrously disorganizing much of the company's business. That state of things occurred just at the time when the company was successfully completing its reorganization.

Later in the month the Concessions Committee in Moscow replied with a long letter which did not deal with the complaints satisfactorily, and on February 4 there were further inquisitions and arrests at the goldfields, and the company decided to apply the only machinery available for redress and to convene an Arbitration Court. The Soviet Government consented to the questions in dispute coming before an Arbitration Court, and appointed as their arbitrator M. Tchlenov, a legal representative attached to their Paris Embassy. At the same time they stated their grievances against the company and raised the question of compensation due to them for alleged losses caused by uneconomic working of the concession properties.

At the request of the company the Soviet Government submitted six names for the office of super-arbitrator (or chairman), and the company selected Dr. Stutzer.

Meanwhile, the position of the company was becoming impossible. The Press campaign in Russia against the company was going on more vigorously than ever, the work at the goldfields could not be continued, and the organization of the company was smashed up by that most effective weapon—the Terror. Things had gone so far that the company could not guarantee the well-being or even the safety of its foreign employees. Therefore the company decided to recall its foreign employees. A few days before the Arbitration Court was to sit a telegram was received from the Soviet Government alleging that the company had broken the concession agreement "as we understand it." The telegram stated that the company must bear the responsibility for its action, and added: "In the circumstances the Arbitration Court agreed upon by both parties is cancelled by your action, of which we have informed the super-

Sporting News

RACING

THE GOLD CUP

VICTORY OF BOSWORTH

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Lord Derby's four-year-old colt Bosworth, by Son-in-Law out of that good mare Serenissima, won the Gold Cup at Ascot yesterday by a length from the French colt, Hotweed, who was three lengths in front of The Bastard. Another French colt, Feb, was fourth, and Friendship fifth. The other two starters were Athford and Haste Away. Bosworth, who started joint favourite with Hotweed at 3 to 1, was ridden by Weston and trained by Butters. The Bastard started at 6 to 1 against. This was the first time that Lord Derby or any of his ancestors had ever won this great race, and it was pleasant to see his delight at the success of the colt, whom he bred himself.

The conditions for the race from a spectator's point of view were ideal, for, unlike the day before, the sun shone brilliantly, and there was also a pleasant breeze. The going, however, was very holding, as was only to be expected after the heavy rains of the preceding afternoon. That the course was in such order as it was is to be marvelled at and shows the wonderful manner in which it is kept by Colonel Sir Gordon Carter and his assistants.

There was the usual parade for the Gold Cup, and the whole of the small field of seven looked fit and well. Bosworth especially came in for much admiration, and he seemed to have put on considerable muscle since I last saw him running at Newmarket. Hotweed is a good-looking colt, and although his past record did not suggest success in such a race as this, there was much to like about Friendship. The Bastard looks all over a stayer; lean, and carrying no surplus flesh. There was no delay at the gate. The early stages of the race were run at a very slow pace, with Friendship in front as they passed the Stands for the first time. Bosworth was second, The Bastard third, and Athford last. There was no change for the first mile, and, indeed, it was not until the field were approaching the Straight that there was any alteration in the order of running. Up to that point the pace had appeared dreadfully slow for such a race, but it is to be remembered that the going was very heavy indeed. Just before the Straight was reached Friendship suddenly lost his place, and the lead was taken by Bosworth. I learned later that Friendship stuck in a very boggy patch of the course and floundered badly. Bosworth came into the Straight in front, and, although he was challenged afterwards, it never appeared probable that he would be caught and beaten, and he won rather more easily than the length may indicate. Hotweed's rider seemed to make up ground on the outside always on a bend and so may have lost considerable ground. This is always regarded as a very difficult course to ride, and Hotweed's rider has not had much experience of it. The time taken for the race was 5min. 5sec., the slowest on record so far as I can discover, and some 40sec. slower than the time taken by Invershin last year. The heaviness of the course no doubt explains this slowness in part. I do not consider that it means that our stayers are bad, for after all they beat the French opposition, and that is something to be thankful for.

DEFOE BEATEN

The long afternoon's racing was begun with the Bessborough Stakes, which had been postponed from the previous afternoon. It was won with great ease by Gentlemen's Relish from Boldero, who just beat Moyresque for second place. The well-backed favourite, Defoe, ran very badly. There was a time, once in the Straight, when it seemed that he might take a hand in the final fight, but he never really made any marked advance, and finally finished last. Gentlemen's Relish had been well backed at Manchester in the race for the Cup. Sufficient use was not made then of her stamina—she is by He. More use was made yesterday, and the heavy going was also in her favour. There seemed no reason why Putney should be fancied to win the Churchill Stakes, run over two miles. He had run many times last season as a three-year-old without any success, his best performances being two thirds. He had run only once this year, when he was unplaced at Liverpool behind Roi des Aulnes, whom he met at level weights. Yet yesterday, ridden by Fox, he was never out of the first two, and finally won by three lengths from Luffness, with Ardglass third. Putney, who is by Puttenden (who won the Gold Vase here in 1923, when he beat Verdict), started at 100 to 7 against. All the runners in this race except the winner finished very tired, especially Montclair, who could scarcely canter at the finish. This race showed how heavy the course was, a fact which was confirmed when the race for the Gold Cup was run in the worst time on record.

Two five-furlong races followed, the Fern Hill Stakes and the Granville Stakes, the former being the last of the postponed events, and the latter the first of the proper events for the day. Among the starters for the Fern Hill Stakes was Diolite, who had started favourite for the Derby, in which he had finished third. The betting on the race suggested that he was fully expected to win, although, as I had pointed out in my Notes on the race, if he were to do so he would be an even better colt than I had believed. The probability was that his training for the Derby would take the edge off his speed, and only a very fast horse can win such a race as this. He ran just as I had expected would be the case, and I think no worse of him for his defeat. He was always struggling hard but never going quite fast enough to have a winning chance against such as Stingo. He struggled on gamely, but was a length and a short head behind Stingo at the winning-post, the short head robbing him of second place, which was occupied by Friarvine. Stingo, a son of Tremola, is very fast, and so long as he is kept to short distances will be very difficult to beat.

AN EXCITING FINISH

There was a most exciting race for the Granville Stakes, for which Scotford and Polar Bear were made joint favourites at 4 to 1. Each was badly drawn, and to be badly drawn in such a race on this course is a severe penalty. Polar Bear very nearly overcame it, but Scotford was never going at all well and was apparently not able to act on the heavy going. She was never in the race in a prominent position, Polar Bear, on the other hand, was always running on, but he could not quite make up the ground which he had lost through the draw in the early parts of the race, and he was beaten into third place behind The Masher, who won by a short head from Cedarwood, who had made most of the running on the Stands side of the course. Polar Bear was only a head behind the second. The Masher, who had been most unlucky in a race at Newmarket a short time ago, ran on most pluckily to win this race, for he was runing out of his distance, which is much longer than the five furlongs over which this race was run.

The two races which followed the race for the Gold Cup were won by horses whose rider wore the colours of Lord Glanely. Each was ridden by G. Richards and trained by Captain Hogg, who, after a long and trying time when his horses could not win races, now seems to have found a happier patch, for, following on the success of Rose of England in the Oaks come these two Ascot successes. The first winner in Lord Glanely's colours was Lansdowne, who, apparently quite unfancied, ran away with the Rous Memorial Stakes. He was always well placed on the Stands side of the course, and when the pacemaker, Kemmel, began to falter about a furlong from the finish Lansdowne drew out and the race was over. Golden Oracle was second and Kemmel third, but in such a finish as this the second and third do not matter. Lansdowne is by Gainsborough out of Kissing Cup, a Tetrarch mare from which sire Lansdowne takes his colour, grey. Lord Glanely's second winner was Grand Salute, who ran on most resolutely to win the Waterford Stakes. He was always in a good position and came into the Straight in front on the rails. Two furlongs from the finish he was challenged by Rear-Admiral, who had lost many lengths at the start. For a moment it seemed that the challenger would win, but Grand Salute would not give in, and won on his merits. He will run next in the Grand Prix at Longchamp on Sunday week, when he will again be ridden by Richards.

The result of the important New Stakes was not in accordance with general anticipation, for it was won by Lightning Star, who started at 100 to 6, by three-quarters of a length from Disarmament, who started at 100 to 7, while the third horse to finish, Tilt, started without a quotation at 33 to 1 against. Sordo, who was favourite, had every chance, but was beaten a long way from the finish. Lightning Star had run once before, at Hurst Park, when he had run very green. He is a very big colt by Hurry On and was not at all suited to that sharp course. He found yesterday's soft going and galloping course well suited to him. He belongs to Mr. J. B. Leigh, who every one would like to see own a really good horse. Lightning Star may, if he does not get too big, develop into such a horse.

There is not much to be written about the remaining two races, the ninth and tenth, decided during the afternoon. The first of them, the Cork and Orrery Stakes, was won by Costaki Pasha from Polveraja, who always seems to finish second. Fuzzy Wuzzy was third. The much expected Reedsmouth did not run nearly so well as was apparently expected. Costaki Pasha, a half-brother to Rustom Pasha, was about the best of his age as a two-year-old, but was a most disappointing three-year-old, being unable to stay. He can now obviously go fast, and I expect that in the end it will be found that Rustom Pasha is a sprinter and nothing more. Noble Star, of whom so much was thought before the Derby and who had since won at Hurst Park, was in the field for the Ribblesdale Stakes, but he was not concerned with the finish, which was fought out by Flying Argosy and Annis, the former winning in the style of a very nice colt. Although I am not sure that I can agree with a very excellent judge who considers that if this winner had been started for the Two Thousand Guineas he would have won it, yet he is undoubtedly a very nice colt.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—KING EDWARD VII. STAKES (1½m.).—This would be interesting if Trews and Silver Flare were both started, for they could fight over their Classic battles once again. On their placings in other races this season SILVER FLARE has the better chance, and he seems an obvious selection. It should, however, be remembered that obvious selections do not always win at Ascot.

1.30.—CHESHAM STAKES (5f.).—I have very little form here on which I can base a selection. Quatrefoil showed promise in a race at Newmarket, while Miss Jinks was unlucky at Epsom and seems certain to win races whatever her fate this week. Coot, a well-bred colt from Manton, is thought something of. If MISS JINKS is started she would be my selection. In her absence the winner may be QUATREFOIL, who is considered useful by our Newmarket Correspondent.

2.0.—BRITANNIA STAKES (7f.).—This race, as might be expected, bears a close resemblance to the Free Handicap. Mr. Dawkins having made both handicaps. It may be that Lovat Scout missed the Royal Hunt Cup for this race. He ran well at Epsom, but without much luck, and he comes from a stable in wonderful form. Even with a penalty Cleveland is not without a chance, for he won in fine style at Hurst Park in very fast time, covering the seven furlongs there in much faster time than Ecilath had done in the Victoria Cup. Nick of Time is useful, but seems to me to have quite enough weight. The Pen was a comfortable winner at Windsor and would seem to have improved since last year, but he is badly in with Lovat Scout on last year's form. Whoopee, through Dame Swynford and others, seems rather nicely handicapped. He was not lucky in the Esher Cup, on which running he is badly in with Nick of Time. It is most difficult to make a selection, but when such is the case and the handicap is as good as this one appears to be the best thing to do is to go to the top of the handicap for the winner. I shall therefore expect the winner to be Lovat Scout or Cleveland, and as the latter has a penalty I shall take LOVAT SCOUT, who was the best of this lot last year and who ran well at Epsom in his only race this season against older horses.

2.30.—HARDWICKE STAKES (1¼m.).—The majority of the probable starters here have already run at the meeting, some with success and more without. A fresh horse will be WALTER GAY, who was taken out of other races at this meeting, but left in here. He has not run since finishing second in last year's Derby, which he may have been unlucky to have lost. With only 8st. 4lb. to carry he has only to be sound and reasonably fit to win this race. If, therefore, as is intended, he is started, he seems an obvious selection. He is, I have always thought, a really good horse and quite possibly the best of his age.

3.0.—WINDSOR CASTLE STAKES (5f.).—This may, I understand, be the race chosen for Miss Jinks, who was unlucky at Epsom. She may not be so good as rumour suggested, but she is no doubt a filly of much promise, as she is bred to be. The same stable shelters Cicada, who was known as the Head Note filly. Whichever of the two is started is certain to be dangerous. Clarice colt was another who ran well at Epsom, but without any luck. F. Darling's selected, Reveillon, and Jacopo are others who on known form have chances. I like best the selected from Persse's stable, which I understand will be CICADA.

3.30.—WOKINGHAM STAKES (6f.).—In spite of the railed-in part of the course which would, it was hoped, remove the idea that there was a worn path down the Stands side of the course the runners on the Straight course here all come across to the Stands side no matter where they are drawn. The small numbers, therefore, have a very decided advantage. The draw for places in this race invariably affects the result, so that as the handicap also is a very good one a selection, or even a suggestion is made with extreme diffidence. Here again are many horses who have run at the meeting before, among them Fleeting Memory and Le Phare, the latter of whom showed fine initial speed in the Royal Hunt Cup. If he were brought out again he might run very well indeed, for this shorter course would suit him admirably. Dark Fire lost the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood last year by the draw. He is handicapped on that form as if the draw for places had not mattered, which, in my opinion, means that he is very well handicapped. He has not had a race this season, which may be against him. Pingle Bridge is fairly handicapped and, I believe, is very much fancied, but he has been so before this season and has not won. Through Fleeting Memory he has not so good a chance as Dark Fire. Saint Fortunat has been well dropped in the handicap and if in anything like his old form would be most difficult to beat. Lower in the handicap I like best the chances of Gold Seal and Grandmaster. The former on his Liverpool and Lingfield form has a nice chance, but he is a most unreliable animal. Grandmaster always runs well without much luck. Arguide could win, but is just as likely to lose the race at the gate as win it at the winning post. On the handicap I like best the chances of Dark Fire and Grandmaster. I thought that DARK FIRE would win the Stewards' Cup, and he was in my opinion very unlucky not to do so. He is better handicapped this afternoon than he was then.

4.0.—KING'S STAND STAKES (5f.).—TAG END won this race last year, and as his weight is the same this afternoon and the opposition much the same, he seems to be an obvious selection.

4.30.—ALEXANDRA STAKES (2m. 6f.).—This is the longest race in this country under Jockey Club Rules, and with the going heavy the distance will require a lot of getting. Old Orkney missed the Stakes to run here, but he will be opposed by his old rival Brown Jack, who won this race with ease last year and was most unlucky on Tuesday in the Stakes. On the balance of form he will beat Old Orkney this afternoon. Arctic Star was beaten in this race last year by Brown Jack. Cacao, on some form, would have a chance, but he cannot be relied on. The best of the French runners might run well, but surely the best selection is BROWN JACK.

5.0.—JERSEY STAKES (7fur.).—There will be only a small field for the last race of the meeting. The winner may be PARADINE.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

With 27 horses leaving Headquarters yesterday morning to meet their engagements at Ascot there should be useful fields for the final day's racing.

In the King Edward VII. Stakes SILVER FLARE has done very well since he ran in the Derby, and he must be my selection.

In the Chesham Stakes we have quite a good number of entries, and there will be a nice field. QUATREFOIL did very well in his race at Newmarket and has pleased in recent gallops. I like his chance very much. Postboy may prove best of the others.

For the Britannia Stakes Accra, who ran very well in the Gold Vase on Tuesday, is none the worse for his race, and will be hard to beat, but the best from Headquarters may be SARAFAN, who went very well in a good gallop recently with Richelieu II. and is nicely handicapped. Dark Brilliance shaped well in his gallop on Wednesday, and will prove a big danger to whatever wins. Smoked Salmon and Caivados are fancied.

In the Windsor Castle Stakes our trainers will start two or three well-fancied candidates. Reveillon beat a very good field at our meeting in May, and he has never failed to give satisfaction since. Coldstream has not won a race, but he has always run very well against the best of company. He cannot be overlooked, as he is fancied by his connexions. Florence Dombey is a nice filly that may be improving, but I look to REVEILLON to win.

The Wokingham Stakes is likely to prove another interesting race. Fleeting Memory, Guards' Parade, Midlothian, and Pachalik all failed in the Royal Hunt Cup. The first named ran very well, and the shorter distance of this race will be more favourable to him. Guards' Parade lost his chance at the start, but I have no great faith in him anyway. RATTLIN THE REEFER is likely to finish up a good week for Clarehaven Lodge, for, judging by the way he has gone in recent gallops, I doubt if he has ever been better. I look to him to be returned the winner. Merton Abbey, who comes from a small stable, is a much-improved horse and will run well.

For the King's Stand Stakes DOCH-AN-DORIS has done well since he ran at York, and, when given a chance by the handicapper, he requires a lot of beating. He may be returned the winner.

For the Alexandra Stakes Gilpin will saddle CACAO, who is a fresh horse, which means a lot in his favour at this meeting. He is a great stayer, and I doubt if we have one to beat him.

DRAKENSBURG will run well for the Jersey Stakes and has a chance.

HAMILTON PARK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

The following are my selections for Hamilton Park to-day:—

NETHERTON PLATE.—HAYMARKET.
BUTTERBURN SELLING HANDICAP.—GUANO.
PALACE HANDICAP.—MATCH.
LANGLOAN SELLING PLATE.—CRACKABERRY.
COVANBURN HANDICAP.—QUOTHQUAN.
LOGANS PLATE.—SILVER DOLPHIN.

SELLING RACES

AN IMPORTANT ALTERATION

The Stewards of the Jockey Club have made an important alteration in the rule regarding Claiming and Selling Races.

In future every horse engaged, and not struck out through the Clerk of the Course two hours before the time advertised for the race, shall be liable to be claimed not later than one hour before such time. A horse may be claimed for a sum not less than the advertised value of the race, plus the entered selling price, by anyone, except the owner, and shall go to the person making the highest claim. All claims shall be made in writing to the Clerk of the Scales in the Weighing Rooms. He shall not disclose the amounts of the claims as they are made, but at the expiration of the time allowed for claiming, he shall declare by whom the highest claim was lodged. Any surplus above the amount of the entered selling price, plus the value of the race, shall go to the Race Fund. A horse claimed before the race cannot run, but the person making the claim shall pay the entrance money for that race only, and shall not be liable for any other engagements. Persons making claims of the same amount shall draw lots.

Hitherto it has been possible to claim only the actual starters (the winner excepted) in selling races, and only owners of horses running in such races could do so. The winner was put up to auction immediately after the race, and this will continue. The alteration in the rule as regards claiming will have the salutary effect of checking the growing practice of entering good-class horses in selling races solely with the idea of having a gamble. The original idea of such races was to enable owners to get rid of moderate horses they did not wish to keep. Recently such good horses have been entered, particularly in two-year-old selling races, that some of these races have been harder to win than races of better class, and the whole intention of such races has been defeated.

WEIGHTS

THE LONDON CUP

(To be run at Alexandra Park on July 5)

The LONDON CUP (handicap), a plate of 1,000 sovs.; the second to receive 100 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the plate; for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight not less than 6st. 7lb. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
Lucky Tor	5	8	13
Kings Oven	4	8	11
Haste Away	4	8	11
Grand Terrace	4	8	8
Coligny II.	4	8	7
Moyresque	4	8	6
Masked Bandit	4	8	4
O'Curry	5	8	3
Caballero	4	8	2
Alcester	4	8	1
N.P.B.	4	8	1
Aroostook	4	8	1
To You	4	8	0
The Cheerful Abbot	5	7	13
Ravenscar	4	7	11
Gazette	4	7	11
Flutrill	6	7	10
Dark Brilliance	3	7	9
Hightide IV. (bred in France)	4	7	8
Grandlight	5	7	7
Pictorialist	5	7	7
Ganga Singh	5	7	5
Peace Pact	3	7	4
The Pen	3	7	4
The Wheedler	5	7	2
Antiquary	4	7	1
Grand Prince	4	7	1
Simeon's Charm	4	7	0
Tagra	5	6	10
Eppie Adair	3	6	7
Plucky Bill	4	6	7
Wavetop	5	}	dr.
Berkeley Bridge	a	}	

ANNIVERSARY CUP

(To be run at Sandown Park on July 19)

The Seventh Year of the SANDOWN ANNIVERSARY CUP, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs.; for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 150 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the plate; the lowest weight to be not less than 6st. 7lb. Eclipse Stakes Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb
Leonidas II.	5	9	2
Lucky Tor	5	8	13
Ghost Train	4	8	11
Odris	4	8	11
Argosaute II., by Helios out of Agiseve	4	8	9
The MacNab	4	8	8
Haste Away	4	8	7
Moyresque	4	8	3
Coster Boy	5	8	2
Blasius	4	8	2
Bachelor's Date	4	8	0
Alcester	4	7	13
Berrick Lark	4	7	13
N.P.B.	4	7	13
John Dory	4	7	12
Plot	4	7	12
Grand Terrace	4	7	10
Eton	5	7	7
Sledmere	6	7	7
Corduroy	4	7	7
Royal	3	7	7
Pictoralus	5	7	6
Buddiya	4	7	3
Planola	4	7	3
Gentlemen's Relish	4	7	0
Sons of Essex	4	7	0
Rock Star	3	6	11
Black Ensign	4	6	8
Brother-in-Law	3	6	7
Brilliancer	3	6	7
Simeon's Charm	4	6	7
Aristotle	4	(dr.)	

The King and Queen have headed the collection organized by the bookmakers on behalf of the widow and children of Walter Holbein, the bookmaker who was killed by lightning at Ascot on Wednesday, with a joint subscription of £25. The first collection was made in Tattersall's ring yesterday, and will be continued in the cheaper ring to-day.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SEATON DELAVAL PLATE, NEWCASTLE.—Pretty Maid.
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE, NEWCASTLE.—Highbury.
BUCKLEY MAIDEN STAKES, BIRMINGHAM.—Torsaking.
PACKINGTON PLATE, BIRMINGHAM.—Buckmast.
NETHERTON MAIDEN PLATE, HAMILTON PARK.—Boy Bachelor.
NIMBLE PLATE, WINDSOR.—Step Lively.
ASCOT ENGAGEMENTS.—Pahala Royal II., at 3.35 p.m. Wednesday, and Prince Noly.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—The Blacksmith.

ASCOT RESULTS

1.0. (1.2).—The BESSBOROUGH STAKES (handicap) of 15 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third. One mile and a half.

GENTLEMEN'S RELISH, bl or br f, by He—Bonne Bouche (Mr. J. F. Arkwright), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. K. Robertson 1
BOLDERO, gr g. by Herodote—Bongo (Mr. J. S. Austen), 5 yrs. 8st. ..... T. Lowrey 2
MOYRESQUE, bl c. by Galloper Light—Moyria (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Jones 3
Poor Man (Major D. Dixon), 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Defoe (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. F. Fox 0
Ox and Ass (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs. 8st. ..... C. Elliott 0
Burnside (Sir W. Gilbey), aged, 8st. ..... J. Sirett 0
Lulworth Cove (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), aged, 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Yellow Oriel (Sir D. Llewellyn), 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Lyme Regis (The King), 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. T. Weston 0
Elleandonan (Lord Willoughby de Broke), 5 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Steerforth (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs. 7st. 6lb. T. Barber 0
Story Teller (Mrs. E. Harnsworth), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

BETTING.—9 to 4 aged Defoe, 4 to 1 Moyresque, 7 to 1 Gentlemen's Relish, 100 to 8 each Ox and Ass, Lyme Regis, and Story Teller, 100 to 7 each Boldero, and Steerforth, 100 to 6 Burnside, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths, a short head separated second and third. Ox and Ass was fourth and Defoe last.

1.30 (1.32).—The CHURCHILL STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

PUTNEY, b g. by Puttenden—Punta Gorda (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 1
LUFFNESS, ch c, by Hurry On—Herodicea (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 7st. 10lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
ARDGLASS, b c, by Spion Kop—Whitenna (Major D. Dixon), 9st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Ennis Bridge (Major A. Bonsor), 9st. 1lb. T. Burns 0
Montclair (Mr. E. Esmond), 9st. 1lb. ..... H. Jellies 0
Stockcross (Mr. H. C. Suton), 9st. 1lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Visellus (Mr. W. W. Sharples), 8st. 10lb. J. Childs 0
Boroolino (Mr. J. R. Porter), 7st. 7lb. ..... C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Montclair, 9 to 2 Ardglass, 5 to 1 each Luffness and Stockcross, 10 to 1 each Visellus and Ennis Bridge, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a neck separated second and third. Ennis Bridge was fourth and Stockcross last.

2.0 (2.2).—The FERN HILL STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third. Five furlongs.

STINGO, ch c. by Tremola—Merry Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 3 yrs. 9st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 1
FRIARVINE, ch c. by Friar Marcus—Vulpina (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 3 yrs. 9st. 7lb. ..... H. Jellies 2
DIOLITE, b c. by Diophon—Needle Rock (Sir H. Hirst), 3 yrs. 9st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 3
Fair Diana (Lord Woolavington), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Oceana (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Ann Gudman (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Ready Response c. by Stratford (Mr. R. Davie), 2 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Doble 0
Backward Glance (Mr. M. Markham), 2 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Field Master (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 2 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Fiesole (Lord Derby), 2 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at Ilsley)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Diolite, 4 to 1 Stingo, 7 to 1 Ann Gudman, 10 to 1 each Fair Diana, Ready Response colt, and Fiesole, 100 to 9 Friarvine, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Fiesole was fourth and Field Master last.

2.30 (2.32).—The GRANVILLE STAKES of 15 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third. Five furlongs.

THE MASHER, ch c. by Pomme-de-Terre—Madam Adam (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 3 yrs. 9st. ..... T. Burns 1
CEDARWOOD, ch c. by Heverswood—Sagesse (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... P. Beasley 2
POLAR BEAR, br c. by Stratford—Polar Belle (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 3 yrs. 9st. ..... B. Carslake 0
Old Friend (Mr. A. Boxman), 3 yrs. 9st. 7lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Diocletian (Lord D'Abernon), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Casserole (Mr. J. W. Harvie), 2 yrs. 9st. 4lb. J. Leach 0
Cornfield (Mr. J. J. Maher), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. H. Beasley 0
Rapahannock (Sir B. Sheffield), 3 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Scotford (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Faithful Tag (Mr. P. Kelly), 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Tai Shirin (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. M. Beary 0
Zambelli (M. Pierre Wertheimer), 3 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... E. Haynes 0
Golden Earl (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
The Dominie (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. F. Fox 0
Archimedes (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Tetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Bellatrace (Mr. J. A. Hirst), 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb. D. Morris 0

(Winner trained by Gwilt, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—4 to 1 each agst Scotford and Polar Bear, 10 to 1 Rapahannock, 100 to 9 each Diocletian and Casserole, 100 to 7 Tai Shirin, 100 to 6 each Faithful Tag, The Masher, and Old Friend, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; a head separated second and third. Rapahannock was fourth and Bellatrace last.

3.0 (3.5).—The GOLD CUP, value 500 sovs., added to sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, with 3,500 sovs. added for winner, 700 sovs. for second, and 300 sovs. for third. Two miles and a half.

BOSWORTH, b or br c, by Son-in-Law—Serenissima (Lord Derby), 4 yrs. 9st. ..... T. Weston 1
HOTWEED, b c, by Bruleur—Seaweed (Mr. E. Esmond), 4 yrs. 9st. ..... G. Garner 2
THE BASTARD, b c, by Spion Kop—Valescure (Lord Rosebery), 4 yrs. 9st. ..... H. Wragg 3
Athford (Mr. W. Barnett), 5 yrs. 9st. 4lb. M. Beary 0
Friendship (Mr. J. B. Joel), 5 yrs. 9st. 4lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Feb (M. S. Guthmann), 5 yrs. 9st. 4lb. W. Sibbritt 0
Haste Away (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 4 yrs. 9st. ..... H. Jelliss 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—3 to 1 each agst Bosworth and Hotweed, 6 to 1 each Feb and The Bastard, 10 to 1 each Athford and Haste Away, 100 to 8 Friendship.

Won by a length; three lengths separated second and third. Feb was fourth and Haste Away last.

3.30 (3.36).—The ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third. Seven furlongs and 155 yards.

LANSDOWNE, gr c. by Gainsborough—Kissing Cup (Lord Glanely), 9 yrs. 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 3lb.) G. Richards 1
GOLDEN ORACLE, ch h. by Areb-Gib—Golden Goose (Captain H. Whitworth), 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Childs 2
KEMMEL, ch c. by Spion Kop—Yser (Duke of Portland), 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Sir Cosmos (Sir R. Garton), 4 yrs. 8st. 13lb. ..... G. Swann 0
Grand Terrace (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs. 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Woodchuck (Mr. E. Esmond), 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. ..... Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Kemmel, 4 to 1 each Sir Cosmos and Golden Oracle, 5 to 1 Grand Terrace, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; half a length separated second and third. Woodchuck was fourth and Grand Terrace last.

4.0 (4.1).—The WATERFORD STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for the winner, 200 sovs. for the second, and 100 sovs for the third; for three-year-olds. Old Mile.

GRAND SALUTE, b c. by Grand Parade—Fischette (Lord Glanely), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 1
REAR ADMIRAL, br g. by Beresford—Fair Maiden (Commodore F. T. Ponsonby), 9st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 2
HEPHAESTUS, b c. by Golden Myth—Ocean Light (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jellies 3
Eyes Front (Sir G. Noble), 9st. 8lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Trews (Lord Astor), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Dick Swiveller (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 7lb. F. Fox 0
Wedding Favour (Lord Howard de Walden), 8st. 3lb. ..... M. Wing 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Trews, 4 to 1 Dick Swiveller, 5 to 1 Wedding Favour, 6 to 1 Rear Admiral, 8 to 1 Grand Salute, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; the same distance separated second and third. Trews was fourth and Eyes Front last.

4.30 (4.32).—The NEW STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third; two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LIGHTNING STAR, b c. by Hurry On—Twinkling Star (Mr. J. B. Leigh), 8st. 10lb. ..... S. Donoghue 1
DISARMAMENT, b c, by Beresford—Shimmer (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Weston 2
TILT, ch c. by Royal Lancer—Scutter (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Leach 3
Love-oil c. by Phalaris (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 10lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Philae (Mrs. L. G. Barbrook), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. James 0
Twelfth Night (Mrs. W. Beer), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Macduff (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Sordo (Mr. D. M. Gant), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Shaldon (Lord Glanely), 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Diplomat (Sir H. Hirst), 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Chinese Measure (Major L. B. Holliday), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Sherab (The Aga Khan), 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Royal Rufus (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Burns 0
Carmelus (Sir C. Puller), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Ridgeway (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Homer (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Proctor (Mr. W. Woodward), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Rhydgaled (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 10lb. F. Fox 0
Paul Pry (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 10lb. P. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Sneyd, at Sparsholt)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Sordo, 5 to 1 each Twelfth Night and Berrydale, 10 to 1 Philae, 100 to 7 each Disarmament and Chinese Measure, 100 to 6 each Lightning Star, Macduff, and Homer, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Carmelus was fourth and Royal Rufus last.

5.0 (5.1).—The CORK AND ORRERY ALL-AGED STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added for winner, 200 sovs. for second, and 100 sovs. for third. Six furlongs (straight).

COSTAKI PASHA, b c. by Gainsborough—Cos (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 1
POLVERAJA, ch c. by Sunder—Polferris (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 2
FUZZY WUZZY, br g. by Black Jester—Sweet Bird (Mr. J. B. Joel), 4 yrs. 9st. 13lb. R. Carslake 3
Tommy Atkins (Mr. W. T. Sears), 6 yrs. 10st. 3lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Golden King (Mr. F. Hartigan), 5 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Reedsmouth (Lord Wyfold), 4 yrs. 9st. 12lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Ring o' Roses (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 4 yrs. 9st. 8lb. ..... R. Jones 0

(Winner trained by R. Dawson, at Whatcombe)

BETTING.—15 to 8 agst Reedsmouth, 5 to 1 Costaki Pasha, 6 to 1 Golden King, 9 to 1 each Fuzzy Wuzzy and Tommy Atkins, 10 to 1 Polveraja, 20 to 1

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS AT THE OVAL

GRIMMETT'S FINE BOWLING

The Australians, after a full day's cricket at the Oval yesterday, gained a big advantage over Surrey, and, when stumps were drawn, they were 169 runs in front on the first innings with five wickets to fall.

The ground had recovered so well from the heavy downpour on Wednesday afternoon that play could be begun at half-past 11. The sun was then shining warmly enough to make the pitch difficult while Grimmett was finishing off Surrey's innings, and it was not yet easy when the Australians were batting before luncheon. After the interval, however, it became easier and easier until at the tea interval it had become perfection. Woodfull, in his anxiety as to how the pitch would play at the beginning of the innings, took in the reliable Fairfax—whose duty it so often is to go in when nobody else wants to bat—with him. His judgment was rewarded, for, even if the rate of scoring before luncheon was irritatingly slow, the other batsmen received the benefit of it later in the afternoon.

Surrey had scored 140 runs for the loss of five wickets when rain stopped play on Wednesday afternoon, but off the second ball that was sent down yesterday Grimmett had Fender caught at forward short leg, and it only required another few minutes to see that the pitch would give Grimmett every assistance. Baldwin, trying to hook a short ball from Fairfax, was caught off a skier in the middle of the pitch, and two runs later Gregory was out in the same way as his captain. Peach did at least try to make some runs, scoring six in one over from Fairfax, but at 154 he was caught and bowled, and the end came at 162, when Brooks was caught at second slip. Grimmett, who kept a wonderful length and did practically as he wanted with the batsmen, had the following analysis for his spell of bowling yesterday morning:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
6.3	5	2	4

Woodfull and Fairfax, when they started the Australian innings, were clearly satisfied with staying in, although in truth the pitch, after the heavy roller had been over it, was not so difficult as they seemed to think. Half an hour's batting produced only 16 runs, and when Gregory relieved Peach the latter had bowled seven consecutive maiden overs. At the luncheon interval 25 runs only had been scored from the bat, the result of 65 minutes' cricket. Afterwards things improved a little. The batsmen realized that the ball was coming along comfortably, and Fairfax, who had taken over an hour and a half to score 16 runs, livened up matters with two beautiful forcing strokes on the off side, each of which counted four.

The 100 went up after 110 minutes, but at 115 Fairfax, who had done his duty, was out leg-before-wicket. Bradman started with his usual stroke round the corner for two, but soon afterwards was well caught, high and wide to the right, by Allom, at mid-wicket. Woodfull had two or three narrow squeaks from Allom, but he played the rest of the bowlers easily enough, and, without playing any strokes in particular which will live in the memory, reached his fourth century of the tour when he had been in for three hours. Kippax twice jumped out to drive the ball on the off-side for four, and banged three balls from Shepherd to the on boundary, but Allom had him also in trouble once or twice. At 205 Kippax pushed a ball back into the bowler's hands, and then followed the best batting of the innings, while McCabe was in with Woodfull.

McCabe, who believes in hitting 4's as soon as possible, though he may lack some of the solidity of the others, is the best fun on the side to watch. Yesterday he drove the ball gloriously past extra-cover and played several short-arm hooks which made the ball carry much further than it looked as if it would do. He was a little intemperate in some of his attempts to cut the ball, but together they had added 76 runs before, attempting a full blow to leg, he played the ball on to his wicket. Three runs later, Woodfull, who, during the last half-hour, had discarded all thought of caution and who scored most of his runs by hitting balls of any direction round to leg, was caught at mid-on off a skier. Neither Jackson nor A. P. Beckett is at the moment in the mood for making runs, the former having struck a terribly unlucky patch of form, while the latter has been kept out of the team for more than a month by illness. Jackson batted with a distressing lack of confidence, and both in fact might have been out on several occasions, but without being able to take advantage of the state of the game they managed to stay in and so obtained some badly needed batting practice.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings.

Hobbs, st. Walker, b. Grimmett		19
Sandham, c. Fairfax, b. Hurwood		29
Hardinge, c. Walker, b. Grimmett		29
Shepherd, c. McCabe, b. A'Beckett		0
Wilson, b. Hurwood		56
Gregory, c. Fairfax b. Grimmett		0
P. G. H. Fender, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett		16
Baldwin, c. Woodfull, b. Fairfax		11
Peach, c. and b. Grimmett		0
M. J. C. Allom, not out		7
Brooks, c. Kippax, b. Grimmett		5
Leg-byes, 5; n-b., 1		6
Total		162

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c. Wilson, b. Shepherd		141
A. Fairfax, l-b-w., b. Shepherd		36
D. G. Bradman, c. Allom, b. Shepherd		5
A. F. Kippax, c. and b. Peach		58
S. McCabe, b. Shepherd		36
A. Jackson, not out		42
E. L. a'Beckett, not out		12
Byes, 18; leg-byes, 6		24
Total (5 wkts.)		331

C. W. Walker, A. Hurwood, C. V. Grimmett, and T. Wall to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	6	1	19	0	Fairfax	10	3	26	1
A'Beckett	18	5	59	1	McCabe	5	1	21	0
Grimmett	21.3	10	24	6	Hurwood	13	5	29	2

Wall bowled one no ball.

UMPIRES.—Chester and Phillips

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Gloucestershire (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Australians (continued).
HORSHAM.—Sussex v. Derbyshire (continued).
TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Notts (continued).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Yorkshire (continued).
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Worcestershire (continued).
COLWYN BAY.—Wales v. Minor Counties (continued).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Allhallows School v. M.C.C., Berkhamsted School v. Old Berkhamstedians, Cheltenham College v. Old Cheltonians (first day), Eastbourne College v. Old Magdalen College School v. Old Boys, Malvern College v. Free Foresters (first day), Rugby School v. Old Rugbeians (first day), St. Bees School v. Old St. Begnians (first day), Sedbergh School v. Old Sedberghians (first day), St. Lawrence College v. Old Lawrentians (first day), Sherborne School v. Old Shirburnians (first day), Uppingham School v. Old Uppinghamians (second day), Wellington College v. Old Wellingtonians (first day).

AFTER DOING TEN YEARS in cask whisky needs Schweppe The Original SODA WATER

SCHOOL RESULTS IN BRIEF

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK, 104 (W. D. Drafan 41); GOOLEWICK SCHOOL, 281 (J. T. Robinson 61).

TAUNTON SCHOOL, 182 (J. H. Cameron not out 50); BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, 90 (J. H. Cameron 7 for 57).

ELLESMERE COLLEGE, 195 for 8 dec. (T. H. Phillips 102, A. H. Finlayson not out 56); RUTHIN SCHOOL, 96.

BLOXHAM SCHOOL, 78; NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL, 80 for 4.

WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL, 83; GUY'S HOSPITAL, 26 for 0. Rain.

ADKHAM SCHOOL, 131 (W. B. Lymbery 5 for 45); NOTTS FOREST C.C., 137 (P. Vashlkard 80, P. M. Dean (Cross Scoreless), 171; KEBLE COLLEGE, VAGABONDS, 179 for 6 (C. G. Osborne 65).

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 139; MONMOUTH G.S., 114 for 7.

HEREFORD C.S. 2ND XI., 113; MONMOUTH G.S. 2ND XI., 127 for 7.

TRURO COLLEGE, 127 (Kent 45, J. Fitzherbert 43); TRURO CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 55.

DAUNTSEY SCHOOL, 143 and 5 for 0; WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD, 56 and 90.

BROMSGROVE COLLEGE, 140 (R. N. Jones 43); SUSSEX CLUB AND GROUND, 219 for 5 (J. Eaton 103 not out, J. Lamridge 49).

FALMOUTH, 136; TRURO COLLEGE, 51 (Lyses 8 for 32).

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

TEN PLAYERS INVITED TO LORD'S

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the chairman of the Selection Committee, announced last night that the English team for the second Test Match, beginning at Lord's next Friday, has not finally been decided upon, but the following have received invitations to be present:—

A. P. F. Chapman (Kent).
R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex).
J. B. Hobbs (Surrey).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
E. Hendren (Middlesex).
F. E. Woolley (Kent).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
G. Geary (Leicestershire).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).

The captain will be appointed for each match when the choice of team is made.

It will be observed that of the players who represented England at Trent Bridge last week the names of Tyldesley, Larwood, and Sutcliffe do not appear. There is, presumably, some doubt as to Larwood's condition of health, and Sutcliffe's split thumb may keep him out of the game long enough to prevent his playing at Lord's.

KENT'S EASY WIN

WARWICKSHIRE BEATEN IN AN INNINGS

Kent beat Warwickshire by an innings and 125 runs at Tonbridge yesterday. A great deal of chalk had been placed on the wicket during the winter, and this had the effect of making the ball almost white.

The stand by Ashdown and Todd laid the foundation of Kent's success. Both played well, but they were fortunate in being missed. Ashdown, who was at his best with his off-side strokes, was missed twice at cover-point, once overnight and again when his score was 121. Todd might have been caught and bowled when 13, and he gave two or three sharp chances in the slips, but his forward play and off driving generally were sound. The most brilliant batting of the day was seen when C. H. Knott joined Todd. Knott was in for only 15 minutes before the luncheon interval, and he had made 33 runs when Todd was cleverly caught low down at mid-off.

With G. B. Legge as a partner, Knott added another 40 runs in under 15 minutes, and better straight driving and pulling has seldom, if ever, been seen on a Kent ground. The leading Kent batsman had been kept quiet by good length bowling, but Knott hit Paine off his length. His splendid innings was only marred by a really difficult catch, which longoff just failed to get to. Knott hit four 6's and 10 4's. A nice little innings by the Kent captain and a good last-wicket stand by J. A. Deed and Peach were the only incidents towards the end of the Kent innings.

The Warwickshire batting was little better than in their first innings. Most of the batsmen were worried by Freeman. G. D. Kemp-Welch and Santall made a few good strokes, and a plucky last-wicket stand by Sanders and Paine prolonged the game till 6.15, when Ames secured his eighth victim of the match by running for a skier to short-leg. Freeman bowled extremely well again, although he tired towards the end of the innings. In the match he took 14 wickets.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, b. Freeman	8	c. Peach, b. Hardinge	20
Croom, c. Wright, b. Freeman	12	l.-b.-w., b. Ashdown	11
Bates, st. Ames, b. Freeman	41	st. Ames, b. Freeman	17
R. E. S. Wyatt, st. Ames, b. Freeman	17	st. Ames, b. Freeman	17
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. Peach	53	b. Todd	8
G. D. Kemp-Welch, b. Peach	0	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	14
Santall, st. Ames, b. Freeman	0	c. Todd, b. Freeman	21
J. Morton, c. Knott, b. Freeman	4	st. Ames, b. Freeman	1
Mayer, not out	7	c. Legge, b. Hardinge	8
Sanders, c. Deed, b. Freeman	6	c. Ames, b. Freeman	31
Paine, st. Ames, b. Freeman	0	not out	7
Byes, 2; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 2	11	Byes, 6; n.-b., 1	7
Total	149	Total	160

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Morton, b. Paine	51
Ashdown, b. Paine	133
Woolley, b. Sanders	0
Ames, b. Sanders	6
Todd, c. Wyatt, b. Paine	94
C. H. Knott, c. Paine, b. Wyatt	73
G. B. Legge, l.-b.-w., b. Wyatt	19
J. A. Deed, not out	13
Wright, Wyatt	0
Freeman, l.-b.-w., b. Paine	20
Peach, b. Sanders	6
Byes, 13; l.-b., 8	21
Total	429

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	29.4	7	75	6	Woolley	4	1	14	0
Freeman	39	7	94	3	Peach	11	1	37	2
Hardinge	10	5	10	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	4	0	13	0	Hardinge	14	3	29	2
Ashdown	3	0	13	0	Peach	7	4	3	0
Freeman	26.3	6	72	6	Todd	7	1	23	1

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	21	6	48	0	Wyatt	21	7	67	3
Sanders	27.5	6	54	3	Kemp-Welch	4	1	23	0
Paine	53	10	180	4					
Croom	7	0	36	0					

UMPIRES.—Stone and Dolphin

BOWLERS IN FORM AT LEICESTER

With three wickets down in their second innings, Worcestershire hold a lead of 84 runs in their match with Leicestershire, at Leicester.

With the sun shining brightly on a rain-soaked pitch, it was not surprising that the bowlers had matters largely their own way. Worcestershire, who had scored 68 for six wickets, increased their total to 127. Root hit well, although he was missed twice in scoring 42, which included seven 4's.

The Leicestershire batsmen were in difficulties when they began batting, against the bowling of Root and Brooke. The first two wickets fell to Root without a run being hit from him, and the batsmen were as helpless with the bowling after luncheon, that six wickets fell for 20 runs. Brooke, with his leg breaks, and Root making good use of a difficult pitch. The innings closed for 98, Brooke taking five wickets for 40 runs. Worcestershire began their second innings so poorly that three wickets fell with only seven runs scored, but Gibbons and V. Fox stopped the collapse.

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Wright, b. Coleman	6	c. Bradshaw, b. Shipman	0
Fox (J.), c. Sidwell, b. Coleman	22	b. Shipman	2
Nichol, c. Sidwell, b. Coleman	0	b. Shipman	1
Gibbons, b. Armstrong	6	b. Snary	2
Fox (V.), c. Berry, b. Hazlerigg	3	not out	12
B. W. Quaife, b. Coleman	11	not out	1
Santall, c. de Lisle, b. Astill	5		
Root, c. Armstrong, b. Astill	42		
Brooks, c. Astill, b. Snary	0		
Styler, c. Snary, b. Astill	23		
Jackson, not out	4		
Leg-byes	1		
	4	Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	6
Total	127	Total (3 wkts.)	55

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, b. Root	0
Berry, c. Jackson, b. Root	19
Riley, c. Fox (J.), b. Root	2
Armstrong, c. Gibbons, b. Brooke	0
A. D. Hazlerigg, c. Root, b. Brooke	20
Bradshaw, l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	2
Astill, c. Wright, b. Root	6
J. A. de Lisle, run out	4
Coleman, c. Jackson, b. Brooke	14
Sidwell, not out	1
Snary, c. Root, b. Brooke	21
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2	7
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	5	2	6	0	Astill	22	13	34	1
Snary	20	10	32	4	Armstrong	7	4	10	1
Coleman	11	4	17	4	Hazlerigg	10	3	28	1

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	30	11	40	4	Brooke	22.3	6	40	5
Jackson	2	2	11	0					

UMPIRES.—Walden and Hardstaff.

A DARING POLICY JUSTIFIED

GOOD INNINGS BY DACRE

On account of the rain, which prevented any play on Wednesday, the match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire, at Lord's, was begun as a two-day match yesterday. B. Lyon adopted a daring policy, declaring his innings closed at 10 minutes past three, when his side had made 204 runs for the loss of five wickets. His policy was justified, as Middlesex were all out at the close of play for 185.

The wicket was far from easy, and both N. Haig, from the Nursery end, and Durston were able to make the shorter ball get up. With only 11 runs scored, Sinfield was caught in the slips from a ball which came a little faster than usual off the pitch. The cricket had been slow, in the matter of scoring runs, but B. D. Lyon played forcing cricket from the start. Hammond appeared determined to play himself in. He had been batting 55 minutes for eight runs—out of 34—when he was out unluckily, playing a ball from Durston hard on to his wicket. Dipper stayed in until after the 50 went up, and then, trying a big hit to leg, was caught at deep square-leg by Guise, who judged the catch perfectly. Lyon reached his individual 50 after he had been in five minutes under the hour. He went on to make 60 out of 74 runs scored while he was in, and hit one 6, a fine hook off a short ball square with the wicket, and six 4's. Though the wicket must have been unpleasant, Lyon always made it look comfortable to bat on. He was out to a good catch at second slip.

Dacre, who seemed at home from the moment he went in, was not out 20 at luncheon, when the score was 99 for four wickets. He hit his first ball after the interval into the Pavilion seats for 6, and scored 3 off the next ball. Shortly afterwards, he hooked a short ball from Haig for 6. Runs came at a fine pace, Neale also attacking the bowling, though his timing was not always good. Dacre reached his 50 after batting an hour and soon afterwards hit two 6's in one over off Lee. He was missed at short slip when he had made 48. This life, however, did not slow Dacre down at all, and he hit two more 4's shortly afterwards. When 95 he failed to get hold of a ball from Russell, which broke away sharply and he was well caught by Hendren at short slip. Dacre was batting only an hour and 35 minutes and he hit five 6's and five 4's. Directly he was out Lyon declared his innings closed, evidently having faith in his bowlers' ability to use the wicket in spite of his own and Dacre's treatment of the Middlesex bowling.

J. L. Guise and Lee put on 20 runs for the Middlesex first wicket. Then Parker, who had gone on at the Nursery end in place of Sinfield, bowled Guise with a ball which swung in late and came right across the wicket to hit the leg stump. Hearne made 10 runs with quiet ease, and then tried a big hit and was neatly caught at the wicket. Soon after the 50 went up Hendren was well caught at second slip by Hammond, who stands closer in that position than any other fieldsman has ever done. Haig came in, and shortly afterwards Lee made his 50. He had then been batting an hour and 10 minutes, and playing extremely good cricket. At 99 Haig hit inside a ball that he was trying to drive, and was bowled. G. C. Newman began to play good cricket, and it was surprising when he missed a ball on the short side which he was trying to hook and was out leg-before-wicket. Lee was out in the next over, playing across a ball from Goddard. He was batting only an hour and 40 minutes for his 76 runs, and hit seven 4's, and his was quite one of the best innings played at Lord's this year. When he was out six wickets were down for 122 runs, and Gloucestershire looked to be on top. Canning, however, played an innings of 21 not out that was to be noted for coolness, for the ability to pick out the right ball to hit, and for the power to hit the right ball hard to an unguarded position, and Middlesex finished up 19 behind.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Hammond, b. Durston	8
Sinfield, c. sub., b. Durston	3
B. H. Lyon, c. Durston, b. Russell	60
Dipper, c. Guise, b. Hearne	2
Dacre, c. Hendren, b. Russell	92
Neale, not out	24
Byes, 8; l.-b., 3; w., 1	12
Total (5 wkts.)	204

* Innings declared closed.

Barnett, Stephens, Parker, E. T. Benson, and Goddard did not go in.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, b. Goddard	76
J. L. Guise, b. Parker	15
Hearne, c. Benson, b. Parker	10
Hendren, c. Hammond, b. Parker	7
Haig, b. Goddard	12
G. C. Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	9
D. Russell, b. Neale	14
C. G. Howard, c. Neale, b. Sinfield	12
Canning, not out	12
Durston, c. Neale, b. Parker	21
Price, c. and b. Sinfield	15
Bye, 1; l.-b., 5	6
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	17	5	47	0	Russell	14.1	2	61	2
Durston	12	3	37	2	Lee	4	0	25	0
Hearne	23	4	56	1					

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	3	0	10	0	Goddard	7	0	37	1
Sinfield	12.1	3	37	3	Neale	1	0	2	0
Parker	29	6	96	5					

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Denton.

YORKSHIRE'S LEAD

Yorkshire had the better of the play in their match with Northamptonshire at Northampton yesterday, the home side at the close of play being 74 runs behind with all their wickets in hand in their second innings.

Northamptonshire had lost six wickets for 77, and the innings closed in half an hour, Robinson taking three wickets in three overs and four balls for four runs. Bowes had the fine analysis of five wickets for 30.

A. T. Barber and Holmes, who opened the Yorkshire innings, were dismissed before luncheon, while Greenwood was third out at 60. Mitchell and W. Barber increased the score to 89, thus giving Yorkshire the lead, but on a pitch which was not so difficult as when Northamptonshire batted the form of the visitors was not impressive. Rhodes and Macaulay made some good hits, and the stand for the ninth wicket realized 50 runs, the best in the innings. Rhodes batted an hour and 40 minutes for 35.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, b. Bowes	36
Bakewell, hit wkt., b. Dennis	4
Liddell, c. and b. Bowes	11
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Greenwood, b. Bowes	4
Bellamy, c. Bowes, b. Dennis	0
Cox, c. Holmes, b. Bowes	3
Wright, c. Mitchell, b. Robinson	4
Partridge, c. Holmes, b. Robinson	9
Thomas, not out	2
Clark, st. Wood, b. Robinson	0
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 5	10
Total	88

Second Innings.—Woolley, not out, 9; Bakewell, not out, 11. Wide 1, n.-b., 1=2. Total (no wkt.), 22.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Wright, b. Jupp	21
A. T. Barber, c. Bellamy, b. Clark	12
Mitchell, run out	38
F. E. Greenwood, b. Jupp	12
Barber (W.), b. Thomas	15
Robinson, c. and b. Partridge	11
Dennis, b. Cox	15
Rhodes, c. Clark, b. Thomas	35
Wood, b. Clark	0
Macaulay, not out	0
Bowes, c. Bakewell, b. Clark	20
Bye, 1; l.-b., 3	4
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	9.4	3	15	3	Dennis	6	2	18	2
Bowes	21	7	30	5	Rhodes	1	1	0	0
Macaulay	17	8	30	0					

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	22.3	8	36	3	Partridge	10	2	28	1
Thomas	31	5	60	2	Cox	8	1	12	1
Jupp	27	9	44	1					

UMPIRES.—Morton and Oates.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

AT NANTWICH.—CHESHIRE v. LANCASHIRE SECOND ELEVEN.

LANCASHIRE SECOND ELEVEN, 195 (Paynter 62); CHESHIRE, 86 (Eyre 32) and 49 (Hodgson 13 wickets for 76 runs). Lancashire Second Eleven won by an innings and 60 runs.

SANDHURST v. WOOLWICH

The annual match between the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will be played on the R.M.C., No. 1 Ground at Sandhurst to-day and to-morrow, play beginning each day at 11.30. The following XI's have been selected to play:—

SANDHURST.—J. B. E. H. Radcliffe (Devonside), captain, H. W. Forsyth (Lancing), A. R. G. M. Edwards (Brighton), D. A. C. Page (Cheltenham), J. F. Knight (Clifton), P. M. Hughes (Wellington), V. L. M. Wainwright (Newton), R. B. Vaughan-Arbuckle (Bedford Modern), L. J. Roffey (Lancing), C. T. Orton (Tonbridge), and R. H. Taite (Cheltenham), with C. M. Smiley (Eton), as twelfth man.

WOOLWICH.—W. A. R. Sumner (Haileybury), M. St. G. Oswald (Rugby), G. E. T. Gillett (Wellington), W. F. Lawson (Wellington), J. Sheffield (Winchester), P. T. O'B. Butler (Clifton), C. V. Hodgson (King's School, Worcester), captain, L. F. Harris (Christ's Hospital), T. H. Hardy (Haileybury), C. H. Dumbell (Wellington), and H. M. H. Ley (Wellington).

SUSSEX WELL AHEAD

BIG STAND FOR NINTH WICKET

A ninth wicket partnership of 178 runs between Wensley and H. Parks helped to give Sussex the unexpectedly big first innings lead of 226 runs in their match with Derbyshire at Horsham yesterday, and Derbyshire will have to fight very hard to avoid defeat to-day.

The weather was again brilliantly warm and sunny, and a large crowd had plenty of good cricket to interest them. Although Cornford soon played on to Worthington yesterday morning, he had done more than enough for his side by staying in on the Wednesday evening, and A. H. H. Gilligan and Langridge went on to give Sussex the better of the game. Their work was made difficult by the exceptionally good fielding of Derbyshire, and although Gilligan began by taking somewhat violent advantage of the eccentricities of Worthington's length, Mitchell badly worried him. Soon afterwards, the pitch was playing easily, but Mitchell three times made the ball spin sharply enough away to send Gilligan on a reproachful expedition down the pitch to find the offending spot. Neither batsman, however, made a bad or injudicious stroke, and 176 runs were on the board before Langridge hit a ball hard back to Smith, and was caught and bowled. Gilligan hit a beautiful 4 through the covers off the same bowler, but when Storer came on again at 191 he played on to a not very good ball outside the stumps which he very properly intended to hit for 4. Tate then appeared, and although H. Parks had hit two 4's as soon as he had come in, Tate quickly caught him up and passed him. A slow full pitch of Mitchell's gave him the opportunity to hit the ball out of the ground, and two balls Storer sent down a little short of a good length were hit through the covers with strokes that had the technique of the batsman, as distinct from the hitter.

Tate was very well caught in the slips off Townsend in the first over after luncheon, but Wensley and H. Parks proceeded to add 178 runs for the ninth wicket in 105 minutes. There are times when mathematics, however repulsive, are indispensable in conveying the sense of the cricket, and the fact that 178 runs were put on in 105 minutes can hardly be further illuminated. Wensley is always an exhilarating hitter of the ball, and the stroke that gave him his 50 was a drive to the sight-screen off a bowler, Worthington, who was fast enough to force Elliott to stand back nearly 10 yards. Wensley spent some not inconsiderable time during his innings looking round to see where the ball had gone, but what did that matter with a batsman so cheerfully determined and so thoroughly able to score boundaries to square leg off balls inches outside the off stump?

There were, however, many respectable as well as illegal strokes in an innings which gave immense pleasure to every one on the ground. H. Parks's innings was not so iconoclastic, but it was neat, chanceless, and full of strokes. He is batting far more confidently than he did last year and there is every reason why he should and no reason why he should not go on making a lot of runs for Sussex. Parks was the first to go, bowled by Worthington with the new ball at 419, and, 10 runs later, Wensley was out making the kind of stroke one expects when nine wickets are down, and being caught at the wicket.

Derbyshire, going in 226 runs behind, had two hours' batting before stumps were drawn. At eight Storer was bowled by a ball of Tate's which made great haste off the pitch. Smith and Bowden were kept on the defensive as much by the quality of the out-cricket as by their natural desire to take no risks, but they took the score to 48 together and did a lot to ensure that Horsham shall have some cricket to-day.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Storer, b. Langridge	30	b. Tate	3
Smith, c. Langridge, b. Bowley	35	b. Langridge	22
G. R. Jackson, b. Bowley	6	b. Bowley	22
Townsend, st. Cornford, b. Langridge	35	not out	31
Worthington, b. Langridge	2	not out	9
Alderman, b. Parks (J.)	1		
Hutchinson, c. Cook, b. Bowley	16		
Slater, b. Bowley	0		
Elliott, c. Hammond, b. Mitchell	18		
Cornford, not out	45		
Byes, 10; l.-b., 3	13	Byes, 5; l.-b., 8	13
Total	203	Total (3 wkts.)	100

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Bowden, b. Mitchell	20
Parks (J.), c. Elliott, b. Townsend	15
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	30
Cook, b. Townsend	0
Langridge (James), c. and b. Smith	44
Cornford, c. Worthington	14
A. H. H. Gilligan, b. Storer	39
Parks (H.), b. Worthington	71
Tate, c. Storer, b. Townsend	38
Wensley, c. Elliott, b. Worthington	120
Hammond, not out	2
Byes, 17; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 3	29
Total	429

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	8	2	8	0	Parks (J.)	10	3	21	1
Wensley	3	0	11	0	Langridge	27	3	67	4
Hammond	9	0	31	0	Bowley	20.3	2	63	5

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	17	3	39	0	Storer	15	2	39	1
Worthington	25.4	6	81	3	Smith	4	0	27	1
Townsend	11	1	54	4	Alderman	2	1	12	0
Mitchell	35	5	118	1					

UMPIRES.—Field and Day.

AN EVEN MATCH AT TAUNTON

The match between Somerset and Nottinghamshire was in a very even state when stumps were drawn at Taunton yesterday. Somerset dismissed their opponents for 293, thus gaining a lead of seven runs on the first innings, and then lost a wicket for two runs. Gunn and Whysall took their unfinished partnership of 31 to 60 before the first wicket fell, a few minutes before the luncheon interval. In the afternoon Walker and Gunn played very cautiously, the innings lasting two hours before the hundred went up. In an effort to knock the bowlers off their length A. W. Carr started vigorously, hitting J. Lee for a 6, but he was soon out to a slip catch. Walker batted soundly until, at 181, he gave cover-point a catch. He hit eight 4's in his 61. With five wickets down Nottinghamshire were only 97 behind when a change came over the game, and for the addition of another 90 Somerset finished off their opponents' innings amidst much excitement, gaining a lead of seven runs. Barratt tried to force the pace, but, after hitting a 6, he was out to a fine catch in the long field by Young, who later distinguished himself by taking another brilliant catch in the slip to dismiss Voce. Lilley contributed a useful 35 in an hour when the match was in its most interesting stage.

Score:

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Carr, b. Voce	4
R. P. Northway, b. Bland	22
R. A. Incle, c. Walker, b. Staples (A.)	54
Lee (F. S.), c. Staples (S. J.), b. Staples (A.)	5
J. C. White, c. Whysall, b. Staples (A.)	91
C. C. Case, b. Voce	0
Lee (J. W.), c. Carr, b. Voce	0
J. M. Gaskell, b. Barratt	11
Wellard, b. Staples (A.)	29
Hunt, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	51
A. G. G. Cunningham, not out	17
Bye, 1; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 3	14
Total	300

Second Innings.—R. P. Northway, not out, 0. A. G. G. Cunningham, c. Whysall, b. Barratt, 2. Total (1 wicket), 2.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	48
Whysall, b. Lee (J. W.)	38
Walker, c. Hunt, b. White	61
A. W. Carr, c. Lee (F. S.), b. Lee (J. W.)	14
Payton, c. Cunningham, b. Wellard	11
Lilley, b. White	35
Staples (A.), b. White	22
Barratt, c. Young, b. Lee (J. W.)	13
Staples (S. J.), c. Lee (F. S.), b. Lee (J. W.)	10
Voce, c. Young, b. Lee (J. W.)	20
R. T. Bland, not out	0
Byes, 13; l.-b., 4; w., 2; n.-b., 1	20
Total	293

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	25	9	43	1	Staples (A.)	29	4	78	5
Voce	24	8

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

THE HALF-WAY STAGE

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

HOYLAKE, JUNE 19

There was another warm, still day at Hoylake to-day, without that oppressive feeling of thunder about. One would have imagined that the scores would be lower than ever, but this was not the case. It almost seemed that the pace must have been too fierce at first and that the leaders were trying too hard to hang on to their gains.

There were two fine rounds of 72 comparatively early, but the two players who did them, R. A. Whitcombe and Marcel Dallemagne, had both some leeway to make up. Macdonald Smith and Barnes, who had done 70 and 71 respectively on Wednesday, both did a good deal in the way of frittering away their chances. Barnes just failed to hole a certain number of putts that ought not to have beaten him, and he also took a 5 at the short 13th, exploding his ball with too hearty a good will into a terrible hayfield behind the green so that stray men had to pull down ropes and stakes before he could play again. Macdonald Smith started in his most precise and methodical manner. He is one of the players as to whom there seems no reason in the world why he should ever make a mistake. After two perfect 4's, however, he tasted the delights of the hayfields at the third, missed a short putt, and took 6. He was in trouble again at the eighth, and took another 6. Forty out was bad, and in the circumstances 77 was a good score, but it had given Jones the chance of opening up a big gap. Barnes also took 77, and so remained one stroke behind Macdonald Smith.

So far so good, from a negative point of view for England, but Cotton was badly disappointing with a 79. He looked white and tired, as if he had not fully recovered from his illness, and in addition he was said to have a wrist that was bothering him. Two 5's made a bad start, but he played the third grandly for a 4 and went on with a 3 at the Cop, in each case holing a putt that one likes to see holed by the man one would like to win. He holed another putt at the Telegraph, but it was for a 5, not a 4, and he never really settled down. The strokes continued to slip away till it was clear he would have hard work to beat 80. A gallant 3 at the Royal brought cheers from the remains of a dwindling gallery, but he took three putts at the Stand, and had clearly left himself some very hard work to do.

A COURAGEOUS ROUND

While these eminent persons had been playing in a rather less eminent manner, another of them, Compston, was regaining some of the strokes he had lost on Wednesday. He finished in 73, and I am sure he was profoundly thankful when it was all over and he had done as well as he had done. It was a thoroughly courageous performance, but it was not a convincing one, for he made a number of extremely loose shots, particularly with his iron clubs. All the more credit to him that he gained rather than lost ground. He began by cutting his second out of bounds at the first hole and he took another 5 at the third: not bad, but emphatically not helpful. After that he settled down and turned in 37, but he played a wickedly crooked tee shot to the 11th almost on to the seashore, and was reasonably cheaply out of it with a 5. He made some amends with a 2 at the 13th, and at the Field, after three poor shots, he holed a chip for a 4 when the prospect of a 6 was staring him in the face. Thus he has still kept his score down to an average of 4's, and, playing soundly to the end, he finished in 73, for a total of 147 for the two rounds, equal with Macdonald Smith.

The pair of them were soon dethroned by Horton Smith, who finished in 73 for 145. His 73 was good, and yet, from the way he began, one felt almost disappointed in it. Nobody, not even Bobby Jones himself, can make golf look easier, or a long hole shorter than Horton Smith does. To see him bang his second right home at the Long hole, where humbler folk were only struggling up to the outer suburbs of that big green, was infinitely impressive, and he followed it up by a shot to the Cop such as one plays in rosy and golden dreams, and then just missed his putt for 2. After that a mistake or two did creep in, but his beautiful driving, with its follow through, made as if by machinery, always conveyed the impression that nothing could go seriously wrong, and, in fact, nothing did. He was out of bounds at the Royal, but cut his losses, and ended with a fine 3 at the last hole, to take the lead by a couple of strokes with 145.

AN UNFAMILIAR JONES

This was a good score, but even so, one had the feeling that Jones would have a solid lead by the end of the day. He obviously had a chance of shaking off several of his most formidable pursuers, but he at once proceeded to dissipate it by his play at the first three holes. He took them in 5, 4, 6, and even to obtain these very moderate figures he had to jump a couple of bunkers. At the first hole he played his second a little too safe to the left, and could only hit the hole for a 4. At the second he jumped one of the pot bunkers in the green and had a 4, which was a millimetre within being a 3. At the third he hooked his tee shot and the ball hit the turf wall which is the boundary on the left and leaped back into safety, though in rough grass. He seemed to me to try far too much with his second, and his ball jumped another bunker, only to end in more rough grass. That meant a 6, and it was with a genuine sigh of relief that the crowd saw an eminently missable putt go down for a 3 at the Cop. At this point I went away for a while to watch some other people. It seemed to me that even he was hardly likely to do better than 75 or so, but I remembered that in the last Open Championship at St. Andrews I had left him three over 4's at the fifth and when I met him again at the 13th he was three under 4's. Much the same thing happened this time. I met his crowd swarming along to the Field, and the first news I heard was "Bobby is one under 4's." Apparently all the rest of his outgoing holes had been blessed in having no history. Each one had been without blemish, and that made 37 out. Coming home he had a couple of mild adventures at the two short holes, but in each case he had chipped back to the green and holed a nice putt. So here he was after all with a chance of 71. He had a lovely 4 at the Field and an equally good one at the Lake, where he had to play a peculiarly delicate little run up from just off the green over the edge of a hollow. At the Dun he was nearly home in 2, but for once failed to save a shot with his little pitch and run. The last two holes gave nobody, except possibly himself, the least anxiety. Each was the easiest of 4's, and that was 72, and 142 for two rounds, three better than Horton Smith. How on earth can anybody hope to beat a man who can start so badly and yet do such scores, and what on earth will happen when he starts well? His partner, Oppenheimer, by the way, played a very fine homecoming round of 36 after a 42 to the turn, a most gallant effort, to be rewarded by staying for the last day and playing with a less prostrating adversary.

TOLLEY'S FINE ROUND

While everybody was watching Jones, Cyril Tolley, bereft for once of his usual adorers, was making heroic amends for his bad round of the first day. He was out in 34, had a hole over 4 till the 12th, and ended in 71. It is too late to be of any real avail, but it was a brave and cheerful piece of golf and delighted everybody. Diegel looked likely to dethrone Horton Smith from second place. One 5 and three 4's for the last four holes would have done it, but he missed an absurdly short putt at the Lake, took 6 there, and then added another 6 at the Dun, so he joined the bracket at 147.

Meanwhile all hearts, if not all eyes, were with Robson, out at the far end of the links, and the one remaining challenger who might keep the lead for Britain. Rumour said that he was doing well, but rumour does so terribly often lie. Presently, however, there appeared a gentleman of trustworthy appearance, who said that Robson wanted four 4's for a 71, which would make him equal first with Jones. Clapping borne on the winds told of a 4 at the Lake, and then came a fine second shot nearly home to the Dun. Robson played the loveliest of run-ups, and that was another 4. And now there remained two comparatively simple ones. A slightly hooked drive made the Royal difficult. He reached the green but took three putts. To the last he played a glorious second, and his putt for three was so near to going in that the player wriggled and all the spectators groaned when the ball stopped on the brink. That made him 72, and 143 for two rounds. One cannot help feeling some doubt whether he can hang on to Jones for two more rounds, but he seems to have been so rejuvenated by steel shafts for hickory and knickerbockers for trousers that no heroic feat may be beyond him.

SCORES

QUALIFIED TO CONTINUE

Mr. R. T. JONES (Atlanta, U.S.A.)	70+72=142
F. ROBSON (Cooden Beach)	71+72=143
HORTON SMITH (Cragston, U.S.A.)	72+73=145
H. J. RUSCOMBE (St. Annes Old)	74+73=147
A. COMPSTON (Coombe Hill)	74+73=147
MACDONALD SMITH (U.S.A.)	70+77=147
J. DIEGEL (Arus Caliente, U.S.A.)	74+73=147
Mr. D. K. MOE (Alderwood, U.S.A.)	74+73=147
J. BARNES (Pelham Manor, U.S.A.)	71+77=148
T. H. COTTON (Langley Park)	70+79=149
F. ALLIS (Prince's, Sandwich)	75+74=149
C. A. WHITCOMBE (Cress Hill)	74+75=149
A. BOYER (Nice)	73+77=150
R. A. WHITCOMBE (Parkstone)	78+72=150
J. BARBER (Derbyshire)	75+76=151
F. DALLEMAGNE (St. Germain)	70+72=151
C. MCILVENNY (Port Elizabeth, S.A.)	76+75=151
B. HOBSON (Chigwell)	74+77=151
H. CRIPPEN (Harrogate)	78+73=151
E. W. JARMAN (Prenton)	76+76=152
A. J. ISHERWOOD (Warrington)	75+77=152
D. C. JONES (S. Manchester)	75+77=152
W. LARGE (Huyton)	78+74=152
E. R. WHITCOMBE (Meyrick Park)	80+72=152
S. BURNS (Rendon)	77+75=152
N. SUTTON (Wentworth)	72+80=152
A. PERRY (Leatherhead)	78+74=152
T. GREEN (Cpt Heath)	73+79=152
H. JAGOE (Grange Park)	77+75=152
L. HOLLAND (Gerrard's Cross)	75+78=153
A. J. YOUNG (Sonning)	75+78=153
ABE MITCHELL (Private, St. Albans)	75+78=153
C. RAY (Ockley)	76+78=154
W. S. GIMBER (Seaham Harbour)	76+78=154
J. J. TAYLOR (Potters Bar)	76+78=154
Mr. W. SUTTON (West Cheshire Artisans)	78+76=154
H. KIDD (Wiltshire)	79+75=154
P. HERBOTEEN (Chantilly, France)	75+79=154
Mr. H. G. BENTLEY (Hesketh)	76+78=154
J. BRADBERE (Porters Park)	77+77=154
W. H. DAVIES (Walsley)	76+77=153
R. FAIRWEATHER (Malone)	77+78=155
A. R. BRAISHER (Burnham and Barrow)	81+74=155
Mr. C. J. H. TOLLEY (R. and A.)	84+71=155
G. W. SIMPSON (Royal Eastbourne)	81+74=155
F. W. H. KENYON (West Lancs)	79+76=155
W. T. TWINE (Bromley and Bickley)	78+78=156
D. MCLEOD (Troon)	78+78=156
G. GADD (Roehampton)	78+78=156
A. J. LACEY (Selsdon Park)	78+79=157
Mr. D. E. B. SOULBY (Fortwilliam)	75+82=157
O. SANDERSON (Bradford)	82+75=157
W. NOLAN (Portmarnock)	78+79=157
Mr. W. L. HARTLEY (Chislehurst)	79+78=157
W. A. MCMINN (Ravensworth Park)	82+75=157
Mr. H. H. UPPERTHWAITE (E. and A.)	79+78=157
A. RUMMER (Bildston)	79+79=158
F. F. WESTON (Birstall)	81+77=158
Mr. F. C. STEVENS (Lakeside, U.S.A.)	80+78=158
W. F. BRANCH (Henbury)	81+77=158
A. H. PADGHAM (Royal Ashdown Forest)	78+80=158

FAILED TO QUALIFY

159.—E. P. Hanton (Kingsthorpe), A. Massy (Chantaco, France), A. J. Miles (Denham), F. Taggart (Wilmslow), J. G. Sherlock (Hunstanton), W. G. Oke (Fulwell), W. Cosgrove (Royal Blackheath), Mr. A. de Forest (Coombe Hill), W. Bond (West Lancashire Ladies), G. Kirby (Stonehan).

160.—A. Dalley (Bradley Hall, Halifax), M. J. Bingham (Scarborough), Mr. I. S. Thomas (Formby), G. Gonzalez (R. Puerta de Hirro, Madrid), Mr. G. Von Elm (Rancho, U.S.A.).

161.—Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush), C. Fryer (Hesketh), A. Macdonald (Downe), G. Duncan (unattached), S. F. Hosking (Rhyl), H. C. Kinch (Woodcote Park), D. A. Davies (Wallasey).

162.—W. H. Hall (Lancaster), G. T. Adams (Hampstead), N. Winders (Fulwood Park), A. S. Wallis (Addington).

163.—Mr. T. F. Ellison (Royal Liverpool), H. McNeill (Royal Portrush), Mr. R. W. Harbey (Cooden Beach), Mr. D. Brown (Royal Liverpool).

164.—H. Roberts (Stoke Poges), E. Risebro (Sheringham), Mr. C. W. Timmis (Leasowe).

165.—J. Shanks (Carlisle and Silloth), J. Adams (Kilmarnock), Claude Gray (Willingdon).

166.—H. Chalk (Preston), F. C. Jewell (Long Ashton), A. G. Beck (Sherwood Forest).

167.—C. Newbery (Sudbury).

168.—C. Charman (Prince's).

169.—W. B. Fenton (Hagge Castle).

171.—H. W. Woolhcroft (Bury).

172.—McDeval (Turnberry).

Retired.—J. Stait (Unattached), A. Tinger, Jnr. (Frinton-on-Sea), Mr. C. K. Cotton (Stoke Poges), W. J. Martin (Gay Hill).

Scratched.—J. Ballantine (Moortown), H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove), A. R. Wheildon (Moseley).

GERMAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

The Open Golf Championship of Germany will take place on August 16 and 17 over the new course at Baden-Baden, in the Black Forest. The Championship, instituted in 1911, was revived in 1926, and in that year, 1927, 1928, and 1929 it was held at Wansee, Berlin, and was won on each occasion by P. Alliss, the local professional.

SENIOR SOCIETY

Competitors in the annual tournament of the Senior Golfers' Society of Great Britain, which will be played at Stoke Poges on June 25 and 26, will be divided into five classes according to age, 54-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, and 75 and over. There will be a prize in each section, but the best scratch score returned irrespective of section, will entitle the competitor who makes it to hold the championship cup presented by the captain. In addition, the player making the best net return, covering all classes, will hold the Overseas Cup which was given to the Society by the U.S.A. and Canadian Seniors who visited Great Britain in 1927. Singles will be played on the first day and Foursomes on the second. The annual triangular tournament among Great Britain, Canada, and the United States will be played at Toronto in September.

OLD GREGORIAN G.S.

The annual competition for the Reynolds Cup of the Old Gregorian Golfing Society will be played at Northwood on Sunday, July 20. In the afternoon there will be a match by Foursomes against the Northwood Golf Club, in which all those who take part in the Cup competition in the morning are invited to play. All members of the Old Gregorian Golfing Society and any other Old Downside Boy who may wish to join are reminded that entries close last post on Friday evening, July 4. When entering competitors must inform the honorary secretary, F. G. L. Fairlie, 6, Trevor-square, London, S.W.7, of the lowest handicap which they possess at any recognized golf club. Any intending competitor who has not got an official handicap will please state this fact, when a handicap will be allotted to him by the committee of the society.

ARTISANS' TOURNAMENT AT WOODLANDS PARK

Forty players took part in the Artisans' Open Meeting promoted by the Woodlands Manor Golf Club, at Otford, in Kent. The winner was J. Rogers (Boxmoor) with a net aggregate for the 36 holes of 143, H. Baldock (De La Warr) and T. Smith (Bromley and Bickley) sharing second place with 146, while C. Shilling (Boxmoor Artisans) was fourth with 149.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MALAYA

The Association of British Malaya's meeting was continued at Prince's yesterday, when in the semi-final of the match-play tournament E. E. P. Pretty (6) beat F. Hemmant (3) by two and one, and G. Hemmant (10) beat F. Duxbury (10) by three and two. Sir Michael Whitley (9) and V. H. Pearson (6) won the Bogey Foursomes competition, in which they finished two down.

FRENCH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

PARIS, June 19.—Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume won the French Ladies' Open Golf Championship to-day, at St. Germain, beating Miss Diana Esmond by five holes up and four to play in the final over 36 holes.—*Reuter.*

YACHTING

BOURNE END WEEK

Better conditions prevailed at Bourne End yesterday, when the racing of the small boat sailing week was continued. There was a light to moderate westerly to south-westerly breeze, and the long course was used for the various events, which were as on the previous days, the prizes being given by the Upper Thames Sailing Club.

The first race of the day was for the "A" Class boats, in which the starters were:—Mr. S. G. H. Silander's Atalanta, Mr. T. L. Turketine's Kingfisher, Mr. W. P. Preston's Carina, Mr. F. Sigrist's Viva, and Mr. F. S. Spriggs's Caprice. They were sent off at 10.25 a.m. and covered three rounds of the long course in quite good time. Caprice, well sailed by her owner, led the two scratch boats home, winning without using her time allowance for difference in rating. There was a fine race between Viva and Kingfisher for second prize, the former being successful by the margin of a few seconds. The official times for the race were:—

	Finish H. M. S.	Corrected H. M. S.
Caprice (winner)	11 36 14	11 35 31
Viva (2nd prize)	11 36 24	11 36 24
Kingfisher (3rd prize)	11 36 35	11 36 35
Carina	11 41 25	11 40 42
Atalanta	11 42 26	11 41 43

In the match for the International 14ft. Dinghy Class the boats started at 11.55 a.m. and covered two rounds of the long course in a little over an hour's sailing. Merlin and Falcon opened away from the fleet and had a keen race, half a minute separating them at the finish with the first-named leading over the line. The official times for the race were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Merlin (winner)	12 56 0	Kestral	1 3 23
Falcon (2nd prize)	12 56 30	Safety First	1 5 1
Siskin (3rd prize)	1 0 40	Vixen	1 5 7
Tim (4th prize)	1 1 30	Vamoosa	1 5 48
Echo	1 2 19	Chip	1 7 51
Zero	1 2 45	Pixy	1 7 52
Flying Fox	1 3 11		

A match for the Gigs Class was started at 12.5 p.m. The official times for the race were:—

	Finish H. M. S.	Corrected H. M. S.
Paddy (winner)	1 12 41	1 12 41
Elf (2nd prize)	1 19 10	1 14 36
Goblin	1 24 58	1 19 16
Pixy	1 24 25	1 19 40

A second match for the International 14-footer Class Dinghies was sailed after luncheon. There was a record number of starters for the meet, 16 boats going at 2.30 p.m. to sail two rounds of the long course. Merlin and Falcon led the fleet home, but only three seconds separated them. There was a dead-heat for third prize. The official times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Merlin (winner)	3 24 26	Flying Fox	3 28 44
Falcon (2nd prize)	3 24 29	Vamoosa	3 28 50
Summer Time (dead-heat)	3 26 22	Echo	3 29 46
Siskin (dead-heat)	3 26 22	Pixy	3 30 2
Zero	3 27 6	Safety First	3 30 7
Tim	3 27 56	Chip	3 31 59
Kestrel	3 28 29	Vixen	3 34 22

The last event was a match for the "A" Class, in which the same five boats as in the morning started at 4.30 p.m. to sail three rounds of the long course. The official times for the race were as follows:—

	Finish H. M. S.	Corrected H. M. S.
Carina (winner)	5 29 18	5 28 37
Viva (2nd prize)	5 30 15	5 30 15
Caprice (2nd prize)	5 30 26	5 29 50
Kingfisher	5 30 26	5 30 26

The "A" Class will be in only one race to-day—that for the late Queen Victoria's Challenge Cup.

THAMES BARGE RACE

Twenty-five cargo barges competed amid the traffic in the Thames for the annual Thames sailing barge match. They all lined up at the Lower Hope, and a round from the Commodore's gun started the race.

There were a few occasional puffs of wind, but the tide more than anything else carried the craft slowly down the river though every sail was set, and progress was so slow that Commodore Vivian Millet shortened the course. It was originally intended to go round the Mouse Lightship, but he made the Golden Eagle the turning point, midway between Southend and the Nore. Just before the barges made this point the wind freshened to a south-west breeze, and the real racing began. Reminder, the favourite and the winner last year, tacked tightly round the Golden Eagle with a comfortable lead which she increased off Southend, and never seemed likely to be headed.

First-prize winners were:—

COASTING SAILING BARGES.—Redoubtable (F. W. Horlock). Master H. Robertson. 6hr. 45min. 30sec.

RIVER (bowsprit) BARGES.—Reminder (F. W. Horlock). Master J. Stone. 6hr. 25min.

RIVER (staysail) BARGES.—Fortis (T. Scholey and Co., Limited). Master W. Mason. 8hr. 44min. 55sec.

POLO

MATCH AT HURLINGHAM

In a match played on the Hurlingham No. 3 Ground, yesterday evening, the Pilgrims, with S. Sanford substituted for Captain M. J. Kingscote at No. 1, beat Lord Louis Mountbatten's Bluejackets' team, by 14 goals to three.

The teams were:—

PILGRIMS.—S. Sanford, No. 1; G. E. Prior-Palmer, No. 2; Captain H. R. Scott-Robson, No. 3; and A. Grisar-back.

BLUEJACKETS.—Lieutenant E. G. Heywood-Lonsdale, No. 1; Captain R. A. R. Nevills, No. 2; Lieutenant-Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, No. 3; and Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Lambe, back.

TAUNTON VALE

In the semi-final round of the Taunton Vale Polo Club's Portman Challenge Cup tournament, the Exeter team beat the Gatecrashers by five goals to one; and the Newport team (received ½) beat the Quantock team by 3½ goals to two.

The teams were:—

EXETER.—R. H. Hannay, No. 1; J. H. Beattie, No. 2; Major F. H. N. Davidson, No. 3; and Captain S. D. Aubin, back.

GATE CRASHERS.—J. T. Collings, No. 1; Captain S. S. Lavender, No. 2; R. J. Leversha, No. 3; and W. S. Young, back.

NEWPORT.—H. L. P. Walsh, No. 1; H. A. Milne, No. 2; E. P. Dove, No. 3; and G. N. Oates, back.

QUANTOCK.—E. A. Greenslade, No. 1; A. G. Saunders, No. 2; Major L. A. Jones-Mortimer, No. 3; and H. M. Crosby, back.

ATHLETICS

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY MATCH

The fifth athletic match between Oxford and Cambridge and a combined team representing the American Universities of Princeton and Cornell will be held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, July 12. This is the same day as that fixed for the international Triangular match at Glasgow, but a similar clashing, when the respective events were held at Stamford Bridge and Glasgow, occurred in 1926. England will be deprived of some notable athletes who, being still resident at Oxford and Cambridge, will be required to appear at Stamford Bridge.

The first meeting between Oxford-Cambridge and Princeton-Cornell teams took place at New York in 1921 and resulted in a draw. Oxford and Cambridge won easily at Atlantic City in 1925, and repeated their victory, though by a narrow margin, at Stamford Bridge in the following year. Last year, however, Princeton and Cornell gained their revenge in a match at New York, and will bring over a strong team next month.

BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

The Council for Great Britain has now made all arrangements for England to be adequately represented at the Empire Games at Hamilton. The party will sail as follows:—

On August 2, in the Empress of Australia: —Boxers (eight competitors, one for each weight), wrestlers (seven competitors, one for each weight), swimmers (seven women and 11 men, and probably two or three divers), bowlers (seven men).

The athletic team, on account of the match with France on August 2, will not sail until the 5th, when they will embark on the Duchess of Atholl. The rowing crews, which will consist of an eight and a four, as well as a sculler, will probably sail a week in advance in the Empress of France to put in some practice on Lake Ontario.

The equipment will consist of a blue blazer with a red English rose and the words "British Empire Games, 1930," on the pocket; light grey flannel trousers; panama hat with hatband; and tie in the colours which have been adopted for the team.

The president, Lord Derby, and the chairman, Sir James Leigh-Wood, have made plans for a public appeal for funds, which will be launched shortly and to which a certain sum of moneys has been subscribed by well-known sportsmen and others. Further information may be obtained from the offices of the council, at 71, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.1.

BOXING

NEW YORK, June 19.—Max Schmeling, the German who recently defeated Jack Sharkey on a foul, was to-day officially installed by the New York State Athletic Commission as the official heavy-weight champion of the world. Schmeling is the first German to hold the title.—*Reuter.*

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

An account by Mr. Bernard Darwin of the Open Golf Championship will be relayed to-day from the Hoylake Golf Course to the National transmitter. In the evening, at 9.10, the second act of *Madame Butterfly* will be relayed from the Covent Garden Opera House.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, June 20, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Suburban Garden: Waterlilies in Tubs, by the Rev. W. R. Johnson. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Bernard Shore (viola); Olive Bloom (pianoforte) **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **12.45**:—The Senior T.T. Races: A Running Commentary by B. H. Davies at the Grand Stand, and Major Vernon Brook at Craig-ny-baa Hotel, relayed from the Isle of Man. **1.45**:—The Open Golf Championship at Hoylake: an eye-witness account by Mr. Bernard Darwin, relayed from the Golf Course, Hoylake, from Liverpool. **2**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Rural Survey, 15—A Summary of the Course, by Miss Charlotte A. Simpson. **2.55**:—Interlude. **3**:—Peoples of the World and their Homes, 7—Denmark and its People, by Mr. C. D. Reventlow. **3.20**:—Interlude. **3.30**:—Dramatic Reading: A Midsummer Night's Dream (Shakespeare). **4.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children: Fifth Day of Request Week—Giles' Train Ride, Joe's Occupation, and How to Sell Eggs, by Frederick Chester; the Story of Eustace—Elis Valentine, written and told by C. E. Hodges; the Folly Manor Model Farm, by the Wicked Uncle, supported by the Children's Hour Staff. **6**:—The Open Golf Championship at Hoylake: an eye-witness account by Mr. Bernard Darwin, from Liverpool. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.30**:—Wireless League Quarterly Bulletin. **6.40**:—Rasoumovsky Quartets, played by the Brosa String Quartet. **7-7.20**:—Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25**:—Labour and International Affairs, 2—by Mr. Tom Moore, relayed from Geneva. **7.45**:—Ann Penn (impersonations). **8**:—Baghdad on the Subway—Phantasmagoria of New York, devised and produced by John Watt, with Charles Farrell, Percy Parsons, Peggie Robb-Smith, George Ide, Sydney Keith, J. Hubert Leslie, Florence McHugh, May Saker, Andrew Churchman, Philip Wade, Val Rosing, Anona Winn, Ralph Coram, Mary Allan, Maurice Gilbert, Gerald Jerome, Eileen Kelsey, Billie Sinclair, Edgar B. Skeet, Alba Rizzi; the Revue Chorus, conducted by Leslie Woodgate, and Jack Padbury and his Cosmo Club Six. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Lord Thomson speaking at the National Savings Assembly Dinner, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, Llandrindod Wells. **9.45**:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.55**:—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Julius Harrison; Desirée Macewan (pianoforte). **11.5 (1,554.4m. only)**:—Band from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m. (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Midland Regional programme. **1.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3**:—Organ Recital, by H. A. Bate, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Ann Penn (impersonations); Jean Melville (pianoforte solos). **7**:—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Helen Alston (soprano); Foster Richardson (baritone). **8.25**:—Animals in Captivity, 2—by Mr. David Seth-Smith. **9.10**:—Madame Butterfly, by Puccini, Act 2, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. **9.55**:—Parry Jones (tenor); Lauri Kennedy (violoncello). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m.**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Edgar Wheatley (violin). **1.15-3**:—London Regional programme. **5.15**:—Children: Quaint Customs and their Origin—Did you know this? by Barbara Williams; Tony will entertain; Alfred Kirby (banjo); Some Great Inventions in Electricity—the Microphone, by E. W. Anderson. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Alfred Butler (baritone); Doris Tomkins (soprano). **8.25**:—London Regional programme. **9.20**:—News. **9.25**:—London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—National programme. **8**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—The Mayfair Glee Singers; Albert Taylor (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **6.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-11**:—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Adrian C. Boult; May Turtle (soprano), relayed to Dublin.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-1**:—National programme. **2.30-11.5**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Lord Thomson speaking at the National Savings Assembly, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, Llandrindod Wells. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Ernest Whitfield (violin).

DUBLIN—Call 2 RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—News. **7.40**:—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45**:—Ballad Recollections. **8**:—Concert—The Caledonian Male Voice Choir; The Station Orchestra; The Caledonian Choir; Hywell Hughes (pianist); Irvine Lynch (bass); The Station Celeste Orchestra; Gabriel Fallon and Company in St. John's Eve, sketch; Leo Rowsome: Pipes; The Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—National programme. **9**:—See Glasgow. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—National programme. **9**:—See Glasgow. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Travellers' Tales of Other Lands—8, Mr. G. Eyre Smith: Touring Bengal on an Elephant. **2.50**:—Music. **2.55**:—Day's Work—8, Miss Nora Sheard: In Scientific Research. **3.10**:—Music. **3.15**:—A Concert for Schools, arranged by Percy Gordon: The Dance in Music—7; Nellie Gordon (soprano); the Scottish Wireless Singers. **4**:—Orchestra. **4.30**:—The Octet: Elspeth M. Laird (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Birthdays. **5.53**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—National programme. **8**:—The Laing Trio: Barbara Laing (pianoforte); Margaret Smart (violin); Kathleen Norwell (violoncello); Matthew Nisbet (bass-baritone). **9**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45**:—A Running Commentary on the Senior International Auto-Cycle Tourist Trophy Race, Commentators: at the Grand Stand, Mr. B. H. Davies; at Craig-ny-baa Hotel, Major Vernon Brook, relayed from the Course, Douglas, Isle of Man. **1.45-2**:—An eye-witness account of the morning's play in the Open Golf Championship, Hoylake, by Mr. Bernard Darwin, relayed from the Hoylake Golf Course. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.15**:—Orchestra: Mabel Shelley (soprano). **5**:—Gramophone Lecture. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—An eye-witness account of the afternoon's play in the Open Golf Championship, Hoylake, by Mr. Bernard Darwin. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—The Stretford Old Prize Band, conducted by James Rogerson; Douglas Kirke (bass).

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **9.45**:—Forthcoming Events; News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc.) and (1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12.45-2**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **9.45**:—News. **9.55-11.5**:—National programme. **11.45 a.m.**:—See Manchester.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.:—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—Trio Music and News. **8.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—The Mother, Catalan play in four acts (Santiago Rusiñol), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (443m.), 2.5kw.—5.30:—Quartet Concert. **7.30**:—Der Evangelimann, opera (Kienzl), from the State Opera House, Vienna. **10**:—Time and News. After the programme: Concert from the Restaurant, Mon Repos.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4.30: See Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talks. **7.5**:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.30**:—Medical Talk. **7.50**:—Weather for Farmers. **7.55**:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **8**:—The Flying

Parliament

FINANCE BILL

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 4.15.

The Nottingham Corporation Bill and the London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Board of Education Scheme (Devon, Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships rose at 18 minutes past 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JUNE 19

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEFICIT

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend) informed SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), that the debt of the Unemployment Fund to the Exchequer was £42,510,000 on June 14. It would be necessary to introduce further legislation in connexion with the Fund before the Recess.

THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. BROOKE (Dumbarton, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Government was now prepared to set up a committee of inquiry into the organization of the woollen and worsted textile industry.

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), who replied, said that, as he had already indicated, the subject was one which in present circumstances was attended by considerable difficulty; and he had not yet reached a decision regarding the question of appointing a committee of inquiry.

Mr. BROOKE asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware, now that the workers had been compelled to accept the reduction recommended by the Macmillan Commission, that there was a widespread feeling in the West Riding of Yorkshire that a committee of this kind should be set up to investigate the whole position.

Mr. GRAHAM said the position had been complicated by an industrial dispute. His reply meant that they wanted to be rid of the question of the industrial dispute; it did not mean that the inquiry suggested by the hon. member was necessarily excluded. Mr. BROOKE.—What, then, is the right hon. gentleman's interpretation of the end of an industrial dispute? Mr. GRAHAM.—Well, it is quite useless to launch an inquiry in an adverse atmosphere, but we can give a decision on this matter within a very few days.

COUNT BETHLEN'S VISIT

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister if he would state the object for which Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary, had been invited to be the guest of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. MAC DONALD said his Majesty's Governments had always declined to say why Government hospitality was or was not offered, and he was afraid he must adhere to this rule in the present instance.

"A MINISTER TO HARASS."

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the extra responsibilities he had undertaken with regard to the unemployment problem, he proposed to appoint another Minister to lead the House of Commons.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—No. My hon. and gallant friend is perhaps mistaken on the point of extra responsibilities.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Who is the Minister that we shall have before us in the House that we may harass? (Laughter.) This is a serious matter, and there is one member of the Cabinet who knows perfectly well that it is a serious matter, because we harassed him out of his job. (Loud laughter.) I want to know who is the Minister that we will ply with questions regarding this serious question. Is it going to be Lloyd George, or who is it going to be? (Laughter.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I should be very sorry to restrict my hon. friend's harassing attentions to any one Minister. (Laughter.)

THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

NAMES OF BRITISH DELEGATION

Mr. MAC DONALD informed Mr. MALONE that the British delegation to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations would be composed as follows:—Delegates—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Henderson); the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Graham) for part of the time; Viscount Cecil of Chelwood; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Miss Lawrence). Assistant Delegates—the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Dalton); the hon. member for Elland (Mr. C. R. Buxton); the hon. member for Blackburn (Mrs. Hamilton); and the hon. member for Coventry (Mr. Noel Baker).

THE COTTON INQUIRY

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) asked the Prime Minister if he was in a position to indicate any practical action as a result of the recommendations of the Committee inquiring into the cotton trade.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—As I have repeatedly informed the House, as soon as I am in a position to make a statement on this subject it will be made.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—In view of the fact that it is 12 months since the Committee was first appointed, and in face of the very serious situation in Lancashire, will some steps be taken to expedite action arising out of the signature of this report?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Delay regarding this report and the decision whether it is to be published or not does not mean that there is any delay in the handling of the cotton situation in Lancashire. That has been the concern of the Government for some months, and action of a very definite kind has been taken. There are very big questions to be settled as to whether this report, compiled from information which is very largely confidential, should or should not be published in the interest of the trade itself.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Replying to MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.), Mr. GREENWOOD said that the report of the departmental committee on the disposal of refuse had been submitted and was now in the hands of the printers.

INCOME-TAX ON STATE GRANTS

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was aware that the Inland Revenue authorities were assessing local authorities in Scotland receiving unemployment grants for revenue-producing undertakings for income-tax on the amount of those grants; that this resulted in the Government taking back 4s. in the pound for every £1 of grant received; whether any warning was given when the grants were offered and promised that such assessments would be made; if so, when and how; under what authority those assessments were levied; and if the Government would take immediate steps, either in the Finance Bill or otherwise, to have those demands discontinued and any such assessments withdrawn, and any tax so paid refunded to the local authorities.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said that the grants referred to in the question were included in assessments on local authorities on the ground that they were receipts of a revenue nature, and as such were liable to tax under the general provisions of the income-tax law. The liability in such cases was confirmed by the High Court on April 30 in the case of the Seaham Harbour Dock Company v. Crook.

After a number of supplementary questions Mr. BROWN said that he would raise the question again on the motion for the adjournment next Tuesday.

CONSULS AND INCOME-TAX

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Replying to SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN said:—The Treasury concession, upon which the practice of the Board of Inland Revenue has been based in regard to the taxation of consuls and consular agents of foreign countries, was set out in two Treasury letters, one issued in 1842 and one in 1854. It is not customary to publish inter-departmental correspondence of this character and ordinarily it would be undesirable to do so, but as these letters are nearly 100 years old, I will circulate copies of them in the Official Report.

[The following are the letters referred to:—

Gentlemen,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith for your information copy of a letter from the Foreign Office dated 5th inst. and of its enclosure a letter from the French Ambassador stating the grounds on which he requests that the French Vice-Consul at Liverpool may be exempted from the payment of income-tax, and I have to state that as it appears from Count Walewski's communication that the French Vice-Consul at Liverpool is forbidden to trade, and that his emoluments are derived directly from the French Government, my lords consider that he is clearly exempt from payment of income-tax, and that no claim should be made upon him in that respect. My lords understand that the practice has hitherto been for the officers of Inland Revenue to abstain from assessing consuls of foreign states to the income-tax in respect of salary or other payments made to them from their own Governments or in respect of tonnage on ships of the country or state for which they act, being an impost authorized by the foreign Government, or on any fees paid to them by subjects of such Governments, but that consuls have not been considered exempt from the duty on profits arising from fees paid to them by British subjects. It appears, however, from Count Walewski's letter that the dues of all kinds received by French consular agents are regularly paid over to the French Government, and my lords consider that it will be better to adopt a general rule for the future in regard to fees received by all foreign consuls. My lords are therefore pleased to authorize you to instruct your officers not to require for the future any returns from consuls of foreign states in respect of fees paid to them in this country in that capacity, whether by subjects of the country for which they act, or by British subjects, it being, however, clearly understood that such exemption shall not apply to consuls carrying on trade in this country as relieving them from income-tax on their commercial profits.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, (Sgd.) JAMES WILSON.

Gentlemen,—In reference to the correspondence on the subject of the liability of the French Consul General to assessment under the income-tax: I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that those foreign consuls who derive their *whole* emoluments from the salaries received by them from a foreign state, do not appear to my lords to be properly subject to the payment of the income-tax, or to be required to return their incomes to the assessors, and I am at the same time to desire, you will govern yourselves accordingly.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, (Sgd.) THOS. FREEMANTLE.]

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman would circulate at the same time with the Official Report the exact reference to the report of the Public Accounts Committee which he cited and in which they called attention to the non-statutory exemption of consuls and their servants from income-tax.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that, of course, did not arise out of this question, but he might say that specific reference to this matter was made in a Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) asked whether this concession was made by a series of letters, or whether it was by a Treasury Minute as they were given to understand at the time of the debate; and what were the reasons why the document in question was withheld at the time.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—There never was a Treasury Minute. (Opposition laughter and cries of "Apologize.") There never was a Treasury Minute, except in the imagination of the right hon. gentleman the member for St. George's (Sir L. Worthington-Evans). I never said there was one.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—You said so.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The right hon. gentleman the member for Woolwich (Sir K. Wood) has made a baseless insinuation. The words I used are correctly reported in the Official Report. I never used the words Treasury Minute through the whole course of the debate. It is no part of my business to correct the imagination of the right hon. gentleman the member for St. George's. (Opposition cries of "We'll keep you up to-night.")

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said the business for next week would be:—

Monday.—Finance Bill, Committee.

Tuesday.—Land Drainage Bill, second reading.

Wednesday.—Finance Bill, Committee.

Thursday.—Supply, fourteenth allotted day; business to be announced later.

Friday.—Land Drainage (Money Resolution), Committee.

FINANCE BILL

POWERS OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

The House went into Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Durham, Consett), in the Chair.

Clause 19, which deals with the collection of tax where appeal is pending against assessment, provides that such part of the tax assessed as appeared to the Special Commissioners not to be in dispute shall be collected and paid as if no appeal were pending.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the decision as to the amount of the tax which is not in dispute should not lie solely with the Special Commissioners.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he could not accept the amendment. The purpose of the clause was to assimilate the law in regard to assessment for supertax with the practice introduced under the Finance Act of 1926 with regard to income-tax. Before the change was made by that Act, if any part of the assessment was in dispute or if there was any notice of appeal, the whole of the income-tax could be withheld until the appeal had been finally determined, and this led to the postponement of payment of a very considerable amount of income-tax. The part of the tax not in dispute became immediately payable as a result of the change of the law, and it was proposed that the same should apply in the case of supertax.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) said the clause meant that there would be an interim decision given in favour of the Special Commissioners on their own case, and, if it were found that the taxpayer had overpaid, he would have to lie out of his money. In the case of supertax, the taxpayer might be put to considerable expense to recover his money.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he did not think any explanation would ever satisfy Mr. Samuel. He (Mr. Samuel) had spent the whole of the last afternoon when the Bill was being considered trying to understand a very simple provision which was obvious to every other member of the Committee.

This remark drew protests from the Opposition benches. SIR K. WOOD exclaiming, "Rude and offensive."

Mr. SNOWDEN was understood to retort, "The right hon. gentleman is a good judge of rudeness." Why (he continued) should any taxpayer be able to withhold payment of tax when practically the whole amount of it had been determined, and only a small amount was left over for appeal? The clause was identical with the clause in the Finance Act of 1926, which was introduced by the last Tory Government.

Mr. WOMERSLEY said he would have moved his amendment if his own party had been in office and had made a similar proposal. To get money out of the Treasury was like trying to get butter out of a dog's mouth (laughter); they hung on to it as long as they could.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), replying to further debate, said that somebody had got to decide, and the clause, following the precedent of the Finance Act of 1926 in regard to the General Commissioners, put the right to decide what appeared to be and what did not appear to be in dispute on the Special Commissioners. The Commissioners would have before them the statement of the taxpayer that he disputed a particular item in the assessment, and thereupon they would be perfectly entitled to say that the remaining items of the assessment appeared not to be in dispute.

SIR K. WOOD said the real objection to the clause lay in the words "as appears to the Special Commissioners" not to be in dispute, for once the Commissioners had said that there was no dispute the taxpayer was prevented from going to the Court or anywhere else to challenge their declaration.

The debate was continued by Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.), SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.), Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.), Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.), and Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.).

After further protests from Unionist members, in the course of which Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) said that there was no provision in the clause to safeguard the assessed person, and, unless it were amended, the clause would probably lead to a great deal of recrimination and confusion,

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that his objection to this clause was not one of principle, but one of time and expediency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ran a very great risk in offending the whole body of income-tax and supertax payers. Would he not consider dropping this clause for another year?

Mr. SNOWDEN moved the closure, which was carried by 271 votes to 128—majority, 143. The amendment was negatived by 260 votes to 145—majority, 115.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON formally moved to add the following proviso to the clause:—"Provided that the person assessed shall be entitled to be heard by the Commissioners before their decision is given as to the amount upon which tax is to be paid."

The amendment was negatived by 265 votes to 146—majority 119.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) moved a proviso that before payment was demanded the taxpayer should have the right if he questioned the decision of the Commissioners as to their determination of the amount not in dispute, to put his case before them at a personal hearing. He said that if the Government objected to the amendment it would be because they read into the clause more than they had told the Committee.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE resisted the amendment. He said that the Government considered that the form of words recommended by the Royal Commission and adopted in a previous Act was quite sufficient.

The amendment was negatived by 267 votes to 156—majority 111.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill,

SIR K. WOOD said that the clause went far beyond the necessities of the case. It gave very much wider powers than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said were required. He hoped that the right hon. gentleman would give an undertaking that between now and Report he would consider whether he would not bring up some words which, while giving him the necessary powers, would not impose an unfair hardship on the individual taxpayer, and would not give excessive and dangerous powers to the Special Commissioners.

In the course of further debate

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) expressed disappointment that in this matter, which was not vital to the Bill but showed that there was an arguable case of unfairness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not give way.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that the only power under the existing law was for the Inland Revenue to appeal to the taxpayer to make a payment of that part of the assessment not in dispute. In some cases the taxpayer generously did so, but in a great many more he refused. It was simply an abuse of words to say that this was an additional torture to which the taxpayer would be subjected. He would accede unhesitatingly that it was the duty of the House of Commons to protect the taxpayer, but it was also the duty of the House of Commons to see that one taxpayer did not take advantage of some loophole in the law to hold back taxes at the expense of the other taxpayers. As a matter of ordinary administration a taxpayer was always open to approach the Commissioners. It was purely a matter of common sense, and it was reasonable to assume that if they thought he had got a case they would hear it.

The clause was agreed to by 271 votes to 156—majority, 115.

Mr. CHURCHILL said that it might shorten their discussions if at this stage he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state his views as to how far he proposed to go that night. For fear that he might say anything which would sway the calm flow of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reason by some obstructive ebullition of irritation, he would sit down at once.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that he had no desire for another all-night sitting, and he hoped to be able to release the Committee about midnight. He would like to get to the end of Clause 25.

Mr. CHURCHILL said he was not in a position to make any agreement, but he must express the satisfaction which he and some of his friends felt at the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in taking them into his confidence at that early stage by indicating a procedure which, while they could not accept it, they recognized was not entirely divorced from what they thought was reasonable. (Hear, hear.)

On Clause 22 (Valuation for purposes of Schedules A and B to be made quinquennially in Great Britain),

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) moved an amendment, the effect of which, in combination with a later amendment, would have been to make the revaluation take place every 10 years. He said he could not see what necessity there was for a reassessment so often as every five years, and it seemed that the expense involved would be a pure waste of public money.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that up to 15 or 20 years ago it was the practice to have quinquennial valuations, but that was suspended during the War. The assessments for income-tax under Schedule A were on valuations fixed eight years ago, and the value of property in a large number of cases had changed from year to year since the last valuation took place. He thought that five years was a reasonable period at which to fix the revaluation. The main objection to the amendment was that 10 years was far too long, and there might be the widest disparity in value in such a long interval.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS moved an amendment to provide that increase of assessment of any house property made by a new valuation should not take effect in any one year by more than 5 per cent. in excess of the previous assessment.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that if the assessment of a house was increased, because of its increased value, from £100 to £120 for the purpose of income-tax, it meant that the owner of the house was getting £120 a year either in rent or, if he were the occupier of the house, in value. Yet under the amendment the assessment would be increased by only 5 per cent., or, in other words, the owner would escape income-tax on £15. He could not accept the amendment.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider before Report stage the establishment of a sliding scale to ensure that throughout the country there should be graduation of payment where large increases of assessment took place.

The amendment was rejected by 262 to 137—majority, 125, and the clause was agreed to.

Clauses 23, 24, and 25, which also deal with revaluations and assessments, were agreed to.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he was much obliged to the Committee, and moved to report progress, which was agreed to with cheers.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 11

Lords' amendments to Mental Treatment Bill and Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Bill.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill and Overseas Trade Bill, third readings.

Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill, second reading.

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN MANUFACTURE

PROPOSED EUROPEAN AGREEMENT

At a meeting of representatives of European Synthetic Nitrogen Manufacturers, held at Ostend this week, the opening proceedings of which were presided over by Lord Melchett, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, supported by Dr. Bosch, of the I.G. Farbenindustrie, there was agreement in principle as to the necessity of the whole industry working in close collaboration. A small committee was set up for the purpose of formulating the basis to be adopted to carry out the general principles agreed upon at the meeting.

LORD BRIDGEMAN ON EMPIRE FREE TRADE

LORD BRIDGEMAN, speaking on Empire Free Trade at Stoke Newington last night, said the development of the Empire was not a new policy. It had been the policy of the Conservative Party ever since he joined 40 years ago. They had had Imperial Preference, Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and Safeguarding, and now they were all working for future development. Empire Free Trade was their goal, and the question how soon they would attain it depended on the Dominions. Referring to naval disarmament, Lord Bridgeman said:—"The Government risked security and gained nothing in return."

MR. LANSBURY AND TREES IN REGENT'S PARK

In a written reply to Mr. Oswald Lewis (Colchester, U.), who asked whether Mr. Lansbury was aware that large quantities of soil had been piled round some of the trees in Regent's Park to the south-west of St. Dunstan's in a manner likely to affect their vitality, and, if so, how long he proposed to allow the soil to remain there, Mr. Lansbury says he is aware that soil has been temporarily piled in this position but it is now being levelled; and he is satisfied that no injury will result to the trees.

THE SHETTLESTON BY-ELECTION

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LABOUR CANDIDATE'S DISSATISFACTION

Candidates { Mr. W. P. Templeton (U.) / Mr. J. McGovern (Lab.) / Mr. J. M. McNicol (Scot. Nat.) / Mr. S. Saklatvala (Com.)

Polling, June 26. Declaration, June 27.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. J. Wheatley (Lab.)	19,594
Mr. H. J. Moss (U.)	12,870
Labour majority	6,724

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, JUNE 19

A few of the many unemployed of Glasgow marched through Shettleston this afternoon to advertise the candidature of Mr. Saklatvala, by whom they were addressed. To some extent at least the demonstration was inspired by men for whom unemployment is at once a profession and a vested interest, and the marchers did not necessarily represent any larger body of believers in Communism as the remedy for such ills as theirs. It is commonly believed that Mr. Saklatvala will poll no more than a few hundred votes next Thursday.

The procession was not wholly an irrelevance, however. Unemployment is, above all else, the issue in the Shettleston by-election. The Secretary of State for Scotland has said this week that Scotland is probably suffering from unemployment to a greater extent than any other part of the kingdom, and this south-east corner of Glasgow will not be disposed to contradict him. Its livelihood is drawn mainly from heavy industries, which have been among the hardest hit of any, and rationalization, however inevitable as a step towards ultimate recovery, has temporarily added to the lack of openings for labour.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The Communists assert that one person out of four in Shettleston is out of work. Mr. Templeton, putting it rather differently, estimates that there is potentially employment in the division for 27,000, whereas only 20,000 are employed. The ground over which the contest is being fought is, therefore, unfavourable to the Government. The army of unemployed has everywhere been steadily increasing since the accession of the Government to office, and each of the four candidates—including Mr. McGovern, the Socialist—is dissatisfied with Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues at Westminster, whether for what they have done or for what they have omitted to do in face of this situation.

Mr. McNicol declares that unemployment in this country can be treated effectively only by a Scottish people in charge of its own destinies. Mr. Saklatvala has a deplorably low opinion of Mr. MacDonald and his Government on this score as on most others. As for Mr. McGovern, it was understood when he was chosen that his sympathies lay with the right wing of his party rather than the left. But now he is seen to be by no means uncritical of the Government of which he is the nominal supporter. He said to me to-day, "I stand for the full programme of the Labour Government, but I am strongly dissatisfied with what it has done for unemployment and the unemployed." He asks Shettleston, in fact, for a clear and considered mandate to the Government to "quicken the pace." If there is any gleam of comfort for the Prime Minister in such candid criticism as this from his own ranks it is that it may rally the full strength of the left wing to Mr. McGovern's support and to that extent increase his chance of return—and Mr. MacDonald presumably would prefer to see him in the House of Commons rather than any of the other candidates.

Except for Mr. Tom Johnston, Under-Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, who are to speak in the division during the next few days, most of the Labour candidate's platform supporters are of the left wing, including Mr. Maxton, M.P., Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., and Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Mr. Templeton, who represented Banffshire in Parliament from 1924 to 1929, is emphasizing the remorseless growth of unemployment and the utter failure of the Government to produce any of the "immediate and practical" remedies of which its supporters spoke so glibly in "Labour and the Nation." The only practical proposals before the country, he maintains, are the effective safeguarding of the home market and "the steady and rapid march towards the goal of Empire free trade"—a goal which he believes will be reached in his time.

Mr. H. G. Williams is here to speak on Mr. McGovern's behalf to-night, Mr. Amery, M.P., is coming to-morrow, and Sir John Gilmour, M.P., will be on his platform next week.

The Prime Minister has sent the following letter to Mr. McGovern:—

"Dear Mr. McGovern,—I send you my best wishes for success in the fight in which you are engaged. We all deeply regret the sad event which created a vacancy in the division, but the best tribute which can be paid to Mr. Wheatley's memory is to see that the place left vacant by his untimely death will be filled by one who is to continue to uplift the banner of Labour.

"Step by step the Labour Government is carrying out the policy for which it stood at the General Election, and it will go on until at last its purposes have been accomplished. In its first year injustices arising out of the Widows' Pensions Scheme and the Unemployment Insurance Acts have been remedied; a bold attack on the slums in our great towns has been launched; a Bill to reorganize the coal industry and to reduce the miners' working hours has reached its final stages; Bills to reduce excessive prices and to improve education have been introduced.

"In our foreign policy we have worked vigorously and successfully to foster friendly relations with other peoples and to advance the cause of peace and disarmament. The attitude of the Conservative Party towards our efforts, and especially towards the Naval Treaty, proves conclusively that if that party had remained in power no advance of any kind would have been made in International peace. Jingoism dies hard on the Tory benches, and the doubts and indecisions which rendered sterile the years from 1924 to 1929 still dominate their leaders' counsels. Labour has seized and will seize every opportunity to make peace more secure.

"Since we came into office the world has plunged into one of those trade depressions which are so grim a product of its ill-organized economic system. In every big industrial community unemployment has tragically increased. To-day another panic is reported from New York and in due course it will affect us. The Government faces this new problem with courage and steadiness. It has improved the insurance paid and thus has helped thousands who a year ago would have been in sore straits, and it is active in trade reorganization so that from both the home and the foreign market there may come a demand for British labour.

"Had it not been for this special storm our strenuous efforts to provide work for those who were unemployed when we took office would by now have proved their value, and the figures of unemployment would have been below the million. We are taking energetic steps to speed up development work, and we shall do all that a Government can do to lead the nation safely through this difficult time. For this work we require the confidence and support of the people, and I appeal to the electors of Shettleston to prove that so far as they are concerned we possess it.

"Yours sincerely,

"(Signed) J. RAMSAY MACDONALD."

NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION

The writ for the North Norfolk by-election was received yesterday. Monday, June 30, will be nomination day, and the polling will take place on Wednesday, July 9.

The Blackburn Weavers', Winders' and Warpers' Association has made a special grant of £14,000 to members who are feeling acutely the effects of the depressed state of the cotton trade.

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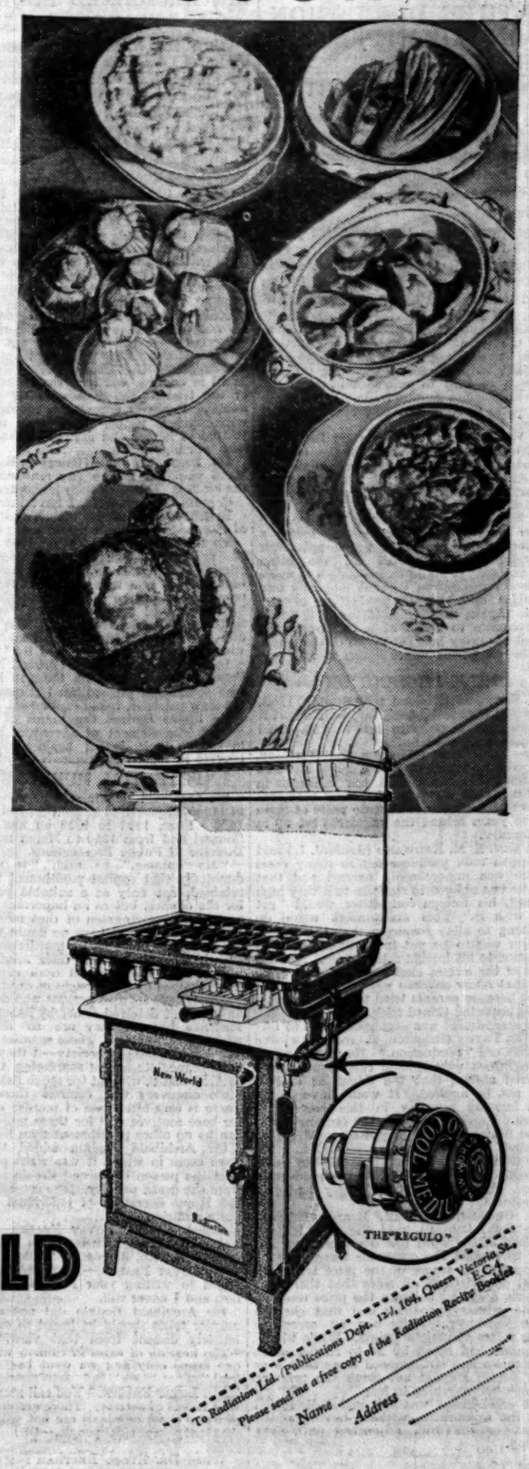

More and more housewives are delightedly discovering the "New World" Gas Cooker. They're enraptured with it—and no wonder! Just a turn of a dial, and you *know* that you will have a perfectly-cooked dinner!

Here's all you have to do. Put your dinner in the oven and set the dial of the "Regulo." Go away and forget about dinner till it's dinner time, and come back to a perfectly-cooked meal.

Sounds like a revolution in cooking methods? Yes, it is! The "Regulo" is a really remarkable device which does away with all the old guess-work and anxious worrying about how meals are going to turn out. It controls and regulates the heat of the oven automatically—far more effectively than even an expert chef can—keeping the oven to just the temperature needed to cook your food perfectly and evenly.

And by perfect control of the oven temperature the "Regulo" prevents gas wastage. With the "New World," gas bills are actually reduced.

The complete dinner shown here—Fillet of Mutton, Baked Potatoes, Braised Celery, Stuffed Onions, Cocoanut Pudding and Cheese Souffle cost only 1½d. to cook (gas at London rates). There are 50 such simultaneous whole-dinner recipes given in the complete Radiation Cookery Book. It was cooked, with all dishes in the oven together, in 1½ hours with the "Regulo" set at Mark 7.

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CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

CONDITION OF IMPORTED MILK

The Consumers' Council Bill was further discussed yesterday by Standing Committee D of the House of Commons, Mr. J. P. Gardner (Hammersmith, N., Lab.) presiding.

At previous sittings the Committee passed the first 15 words of the Bill, "With a view to enabling the Board of Trade to obtain information with respect to," and the Bill as drafted continued, "the production, distribution, and supply of certain commodities."

MAJOR COLFOX (Dorset, W., U.) moved to insert the word "origin" before production. He said the declared objects of the supporters of the Bill were to assist in reducing the cost of living, to help to relieve unemployment and to consolidate Empire trade. This amendment would go some way to promote the last object.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade (Norwich), said the view of the Government was that the words of the Bill were sufficiently wide to permit of any investigation that was really pertinent to the object of the Bill.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said in his view production merely meant a manufacturing process and would not cover the origin of raw material. To take cotton as an example, it would be impossible to make complete investigation without inquiring into the origin and cost of production of raw cotton. Again, in the case of bread, it would be impossible to arrive at a fair conclusion without inquiring into the origin of the wheat and the conditions under which it was produced.

MILK PRODUCTION

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland with Boston, Lib.), supporting the amendment, said he thought it was necessary, in order to deal with imported dried and condensed milk.

LORD WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) agreed with the previous speaker, and said that those who had visited the countries in which this milk was produced knew that conditions in the cowsheds in some parts of them were 50 years behind the standards set up in this country.

The Rev. R. M. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) said the British milk producer felt in many cases that he was unnecessarily harried and that while he was obliged to conform to a very high standard, his foreign competitor would "get away with it." This amendment would do something to allay suspicion that the British producer was to be put in an unfair position in relation to his foreign competitors. As head of one of the largest clinics in the country, he knew that many children were not given a fair chance because parents tried to bring them up on this imported tinned milk.

The amendment was negatived by 25 to 17.

MAJOR TRYON (Brighton, U.) moved to leave out the word "production." He said so many articles which were sold in this country were produced abroad that the clause as drafted could not be applied. It would involve the whole farming industry in this country in harassing inquiries to which the farmers in the United States and the Argentine could not be subjected. It might involve inquiry into the whole fishing industry, and if applied to clothing might include inquiry into the production of lace, although such an inquiry had just been refused.

Mr. GRAHAM, President, Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said the case for the retention of the word was overwhelming. In order to protect the consumer there must be inquiry into all stages of the price structure. It was conceded on all sides that there was too wide a spread between the price received by the primary producer and that charged to the consumer. There was an arrest in falling prices at various points. While wholesale prices had fallen by 20 to 25 per cent., retail prices had not dropped more than 5 or 6 per cent. He did not think the primary producer had anything to fear.

The amendment was still under discussion when the Committee, without having added a word to the Bill, adjourned until next Tuesday.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

A NEW MONEY RESOLUTION NECESSARY

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of SIR HUGH O'NEILL (Antrim, U.), to consider one of the provisions which had caused the measure to be re-committed to them on the ground that it was *ultra vires*.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said that, in accepting a certain amendment to the Bill some time ago, he seemed to have broken the British Constitution. (Laughter.) He explained that in the Bill which originally came before the House of Commons there was a provision that all fines imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction for contraventions and all fees received by local authorities for licences under Part I. of the Bill should be paid into the Exchequer. The Committee made what appeared to be a commonsense amendment to make this applicable to all fees and fines; but, unfortunately, attention was not called to the fact that the Money Resolution repeated the words "court of summary jurisdiction." He assumed that the whole Committee would wish the amendment to be made, and the question was how best to do it. It would be impossible to introduce another Money Resolution in the House unless there was an undertaking that it would be treated as non-controversial. If the amended Money Resolution were passed by the House, the Committee could meet again and formally dispose of it.

The Committee agreed to this course, and adjourned on the understanding that they would meet again after the new Money Resolution had been carried.

SLUM CLEARANCE

EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is examining the Government's Housing Bill resumed its sittings yesterday. Consideration of the measure was taken up at Clause 23, which provides for Exchequer contributions to the expenses of local authorities in providing accommodation for persons displaced from slum areas. The clause based the State grant on the number of persons removed from slum conditions and re-housed, the amount being fixed at £2 5s. per head in urban areas, £2 10s. in rural areas, and £3 10s. in congested areas where tenements of more than three storeys are to be built on land costing more than £4,000 an acre. The grants are intended to enable the persons displaced to pay the rents of their new dwellings and will be payable annually for a period of 40 years.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Scurr, Mile End, Lab.) ruled out of order a number of amendments standing in the name of Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Edgbaston, U.), on the ground that their effect would be to impose an additional charge on the Exchequer.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN explained that the object of his amendments was to substitute the subsidy per house under the 1924 Wheatley Act for the subsidy per person provided for in the Bill, which was a much higher one.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD (Minister of Health) said Mr. Chamberlain's amendments proposed a basis for the Government grant entirely different from the basis laid down in the financial resolution passed by the House. He submitted that on this ground alone they were out of order.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN then moved to omit from the clause the first subsection, which makes general provision for the payment of the grant. No explanation, he said, had been given why the subsidy should be attached to the person rather than to the house.

Mr. GREENWOOD said the grant was not attached to the person, but would be paid in respect of the number re-housed. The money available would go into a pool and the amount a local authority received could be calculated as simply under the Bill as under the Wheatley grant.

COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) contended that the proposed subsidy would operate as a bribe to local authorities to overcrowd their houses.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), said there was no quarrel between the local authorities and the Minister with regard to the form of subsidy. The authorities were dissatisfied with the present lump sum arrangement in connexion with the clearance of slum areas under which they received 50 per cent. of the loss incurred.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN withdrew his amendment and the Committee then adjourned until next Tuesday.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT INQUIRY

SIR ARCHIBALD BODKIN'S EVIDENCE

When the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill met yesterday the Chairman, the Rev. James Barr (Motherwell, Lab.), said that they had expected to hear evidence from the Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple), but owing to important Church business the Archbishop was unable to attend.

Captain Clayton, Governor of Dartmoor Prison, said he would retain capital punishment for what was called premeditated murder, particularly for housebreakers and burglars who carried lethal weapons and used them with fatal results. For people who committed murder on the impulse of the moment he would have an indeterminate sentence dependent in length on the conduct of the prisoner and the safety of the community. He was certain that professional burglars and other criminals would be more apt to carry firearms if there were no capital punishment. He suggested that murder cases should be heard *in camera*, and only the announcement of the trial at the assizes should be made public. Publicity encouraged murder among weak-minded people who saw murderers treated as heroes and desired to share in the hero worship.

DR. ETHEL BENTHAM (Islington, E., Lab.).—Have you ever known any murderers go to the scaffold protesting their innocence?

Captain Clayton.—No, I have known none.

In his experience, he added, the majority of murderers confessed before being executed.

To illustrate his contention that thoughts of capital punishment prevented many criminals from carrying lethal weapons, Captain Clayton said that he always talked with new arrivals at the prison about their cases. "In dozens of cases," he said, "men have told me when describing how they tried to escape, 'Thank goodness I had no "barker" with me or I might have used it.'"

In reply to Mr. AYLES (Bristol, N., Lab.), Captain Clayton said he thought murderers who committed premeditated crimes, such as the slow poisoner, found excitement in pitting their brains against the brains of Scotland Yard. The element of adventure and sport in pitting their brains against others did operate in regard to criminals of this type.

"POTENTIAL MURDERERS"

Sir Archibald Bodkin said he was "called" in 1885 and practised at the Criminal Bar until 1920. From 1892 to 1920 he was Treasury Counsel and from 1920 to March last he was Director of Public Prosecutions.

"My opinion," he said, "is most undoubtedly that capital punishment should be retained, not only as a suitable punishment for the offence, but as an important deterrent against the commission of that most heinous crime of murder. I have no doubt that there are a number of potential murderers—persons who harbour murder in their minds—and I believe they are deterred from carrying out those designs by the thought of capital punishment. There are also persons who do not care and are not deterred either by hanging or life sentence because they are so deliberately wicked and malicious. Those enemies of society—the wild beasts of society—if they can gain their immediate end of murdering A, B, or C, or A, B, and C, without too much risk of immediate discovery will commit those crimes. There is case after case of murder committed for base motives and for those murders there can be no other punishment than hanging."

Sir Archibald Bodkin added that there were cases in which it was right and proper that the person concerned should be respited from the death penalty. The consideration by the Home Secretary of individual cases was quite sufficient.

Asked by Mr. LOVAT FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) how many murder cases he had been concerned with, he replied "Scores."

Mr LOVAT FRASER.—No doubt you are engaged in writing your reminiscences.—I am not, and I never will.

Sir Archibald Bodkin did not agree that murder trials should be heard *in camera*. "I entirely dissent from that view," he said. "The hearing of cases *in camera* was tried in one crime only and we went back to public trial."

Mr. LOVAT FRASER.—You call murderers the wild beasts of society. There are other people who say these criminals are not wild beasts—that they are sick people.—Oh! Absurd—piffle.

When DR. ETHEL BENTHAM suggested that juries were loth to convict in murder cases, Sir Archibald Bodkin dissented. "I think British juries are very courageous," he said. "They pay rapt attention to the evidence, and they rightly demand very high standards of proof. If the evidence does not come up to that standard they acquit, but I don't think acquittal is due to being afraid of what the result of their verdict may be. Take the Bywaters-Thompson case; there was no recommendation for mercy there. If ever there was a case which might appeal to all the feelings of the jury and induce them to take a sentimental view it was that case. Yet they were not swayed from their duty; they were determined the law should be obeyed."

The CHAIRMAN, adjourning the Committee until Wednesday, said that on that day Mr. H. D. Roome, the Treasury Counsel, who was killed in a motor accident recently, was to have given evidence. The members of the Committee sent an expression of sympathy to the relatives of Mr. Roome.

RAILWAY CONCESSION TO MERCHANT NAVY

REDUCED FARES ON LEAVE

The Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation announces that, as a result of negotiations which have extended over several months, the railway companies of England, Scotland, and Wales have agreed to issue return tickets to officers and men of the Merchant Navy when proceeding on leave on payment of single fare and one-third.

Captain W. H. Coombs, of the Officers Federation, states that "the concession will prove a real boon to officers and men and their families. A similar concession has been available to the Royal Navy for many years. The news will be received with real gratitude to the railway companies, who were most sympathetic in their consideration of the claims we made on patriotic grounds."

HARROW SCHOOL

GOVERNORS' SPEECH DAY

Governors' Speech Day was observed at Harrow School yesterday, when the following members of the governing body were present:—Dr. F. W. Pember, Warden of All Souls, Oxford (chairman), Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P. (vice-chairman), Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Mr. J. R. M. Butler, Lord Zetland, Professor A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Professor A. V. Hill, and Mr. Baldwin, M.P., with the Headmaster (Dr. Cyril Norwood).

Mr. Baldwin had recently been appointed to succeed the late General Lord Horne on the governing body, and he received a cordial welcome from his old School.

The *Contro Latina* was delivered in the Speech Room, where the Governors and members of the School assembled. The orator, Mr. R. D. STEWART BROWN, head of the School, referred to the great loss the School had sustained by the death of Archbishop Lord Davidson and General Lord Horne, both Old Harrovians and Governors of the School; and also to the sorrow caused by the passing of Mr. L. M. Moriarty and Mr. C. H. P. Mayo, former housemasters. The retirement of Mr. C. G. Pope, housemaster of The Grove, Mr. A. Wyatt Smith, housemaster of Moreton's, and the Rev. J. W. Coke Norris was alluded to, and reference was also made to honours gained by Old Harrovians in the State and in academic and sporting spheres. Distinctions gained by members of the School were also commented upon.

DR. PEMBER congratulated the orator and presented to him the Governors' prize.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school scholarship awards are announced:—

WREKIN COLLEGE

ELECTED TO SCHOLARSHIPS.—M. S. ROBINSON (the Rev. W. E. Sealy, Punthill, East Grinstead); C. W. DOBSON (Mr. A. J. H. Francis, St. Peter's, Weston-super-Mare); G. K. PARSONS (Mr. W. P. Singleton, The Elms, Colwall); W. T. DAVIS (Mr. W. F. Toone, Castle Park, Dalkey); E. C. M. MORGAN (Mr. H. E. May, Stanley House, Edgbaston); C. H. M. SWALLOW (Mr. R. B. Scott, Boys' High School, West Hartlepool).

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.—D. S. HEGAN (the Rev. K. Swallow, the Preparatory School, Coventry); A. W. WRIGHT (Mr. F. Cox, Bracebie, West Kirby); M. D. CLARK (Mr. L. J. Dobbs, Moorland House, Heswall); W. A. D. CRAIG (Mr. J. D. Gould, The Briary, Westgate-on-Sea); J. M. CUTLER (Mr. E. G. Maltby, Hydneye House, Baldslow, Sussex); C. R. W. SCRUBY (Mr. J. B. Stork, Hallfield, Edgbaston); T. E. COULTHARD (Mr. D. N. Payne, St. Chad's, Prestatyn).

Captain L. D. Penfold, retired, has been awarded the Naval pension of £50 a year, in the vacancy caused by the award of a Travers pension to Commander Willan.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

THE MINISTRY'S FIGURES

NEW CLASSIFICATION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The unemployment statistics published monthly by the Ministry of Labour show, among other things, the distribution of unemployment geographically and industrially. In the first table printed below are figures collected on May 26 for each of the nine areas into which the country is divided by the Ministry for administrative purposes. It will be seen that there is more than three times as much unemployment in the North-Western area as there is in the London area. The industrial population in the two areas is about the same. In South Wales, among a smaller population, the rate of unemployment is still higher:—

—	Nos. Insured	Unemployed, May 26	Per cent.
London	2,214,480	155,371	7·3
South Eastern	894,290	62,936	7·0
South Western	839,580	79,283	9·3
Midlands	1,793,090	240,371	13·8
North Eastern	1,985,670	363,418	18·3
North Western	2,119,500	491,492	23·5
Scotland	1,270,390	218,268	17·4
Wales	583,190	163,932	27·7
Northern Ireland	258,400	53,181	22·9

The second table gives the figures of unemployment in the industry groups in which there is the largest amount of unemployment. Almost 64 per cent. of the total amount was in the six industry groups of mining, engineering, the textile trades, building, transport, and distribution. The smallest number returned as unemployed in these groups was 105,592 in engineering, &c., and the highest 393,511 (including 258,948 women) in the textile trades:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Mining	250,590	1,905	252,495
Chemicals	17,356	4,347	21,703
Metal Manufacturers	79,134	2,489	81,623
Engineering, &c.	99,558	6,034	105,592
Vehicle construction &c.	29,586	2,481	32,017
Shipbuilding, &c.	57,746	356	58,102
Metal trades	49,920	27,996	74,916
Textile trades	134,563	258,948	393,511
Boots, shoes, &c.	13,399	5,414	18,813
Clothing	7,873	20,950	28,823
Food, drink, tobacco	28,455	29,007	57,462
Sawmilling, furniture, woodwork	20,874	3,525	24,399
Printing and paper	13,893	12,746	26,639
Building, &c.	147,188	360	147,548
Gas, water, electricity supply	11,596	374	11,970
Transport	140,126	2,324	142,450
Distributive trades	100,030	46,035	146,065

Of the males wholly unemployed 13.7 per cent. were engaged in mining, 13.9 per cent. in building and public works contracting, 13.3 per cent. in transport, and 9.3 per cent. in the distributive trades. Of the males "temporarily stopped," 33 per cent. were in the mining industry, 12.6 per cent. in the metal manufacturing trades, and 24.4 per cent. in the textile trades. Among women 37.3 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 77 per cent. of the temporarily stopped were in the textile trades, and 13.8 per cent. of the wholly unemployed females were in the distributive trades.

"OUT OF A SITUATION"

In order to make more clear the difference between the wholly unemployed and the "temporarily stopped" the Ministry has begun to describe the former as those "out of a situation" and the latter as those "on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment." On May 26 there were in Great Britain 1,164,468 persons "out of a situation" (excluding persons normally in casual employment), 509,621 were "temporarily stopped," and in addition there were 95,962 casual workers unemployed.

The Ministry states that of the 1,164,468 persons "out of a situation" 772,000 had paid less than 30 contributions to the unemployment insurance fund during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contribution condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. There were 320,000 who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and the total of those "out of a situation" also included 72,350 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants to benefit, numbering 1,053,016, included 190,178 men, 4,400 boys, 42,982 women, and 2,250 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

When the Ministry made a sample inquiry three years ago into the personal history of the unemployed, it was discovered that over 32 per cent. of the claimants to benefit had received benefit for more than 30 per cent. of the preceding period of 3½ years. The 320,000 of the workpeople "out of a situation" three weeks ago who had paid less than 30 per cent. of contributions in the preceding two years are 27.5 per cent. of the total; but if from the total of the wholly unemployed the number of the uninsured is deducted, then the proportion of those claiming benefit who had not had employment in as many as 30 weeks in the two preceding years was 29.3 per cent., which again is a smaller proportion than was found in the 1927 sample inquiry. In fact, these are not strictly comparable percentages inasmuch as the "temporarily stopped" and the casual workers are not brought into account in the May figures that have been used. It is, however, not surprising but natural to find that the large increase of unemployment has invaded the categories of those who in more normal times would be well employed, and that consequently the proportion—not the actual number—of the seldom employed has declined. Nevertheless, the figures record the hard fact that 320,000 insured persons, now without a situation, have had less than 30 weeks' work during the last two years.

BATHS IN A ROMAN FORTRESS

DISCOVERY AT YORK

The only hot and cold baths ever discovered in any Roman legionary fortress in Britain, France, or Germany were found yesterday during excavations in St. Sampsons-square, York. The discovery was not unexpected in view of the apsidal wall and tiled floor with outlet at one end which had already been found. Yesterday the floor of the hypocaust was disclosed and in it at regular intervals were the bases of small columns which undoubtedly supported the bath.

There are examples of Roman baths in castles in Germany, but they were domestic as well as military buildings. Such baths apparently were an amenity usually reserved for domestic and civilian buildings.

Another discovery yesterday was a sculptured stone coffin containing a skeleton with perfectly articulated bones.

SCHOOL GIRL ATTACKED IN A WOOD

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS NEAR ROMFORD

Mary Celia O'Connor, a 15-year-old school girl, was found unconscious with severe head injuries in a wood near Raphael Park, Romford, Essex, yesterday. The girl had been stripped of nearly all her clothing, and her head was covered with blood. She is now in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, in a critical condition.

It is thought that after being attacked the girl was dragged some distance. Near her were a life preserver and her straw hat and a school jacket, on which was a badge of her school.

The girl, who is the daughter of Mr. D. O'Connor, of Park Way, Gidea Park, Essex, left home yesterday morning to attend Mass at the Romford Roman Catholic Church. It is not known whether she actually attended the service, but it is thought that if she did, she was returning home by a quicker way along a little-used path when she was attacked.

AEROPLANE SEARCH FOR LOST MOTOR-BOAT

An aeroplane went out from Mumbles over the Bristol Channel last evening in search of Mr. B. Bennett, a member of the Swansea Outboard Motor Boat Club, who during the afternoon had begun an attempt to cross the Bristol Channel from Mumbles to Ilfracombe in his outboard motor-boat Hawk. The aeroplane returned after an unsuccessful search, but it was afterwards learned that the motor-boat had been picked up six miles from the Scarweather lightship, near Porthcawl, by a steamer. Mr. Bennett was dead from exposure.

HOUSING PROBLEM

REGIONAL PLANNING IN THE LONDON AREA

A regional conference of local authorities in London and the Home Counties was held at the County Hall yesterday, in connexion with the National Housing and Town Planning Council. Mr. H. R. Selley, vice-chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council, welcomed the delegates, who represented 24 borough councils, 38 urban councils, 16 rural district councils, and five building trades' organizations.

Mr. W. H. GAUNT, chairman of the National Council, who presided, said it was clear that there was still an acute scarcity of modern dwellings for the working classes in almost every part of the country. Last year Parliament wisely extended the Wheatley subsidy of £7 10s. for a further term, and it was satisfactory to know that the new Bill proposed to defer the next review of the subsidy until 1933. Parliament seemed to have played its part in providing the necessary Exchequer grants for housing, and the executive committee of the council urged housing authorities to press forward with necessary schemes. There might be criticism of certain clauses of the Housing (No. 2) Bill now before Parliament, but it was meeting with the approval of local authorities, and as it had received an unchallenged second reading in the House of Commons, they might take it that it was a Bill that deserved a fair trial. (Hear, hear.) The increased Exchequer grants under the Bill, it was contended, should enable some of the new rehousing room to be let at lower rents than those of the Wheatley houses. One of the most important problems would be that of getting the rehoused people, in so far as they were rehoused on the old sites, to their work. This opened up the whole question of improving transport facilities, a problem that would be especially acute in Greater London. The Bill would assist in changing the slum mind and the slum outlook. It was satisfactory to know that the new town planning powers of the Local Government Act of 1929 were already bearing fruit. Regional planning was a business man's problem, and one in which business men should take greater interest.

Mr. JOHN G. MARTIN, the secretary, in a paper on the housing situation in England and Wales, said further progress had been made in the construction of working-class houses, and the total of houses of all classes completed between January 1, 1919, and March 31 last exceeded 1,463,000. It was estimated that the present cost of the average non-parlour house, with land, roads, and sewers, was approximately £400. Assuming that the interest on a loan was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the gross rental of such a house would be, roughly, 10s. 3d. a week. He thought the new Bill was an honest attempt to enable local authorities to grapple with the slums.

During a discussion of the individual clauses of the Bill, a number of speakers opposed the proposal in Clause 19 to allow appeals to be submitted to county court Judges, and a resolution was carried, with only four adverse votes, urging the Government to reinstate the Minister of Health as the tribunal of appeal.

Dr. RAYMOND UNWIN, technical adviser to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, spoke on the need for larger vision and additional legal powers in carrying out the regional planning of the London area. He advanced the arguments he outlined in *The Times* on August 12 last, and foresaw no difficulty, providing local authorities, when considering their own town planning schemes, would act as agents of regional committees.

The conference carried a resolution endorsing the statement of the present Minister of Health and his predecessor as to the desirability of extending the scope of the Town Planning Act to built-up areas, and expressing disappointment that steps to attain this object had been so long delayed. The resolution requested the Prime Minister to afford Parliament an early opportunity of passing amending legislation, which would, the resolution added, be welcomed by all parties.

Mr. Percy Victor C. Halliwell, chief experimental aero engine tester for Rolls-Royce, Limited, who lost his life in the accident to Miss England II. on Windermere last Friday, was buried yesterday at Portishead, Somerset. A floral model of Miss England II. surmounted the coffin. Floral tributes were also received from Lady Segrave and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Segrave. Lord Wakefield was represented.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL, R.M.

Major-General R. V. T. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., whose appointment as Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines is announced this morning, has had 34 years' service in the Corps. He joined the R.M.A. in 1896, and as a captain commanded the contingent in H.M.S. SUPERB before the late War. During hostilities he was Brigade Major with the R.M.A. siege guns in Flanders, and in 1918, having been made brevet lieutenant-colonel, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (for Judge Advocate and other duties), in which post he served for three years. He was made C.B.E. in 1919, for War service; and C.B. in 1928, after being Assistant Adjutant-General. During the past two years he has been Colonel Commandant (temporary Brigadier) in command of the R.M. Depôt at Deal. He thus brings to his new post a wide experience of administrative work at Headquarters and elsewhere. Major-General Ford was 52 last February.

The promotion of Major-General Ford from Brigadier, announced in *The Times* on Tuesday, causes a vacancy in one of the two posts as Royal Marine A.D.C. to the King, which will be filled by the appointment of Brigadier Henry A. H. Jones, Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth Division. Brigadier Jones, who was in the R.M.L.I., was made Instructor of Gunnery, Chatham Division, in 1913, and from 1917 commanded the R.M. contingent on board the KING GEORGE V. in the Grand Fleet.

H.M.S. FOLKESTONE

The new sloop FOLKESTONE will be commissioned to-day by Commander G. D. Yates, who was promoted at the New Year. The FOLKESTONE is one of two sloops laid down last year by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, the other being the SCARBOROUGH, which is due for completion in about a month's time. The FOLKESTONE will be joined at Wallsend to-day by a navigating party from Portsmouth, and will become a tender to the VICTORY, for acceptance trials and passage to Portsmouth, where she will be prepared for foreign service. Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander S. T. Crichton, who has been appointed accountant officer of the FOLKESTONE, last served in the cruiser HAWKINS, and formerly in the cruiser CONSTANCE. He was paymaster sub-lieutenant of the BACCHANTE, flagship of Rear-Admiral T. D. L. Sheppard, during the last two years of the War.

OPERATIONS DIVISION CHANGE

Commander I. G. Glennie will to-day succeed, in the Operations Division of the Naval Staff, Commander P. H. Calderon, who after two years at the Admiralty is joining the COVENTRY, which is shortly to return to duty as destroyer flagship in the Mediterranean. Commander Glennie was promoted in 1928, and last year qualified at the Staff College. As a lieutenant during the War, he was gunnery officer of the flotilla leaders BROKE and ITHURIEL, and from March, 1918, commanded the destroyer NEPEAN.

SURGEON'S NEW POST

Surgeon Commander J. S. Orwin, late of the ROYAL SOVEREIGN, has been appointed for duty at the Royal Marine Infirmary, Portsmouth. Surgeon Commander Kenelm Digby Bell, who had served there since 1927, has been placed on the retired list, with the rank of surgeon captain. From 1919 to 1924 Surgeon Captain Bell was medical officer at the R.N. School of Physical and Recreational Training. He was medical officer, and for physical training duties, in the Grand Fleet flagships IRON DUKE and QUEEN ELIZABETH during the late War.

WARRANT ORDNANCE OFFICERS

The qualification for the rank of warrant ordnance officer, R.N., has been amended. In future candidates for it must possess the Service qualification, hitherto required as a condition of undergoing their course, before they are eligible to sit for the preliminary professional examination. The Service qualification requires them to have completed not less than six years as ordnance artificer above fifth class, of which four years must have been in seagoing ships in commission. Ordnance artificers were formerly styled armourer ratings.

NAVY WELFARE REQUESTS

Current Fleet Orders contain a list of the general requests put forward at the recent central meetings of the Welfare Conference, held at Portsmouth. The Admiralty state that a considerable time will necessarily elapse before the whole of the requests are finally dealt with. The first request is that the items for discussion be extended, particularly to include the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes' administration; this is at present a separate matter, upon which the men are represented. The institution of a superannuation scheme is advocated, on a contributory basis, to provide a gratuity for men leaving after 12 years, for invalids, and for dependents of those who die during service.

Some of the requests need technical explanation, such as those relating to general messing and the like, but one which can be easily comprehended is that "a better and more varied menu be provided for patients on full diet in hospitals." It is also asked that compulsory church services be abolished, and voluntary services substituted. A suggestion is made that the Admiralty approach the railway companies with a scheme, on the basis of a contribution of so much per head from a rating's pay, in order to enable free travelling on the railways when in possession of a leave ticket. Chief petty officers and petty officers ask to be allowed wines and spirits in the bars of their messes.

CHINA STATION CRUISES

After five weeks at the rest base at Wei-hai-wei, the CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding, has left for the Yangtze, where she had been ordered to relieve the KENT, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell, recently at Hankow. The CUMBERLAND, Captain L. F. Potter, is cruising in Japanese waters, and was last reported as having arrived at Miyajima from Nagasaki. The BERWICK, Captain C. G. Brodie, has just returned to Hong-kong from England after recommissioning. The SUFFOLK, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., and the CASTOR, Captain W. F. Wake-Walker, O.B.E., are on their way home. The aircraft-carrier HERMES, Captain J. D. Campbell, M.V.O., O.B.E., which arrived at Wei-hai-wei on June 14 from Hong-kong, is ordered to return to Chatham by October 1 to recommission, and will dock at Singapore in August on her way to England.

PENSION AWARDS

Commander M. L. Bridger, R.N., retired, has been awarded the Travers pension of £75 a year, in the vacancy caused by the death of Commander E. P. Smythies, retired, on April 14.

Commander L. P. Willan, retired, has been awarded the Travers pension of £75 a year, in the vacancy caused by the death of Captain F. H. Eagles, retired, on May 23.

Captain W. C. O'G. Cochrane, retired, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, in the vacancy caused by the award of a Travers pension to Commander Bridger.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. A. M. WILLIAMS, to Resolution (June 23).

LIEUTS.—R. NEVILLE, to Danae (June 24), and W. N. DRAWBRIDGE, to Courageous, on recommg. (July 3).

COMMRS. (E.).—G. H. MAUNSELL-SMYTH, to President, for service in E. in C.'s Dept., Admiralty (July 2).

PAYM. COMMRS.—I. R. WATSON, to Concord (July 1), and F. L. HOBBEY, O.B.E., D.S.C., to President, for duty inside Admiralty, and as Sec. to Admiral Sir F. L. Field, with seniority, rank of Paym. Capt. (July 2).

CD. GUNNERS.—E. J. ROBINSON, to Mercury (June 30); F. W. DARBYE, to H.M.I.S. Hindustan (July 1); T. A. READ, to Dolphin; and W. H. OSBORNE and H. W. ELLENDER, to Suffolk (July 21); and T. H. COULTER, to Nelson (July 23).

GUNNER.—T. J. DIMMICK, to Centaur (July 23).

CD. BOSNS.—W. CASHMAN, to Furious (July 1); and J. W. ANDERSON (sign), to Hawkins (Aug. 12).

CD. SHIPTS.—C. A. PIKE, to Carysfort; and J. J. REID, to Danae (Aug. 6); and J. L. HAMBLING, to Caradoc (Aug. 6).

PROMOTIONS

COMMR. (Retd.).—E. H. P. RODUMBE, to rank of Capt. (Retd.) (emgy. June 19).

LIEUTS.—R. HARRIS, J. R. S. BROWN, E. R. DYMOTT, G. N. BEEVER, W. A. DALLESTER, R. J. S. MCLAUCHLIN, C. CLOUTON, G. L. BOSANO, E. J. LEIGHTON, L. W. LAMPLOUGH, W. C. JENKS, P. F. McLAUCHLIN, M. CUNNINGHAM, G. R. WAYHOUTH, R. DALBY, S. BROWN, M. CROYIL, P. GIBSON, and D. J. N. ATKINSON (Flight-Lieuts., R.A.F.), to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (seny. June 15).

LIEUTS. (Retd.).—R. G. T. GILDARD, G. F. EVANS, G. C. PETERS, and P. G. SANDERSON, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (Retd.) (seny. June 15).

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—W. B. L. HOLME, to Victory, for course at P. and R.T. School (July 3).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUTS.—H. M. RENNIE, to Champion (June 21); and A. F. C. GRAY, to Dorsetshire (June 24).

SUB-LIEUTS.—R. W. DAVIES, to Vulcan (June 20), and to S/M H 44 (June 26); A. E. CURTAIN, to S/M H 50 (June 26); and C. B. L. WREN, to S/M H 48 (July 12).

PROBY. PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—C. H. B. CLARK, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (June 21).

CD. ENGNRS.—S. OATS, to Warspite; and J. W. LAWSON, to Norfolk (June 21).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PROBY. SUB-LIEUT.—D. L. M. CASTLE, promoted to Sub-Lieut. (seny. May 29).

PAYM. LIEUT. (C.).—E. R. LEWIS, to Concord (June 23).

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR. (D.).—G. P. MONK, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (June 30).

SURGN. LIEUT.—A. E. THOMAS, to Victory, for R.N. Hospital, Haslar (June 23).

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. E. F. St. J. LYBURN, B.A., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.B., entered as Proby Surgn. Lieut (June 16), and attached to List 2, Mersey Divn.

UNITED STATES AND INDIA

INFLUENCE OF SIMON REPORT

In a paper read to the East India Association yesterday, PROFESSOR RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS, who returned from a month's lecturing tour on India in the United States less than a fortnight ago, said that American comments went to show that the Simon Report had begun to convince United States opinion that Great Britain was sincere in her efforts to arrive at a just and equitable solution of India's problem.

LORD BURNHAM, speaking from the chair, said that on the previous night the eminent Chairman of the Statutory Commission gave a broadcast talk on the first part of the Report which was distinguished by Sir John Simon's usual power of exposition and analysis and that lucidity, not only of mind, but also of soul, which he possessed to such an extraordinary extent. As one who had worked for many years to foster good understanding between the United States and this country, he hoped it would be increased and multiplied by Americans gaining a real understanding of the Indian problem with all its complexities, which to some extent at least had been revealed to the world in general by the first volume of the Report.

PROFESSOR J. COATMAN said that if some American newspapers in their dramatic presentation of messages from India gave a distorted picture, we were not ourselves free from blame. During the meetings of the National Congress at Lahore, by far the most ignorant and dangerous comments were made by certain newspapers in this country. They must have presented to uninformed readers an India entirely different to the true India. They showed, indeed, revolting imbecility.

Mr. SRINAVASSA SASTRI challenged the view that there was much propaganda in the United States from India. He absolutely condemned Mr. Gandhi's present occupation of stirring up trouble in India. But Mr. Gandhi was not responsible for carrying on any propaganda outside India. He (Mr. Sastri) deplored the tendency in some quarters to anticipate the failure of the Round Table Conference. The common interest of the two countries primarily concerned was in the success of the Conference.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health have received an invitation from the German Government, the Municipality of the City of Frankfurt, and the University of that City, to hold its International Congress, in May, 1931, in the City of Frankfurt, which they have accepted. This is the first Congress of the Institute to be held in Germany since 1912, when it was held in the City of Berlin under the presidency of Lord Beauchamp.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ADEN, June 17.—Vindictive arrived and left for Port Said.

ASKING, June 17.—Kent arrived.

AUCKLAND, June 18.—Laburnum left.

BARREN, June 17.—Cyclamen arrived and left.

BARROW, June 18.—Proteus left for Campbeltown.

CAMPBELTOWN, June 18.—Proteus arrived.

DRANGEDA, June 17.—Seamb arrived.

DARTMOUTH, June 17.—Harebell and submarines H 34, H 43, H 44, and R 4 arrived.

FUNAFUTI, June 18.—Veronica arrived.

GIBRALTAR, June 17.—Centurion arrived and left for Portsmouth; and Vega arrived and left for Malta.

HANKOW, June 17.—Cornwall arrived; and Kent left for Shanghai.

HENGAN, June 16.—Triad arrived.

ICHANG, June 17.—Mantis arrived.

KIUKIANG, June 17.—Ladybird arrived.

MALTA, June 17.—Medway, Odin, Oulris, Oswald, and Otus left for Port Said. June 18.—Acasta, Achates, Active, Antelope, Arrow, and Arrow arrived.

MILFORD HAVEN, June

THE ROMANES LECTURE

MR. CHURCHILL ON ECONOMICS

NATIONAL ISSUES

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., delivered the Romanes Lecture at Oxford yesterday, taking as his subject "Parliament and the Economic Problem."

Mr. CHURCHILL began by observing that until quite recent times it had been generally accepted that the best way of governing States was by talking. That system had, however, lost much of its authority; democracy was careless of the very institutions by which its political status had been achieved; and he saw the Houses of Parliament alone among the senates and chambers of the world, a living and ruling entity, the swift vehicle of public opinion, the padded arena of the inevitable class and social conflict, the college from which Ministers of State were chosen and hitherto the solid and unfailing foundation of the executive power. He regarded our Parliamentary institution as precious to us beyond compare; never was a body more capable of dealing with political issues than the House of Commons; speaking generally, in practical politics it had no rival.

CHANGES OF THOUGHT

Mr. Churchill then asked his audience to consider some of the economic issues about which partisans contended loudly and many intelligent people were in honest doubt. The classical doctrines of economics found their citadels for nearly a century in the Treasury and the Bank of England, and were all part of one general economic conception, amplified and expounded in all the Victorian text-books and endorsed by most modern histories. But we were now in the presence of new forces not existing when those text-books were written, and it was certain that the present economic problem was not solved at all by those books, however illustrious their authors. We had, however, a harder task before us than the breaking up of old-established conclusions; we had to build another storey upon them equally well proportioned and unified. This was the dangerous puzzling confronting ancient and admirable Parliamentary institutions.

After taking a "sharp illustration" in the controversy over free or restricted imports, which he described as a matter requiring high cold technical and dispassionate or disinterested decision, he expressed his disbelief that the true principles could be discovered by our Parliamentary and electoral institutions, not even if they were guided by a faithful and energetic Press. Again, there was the strange discordance between consuming and producing power; were we really to believe that no better adjustment could be made between supply and demand? Surely it was upon this mysterious crack and fissure in all our arrangements and apparatus that the keenest minds in the world should be concentrated; he doubted, however, whether Democracy, or Parliamentary Government, or even a General Election would make a decisively helpful contribution.

TO-DAY'S CHALLENGE

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said:—

Are we, or are we not, capable of a higher and more complex economic, fiscal, and financial policy? Are we not capable of evolving a united body of doctrine adapted to our actual conditions and requirements? Could not such a system of policy be presented and accepted upon a national and not a party basis? Could it not, when devised, be taken out of the political brawling and given a fair trial by overwhelming national consent? Here then is the crux for Parliament. Many dangers threaten representative institutions once they have confided themselves to adult suffrage. There are dangers from the right and dangers from the left. We see examples of both in Europe to-day. But the British Parliamentary system will not be overthrown by political agitation, for that is what it specially comprehends. It will pass only when it has shown itself incapable of dealing with some fundamental and imperative economic need; and such a challenge is now open.

It must be observed that economic problems, unlike political issues, cannot be solved by any expression, however vehement, of the national will, but only by taking the right action. You cannot cure cancer by a majority. What is wanted is a remedy. Every one knows what the people wish. They wish for more prosperity. How to get it? That is the grim question, and neither the electors nor their representatives are competent to answer it. Governments and the various parties moving in the political sphere are not free to proclaim the proper remedies in their completeness, even if they know them. All kinds of popular cries can be presented for an election, and each may contain some measure of the truth. None in itself will provide us with the key. For this reason opinion has been turning towards the treatment of the subject on national and non-party lines. The leaders of parties, we are told, should meet together and arrive at a common policy. But these leaders, having their being in the political sphere, would not be able at such a conference to do much more than restate in civil terms the well-known differences and antagonisms which they represent.

A NEW DELIBERATIVE BODY

It would seem therefore that, if new light is to be thrown upon this grave and clamant problem, it must in the first instance receive examination from a non-political body, free altogether from party exigencies, and composed of persons possessing special qualifications in economic matters. Parliament would, therefore, be well advised to create such a body subordinate to itself, and to assist its deliberations to the utmost. The spectacle of an economic sub-Parliament debating day after day with fearless detachment from public opinion all the most disputed questions of finance and trade, and reaching conclusions by voting, would be an innovation, but an innovation easily to be embraced by our flexible constitutional system. I see no reason why the political Parliament should not choose in proportion to its party groupings a subordinate economic Parliament of, say, one-fifth of its numbers, and composed of persons of high technical and business qualifications. The idea has received much countenance in Germany. I see no reason why such an assembly should not debate in the open light of day and without caring a halfpenny who won the General Election or who had the best slogan for curing unemployment, all the grave economic issues by which we are now confronted and afflicted. I see no reason why the economic Parliament should not for the time being command a greater interest than the political Parliament; nor why the political Parliament should not assist it with its training and experience in methods of debate and procedure. What is required is a new *personnel* adapted to the task which has to be done, and pursuing that task day after day without the distraction of other affairs and without fear, favour, or affection.

The conclusions of such a body, although themselves devoid of legal force, might well, if they commanded a consensus of opinion, supply us with a comprehensive and unified view of high expert authority, which could then be remitted in its integrity to the political sphere.

PARLIAMENT ON TRIAL

Let me recapitulate the argument I have submitted to you upon this aspect of political science. The economic problem for Great Britain and her Empire is urgent, vital, and dominant. There exists at the present time no constitutional machinery for dealing with it on its merits, with competent examination and without political bias and antagonisms. The House of Commons, to which the anxious nation looks to provide a solution, is unsuited both by its character and by the conditions which govern its life to fulfil such a task. Nevertheless the task has to be done. Britain is unconquerable and will not fail to find a way through her difficulties. Parliament is therefore upon its trial, and if it continues to show itself incapable of offering sincere and effective guidance at this juncture our Parliamentary institutions, so admirable in the political sphere, may well fall under a far-reaching condemnation.

If Parliament and the Ministries dependent upon Parliament cannot proclaim a new policy the question arises whether they should not, while time remains, create a new instrument specially adapted for the purpose, and delegate to that instrument all the necessary powers and facilities.

The Royal Commission on Transport will meet in public at 2 p.m. next Wednesday, in Room No. 9, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, S.W.1, to hear evidence to be given on behalf of the long Distance Road Haulage Committee of Inquiry.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS

OXFORD, JUNE 19

At Christ Church the Rev. R. C. Mortimer, M.A., Lecturer in Theology, and Mr. M. B. Foster, B.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, have been elected to official Studentships. Mr. C. H. Collie, B.A., Lecturer in Physics, has been elected to a research Studentship and the Doctor Lees Readership in Physics. Mr. Thomas Ashby, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., formerly Director of the British School at Rome, has been elected to a Research Studentship. Mr. O. P. E. Reed and Mr. E. C. O. Jewesbury, commoners, have been elected to Fell exhibitions.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 19

The following Tripos Lists were issued to-day:—

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART II.

[The names in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.]

The mark (b) is attached to the names of those candidates who have satisfied the Moderators and Examiners in subjects of Schedule B.

The mark (b*) is attached to the names of those candidates who in the opinion of the Moderators and Examiners deserve special credit in subjects of Schedule B.

WRANGLERS.—BARRAGE, D. W. (b*), Magd.; BAINES, A. E., Emm.; BONSER, G. H. (b), Queens'; BRONOWSKI, J. (b), Jes.; CLARKE, L. H. (b), Pemb.; CLEARY, D. M. (b), and COHEN, J., Joh.; COSSAR, J. (b*), Magd.; EVANS, E. C. (b), Trin.; FISHER, H. R. (b), Magd.; FRAME, J. W. (b), Pemb.; GARREAU, G. A., Cls.; JACK, J. A., Pemb.; JACQUES, E. Cath.; JARGER, J. C. (b*), Trin.; JONES, R. D. H. (b), Cai.; NARLIKER, V. V. (b*), Non-Coll.; TAYLOR, A. W. (b*), Sid. Suss.; TAYLOR, H. M. (b*), Cls.; WALKER, A., Cai.; WATSON, G. L. (b), Trin.; WICKRAMASINGHE, R. H. (b*), Emm.; WOOD, K. M., Trin.

SENIOR OPTIMES.—BLACK, M. (b), Queens'; BLUNT, W. G., and BRIEF, M., Joh.; DOLBY, J. E., Selw.; HAYES, S. D., Down; IMESON, K. R., Sid. Suss.; LINTOTT, H. J. B. (b), King's; PEDOE, J., Pet.; PETERS, R. E., Trin.; PFANNMULLER, H. H. F., Emm.; POPHALE, G. J., Non-Coll.; SALLITT, T. W. (b), Emm.; SARGENT, D. N., King's; SEDDON, J. C., Down; SENARATNE, P. A. DE S., King's; SPEAKE, W. P., Cath.; TENNANT, W., Christ's; TRAFWELL, R. L., King's; VICARS, G., Cai.; WARD, G. W., Trin.; WILLE, J. G., Jes.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.—ANDERSON, J. G., Magd.; BROWN, A. J., Down; COLVILLE, J. R., Christ's; ECK, M. H., Emm.; EGGLESHAW, M. S., Cath.; FARNES, C. S., Magd.; HAKIM, A., and LEWIS, J. H., Sid. Suss.; MCCONNELL, G. R., King's; MELLOR, L., Joh.; PRICE, N. S., Pet.; REA, J. T., Joh.; VICKERY, J. Selw.

Attained the standard of the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—KIRKWOOD, T. M., Joh.

WOMEN

WRANGLER.—YOUNG, M. W. (b), Newnh.

SENIOR OPTIMES.—DISNEY, P. E., HARDY, H., MCDIARMID, A. W., STOOKE, F. J., and WHITAKER, C. M., Girt.; WHITEHEAD, M. C., Newnh.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.—BELLAMY, K. M., and COOPER, R., Newnh.; EDWARDS, L. M. G., Girt.; EVELEIGH, L. C., Newnh.; HALLIDAY, K. E., Girt.; HERKLOTS, J. V., and MARRIOTT, E., Newnh.; SMITH, R. K., and WATERHOUSE, M., Girt.; WHITAKER, M. R., and WILLIAMS, E., Newnh.

Attained the standard of the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—CLARKE, B. M., and JAMES, A. E., Girt.

Tyson Medals awarded to NARLIKER, V. V., Non-Coll.; and TAYLOR, A. W., Sid. Suss.; and the Tyson Prize divided between them.

Mayhew Prize awarded to JARGER, J. C., Trin.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART I.

[The names in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.]

CLASS I.—APPLEBY, M., Joh.; BARKER, J. E., Jes.; BARTLETT, M. S., Queens'; BUCKINGHAM, R. A., Joh.; CANNEY, D. E. F., Corp. Chr.; COOPER, B., Cls.; CRAWFORD, G. I., Trin.; FANSHAWE, N. H., Cai.; GARWOOD, F., and GILLS, J., Trin.; HALFORD, D. R. C., Emm.; HEWAN, T. A. D., Cls.; HILL, H. R., Down.; HOOD, J. L., Sid. Suss.; HOLLINDALE, S. H., Christ's; HOLLOWAY, W. C., Queens'; KENSIT, G. R., Corp. Chr.; KITSON, F. C., Emm.; LAMB, J. B. G., Cls.; LAMBERT, H. G., Corp. Chr.; LAND, M. B., Sid. Suss.; LEESE, E. L., King's; LLOYD WILLIAMS, F. N., Emm.; LUNTY, A. C., Cai.; MACRO, W. B., Joh.; MAYNARD, M. M., Magd.; MITCHELL, K. Pet.; MORGAN, G. W., Trin.; NAVARATNARAJAH, P., Joh.; POTTER, A., Pemb.; QUINE, O. F., Cai.; REID, P., Cath.; RYMER, T. B., Down.; SCHOFIELD, H., Joh.; SECKER, B., Magd.; SHAW, A., Down.; SHOENBERG, D., and SOMERVILLE, W., Trin.; THACKERAY, A. D., King's; THOTT, F. R., Jes.; WALKER, R., King's; WARD, A. J., Emm.; WOOD, F. J., Christ's; WORTHINGTON, W. M., Cls.

CLASS II.—ASTON, C. C., Christ's; BATEMAN, D. E., and BOWYER-YIN, R. H., King's; CHASE, F. J. A., Sid. Suss.; CLARK, R. B., Selw.; COLLISS, J. R., Down.; COLVILLE, P. R., Trin.; ESCRITT, G. S., Joh.; GLEDHILL, A. W., and HADEN GUEST, D. G., Trin.; HINKS, J. O., Pemb.; HOYLE, F. C., Emm.; KINNERSLEY, C. H., Corp. Chr.; LAIT, J., Joh.; LAMONT, P. L., Corp. Chr.; LEACH, E. R., Cls.; LITTLE, A. G., Sid. Suss.; LLEWELYN, R. C., Pemb.; LOOSLEY, S. G. H., Joh.; MANN, D. F., Emm.; PRITCHARD, H. R., Christ's; RUTHERFORD, J. A. E., Sid. Suss.; SMITH, F. G., Joh.; STONE, R., Pemb.; SYMES, O. E., King's; SYMONDS, R. P., Corp. Chr.; TATTERSALL, G. N., Emm.

CLASS III.—ATHERTON, B. B., Emm.; BUNSTON, J. E. T., Cath.; CASSELS, F. H., Corp. Chr.; COX, D. E., Pet.; CURING, A. M., Christ's; CURRIE, J. S., and GEOGHEGAN, R. S., Pet.; GOWERS, W. R., Cls.; GRAYSTON, J. D. C., Non-Coll.; HARMER, C. H., King's; JAGO, W. L., Cath.; LESLIE, A., Cai.; MCALPINE I. L., Cls.; MCCULLAGH, R. C., Emm.; MCKIBBIN, F. M., and PATUCK, S. F., Joh.; RAFFE, W. M., Pet.; ROSE, E., Emm.; RUBESINGHE, B. W., Cath.; ST. JOHNSTON, T. E., Corp. Chr.; STRAKOSCH, G. H. P., King's; WHARTON, H. C., Emm.; WORMAN, P. L., Cls.; YOUNG, R. S., Joh.

Allowed the Principal Subject Mathematics for the Ordinary B.A. Degree and a second Principal Subject in Group II.—CAIRNS, W. W. J., Down.

Allowed the Principal Subject Mathematics and one Subsidiary Subject.—BRACKENBURY, C., Pemb.; BYRNE, C. J., Christ's; CHALLEN, H. D., and CHILDERS, E. A., Trin.; CHRONANDER, C. R., Emm.; DEAN, G. J., Pemb.; GLADSTONE, G. C., Cls.; KAULBACK, R. J. A., Pemb.; LAMONT-SMITH, D., and MILNO, F. N., Trin.; OVER, W. H., Cath.; PARRATT, L. F., Cls.; POTTS, M. S., Pemb.; PURI, G. L., Trin.; TENDULKAR, D. G., Jes.; TEW, G. W. G., Emm.; TURNER, C. B., C., Cls.

WOMEN

CLASS I.—SKINNER, P. M., Newnh.; TIDDEY, M. G., Girt.; WADAMS, M. E., Newnh.

CLASS II.—DANCER, J. J., and GENT, P. M., Girt.; GOODMAN, L. E., and HALLUM, K. C., Newnh.; KENDALL, C. E. G., and REEVE, C. L., Girt.; STOCKS, K. M., and SURREY, M. M., Newnh.

CLASS III.—BARR, W., Doncaster, G. M., Downes, J. M. A., and GALE, C. A., Newnh.; MCINTOSH, H. D., and ROBINSON, M., Girt.; WYATT, G., Newnh.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS, PART II.

CLASS II.—RAILTON, P. C. (a), Trin. H. (a) Assyrian. Sumerian I.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS, PART I.

CLASS I.—COGHAN, F. D. (a), Joh.; EDWARDS, I. E. S. (b), Cai.; WITHERIDGE, G. A. C. (c), Christ's. (a) Hebrew, Aramaic. (b) Hebrew, Arabic. (c) Arabic, Persian.

DIPLOMA IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, PART I.

EXAMINED AND APPROVED.—AZHAR, A. (a), Queens'; DE FIRTH, C. B. (b), Non-Coll. (a) Arabic. (b) Sanskrit.

SCHOOLS OF WRANGLERS AND THOSE IN CLASS I

The Schools of the Wranglers were as follows:—

WRANGLERS.—BARRAGE, St. Paul's; BAINES, Mundella, Nottingham; BONSER, Central Secondary, Sheffield; BRONOWSKI, Central Foundation, London; CLARKE, King Edward VI., Southampton; CLEARY, St. Olave's; COHEN, Central Foundation, London; COSSAR, Edinburgh University; EVANS, Cole G.S.; FISHER, Blundell's; FRAME, Leeds G.S.; GARREAU, St. Paul's; JACK, Aberdeen University; JACQUES, Bablake, Coventry; JARGER, Sydney University; JONES, Oundle; NARLIKER, Kolhurpur; TAYLOR, A. W., Wolverhampton G.S.; TAYLOR, H. M., University of Otago; WALKER, Jarrow Secondary; WATSON, Whitby County; WICKRAMASINGHE, University College, Ceylon; WOOD, Barnstaple G.S. WOMEN.—YOUNG, Streatham Hill High School.

The schools of those in Class I. were as follows:—

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, PART I.—APPLEBY, Clifton; PARKER, Polytechnic, London; BARTLETT, Latymer Upper; BUCKHAM, Gresham's Holt; CANNEY, Marlborough; COOPER, Hymer's, Hull; CRAWFORD, Marlborough; FANSHAWE, Wolverhampton Grammar School; GARWOOD, Tiffin Boys' School; GILLS, Bede Collegiate, Sunderland; HALFORD, St. Paul's; HEWAN, Marlborough; HILL, Stamford; HOO, Merchant Taylors'; HOLLINGDALE, Latymer Upper; HOLLOWAY, Wolverhampton Grammar School; KENSIT, Colchester Grammar School; KITSON, King Edward VI. School, Stourbridge; LAMB, Charterhouse; LAMBERT, King Edward's School, Birmingham; LAND, Wolstanton Grammar School; LEESE, Cole's Grammar School; LLOYD WILLIAMS, Brighton College; LUNTY, Rugby; MACRO, Diss Secondary School; MAYNARD, Cheltenham; MITCHELL, Tynemouth; MORGAN, St. Olave's; NAVARATNARAJAH, University College, Ceylon; POTTER, Oundle; QUINE, Alsop High School, Liverpool; REID, Stowe; RYMER, Harvey Grammar School, Folkestone; SCHOFIELD, Strand Grammar School; SECKER, Wheelwrights Grammar School, Dewsbury; SHAW, Liverpool Collegiate School; SHOENBERG, Latymer Upper; SOMMERVILLE, Haileybury; THACKERAY, Eton; THOTT, Latymer Upper; WALKER, Consett Secondary; WARD, Reigate; WOOD, Palmer's School, Grays; WORTHINGTON, school not given. WOMEN.—SKINNER, St. Paul's; TIDDEY, Blackheath High School; WADAMS, Cheltenham Ladies' College.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—PART I.—COGHAN, Merchant Taylors'; EDWARDS, Merchant Taylors'; WITHERIDGE, Holloway County.

LONDON, JUNE 19

A reception is being held at the University of London Club to-night to welcome the new president, Lord Beauchamp, the Chancellor of the University.

BELFAST, JUNE 19

The Senate of Queen's University has made the following appointments:—

Professor of English Literature.—Mr. P. W. Baxter, M.A. Professor of Mathematics.—Mr. J. G. Semple, M.A., Ph.D. Lectureship in Archaeology and Ancient History.—Mr. Oliver Davies, B.A.

Mr. Baxter, who is at present Lecturer in English at the University of Leeds, received his early education in New Zealand. After War service he entered Worcester College, Oxford, and obtained a first class in the Honour School of English Language and Literature. He has held the offices of Assistant Lecturer in King's College, London, and Assistant Professor at McGill University, Montreal.

Mr. Semple, who is at present Lecturer in Pure Mathematics at Edinburgh University, received his early education at Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast, where he obtained First Class Honours in Mathematics. At Cambridge he was classed as a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, with special distinction, obtained the Philip Baylis Studentship of St. John's, and was awarded the Rayleigh Prize by his University.

Mr. Davies, who obtained a First Class in Classical Moderations and *Literae Humaniores* at Oxford, has held the Craven Fellowship for two years in Greece.

Magna Carta Day commemoration has been fixed for Sunday, June 29, when the usual service will be held on Runnymede. Captain FitzRoy, the Speaker of the House of Commons, will speak.

THE GREAT NORTH ROAD

THE WORLD'S MOST ROMANTIC HIGHWAY

BRITAIN takes a justifiable pride in her Great North Road, richest of all highways in its historical associations, and no car owner can regard himself as a "compleat" motorist until he has covered the 276 miles from London to Newcastle. The road is aptly registered officially as A.1, for it is one of the finest motoring stretches in the Kingdom. A few of the points of special interest, with their approximate distances from London according to the milestones, are as follows:

32 miles. STEVENAGE (Herts). Approaching Stevenage by wayside on right are the "Six Hills"—six grassy prehistoric mounds. See ancient parish church.

69. BUCKDEN (Hunts). Old coaching centre. Ancient "George" and "Lion" Inns. The romantic-looking red brick walls and towers on the right are the remains of the ancient Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln.

75¼. STILTON (Hunts). Old coaching village. The "Bell" Inn is the place where "Stilton" cheese (made at Wymondham, never at Stilton) was first introduced, about 1760.

76. NORMAN CROSS (Hunts). Cross-roads. Turn right for *Peterborough*, (5½ miles), with its ancient cathedral, a fine example of Norman architecture. The west front is often described as "the grandest portico in Europe." On the left, leaving the cross, is the French Prisoners of War Memorial Column, crested with the French Imperial Eagle. It was unveiled July 28th, 1924, in memory of the 1770 prisoners who died in the prison here in the Napoleonic Wars.

81. WATER NEWTON (Hunts). Water Newton Church stands picturesquely on the right. A curious little 13th century figure in a niche on side of the tower represents one Thomas Purden, with an inscription in Norman French, inviting all to pray for his soul. Apparently he was a benefactor to wayfarers along this road.

86. WITTERING (Northants). On the left side of the road stands the central Flying School of Britain. Flight Lt. Waghorn, hero of the Schneider Trophy Race (won on Ethyl), was trained here.

89. BURGHLEY PARK (Northants). Burghley House, on the right, is the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, and contains a priceless collection of pictures. It is the scene of Tennyson's romantic poem "The Lord of Burleigh."

90¼. STAMFORD. Partly in Lincs and partly in Northants. Stamford is one of the most dignified and stately old stone-built towns in England. The "George," an old coaching inn, proclaims its presence by a sign spanning the main street. Ruins of Benedictine Priory Church, founded in the 7th century, and medieval hospitals called Callses, a name derived from Calais Merchants with whom the town traded. Stamford is one of the five Burghs of the Danes.

106. GREAT PONTON (Lincs). "Great" only in name. There is nothing of it except the noble church beside the road. One of the pinnacles of the tower bears a weathervane in the shape of a fiddle. The legend (an incorrect one) goes that it was placed there in memory of an itinerant fiddler from whose bequest the tower was built.

111. GRANTHAM (Lincs). The "Angel," one of the most ancient of English inns, has a frontage dating from the 14th century. It was originally a hostel built by the Knights Templar for the shelter of wayfarers. In the great room over the archway, in 1483, Richard the Third signed the warrant for the execution of the Duke of Buckingham. Grantham Church, which contains a double crypt, has a spire rising to a height of 290ft. Chained books in library. The "George" Hotel is described in "Nicholas Nickleby." Near Grantham Oliver Cromwell achieved his first victory over the Royalist force.

125¼. NEWARK (Notts). An old-fashioned market town, in which the noble tower and spire of the church are seen to advantage. Imposing ruins of castle built in the 12th century by the Bishop of Lincoln, who had a mint here. The castle endured three sieges and the Civil War, and here Charles I. surrendered to the Scottish Army. The stately parish church dates chiefly from the reign of Henry VI. Don't miss the quaint market square with its old pillared houses. King John died in Newark Castle, 1216, which withstood three sieges in Civil Wars.

145¾. RETFORD (Notts). A busy modernised town, with an old coaching inn, the "White Hart."

147¼. BARNBY MOOR (Notts). The "Bell" on Barnby Moor was a renowned house even in the old coaching days. It was closed in 1851 when railways had ruined the road, and was over 50 years a farmhouse; but in 1906 the "Bell" was reopened as an inn in the interests of motorists.

151¼. SCROOBY (Notts). On the right is the village of Scrooby, associated with the Pilgrim Fathers, whose early meetings took place in the farmhouse, once a Manor House of the Archbishop of York. A bronze tablet has of late years been affixed to it by the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts.

163. DONCASTER (Yorks). The parish church of St. George is a noted architectural feature. One mile before entering the town we come to the famous race-course, "Town Moor," where races have been run since 1703, and the St. Leger classic race since 1776.
Just beyond the city the North Road divides into alternative routes, the one which we are taking via Selby and York, and the alternative via Wetherby, on which road we should have passed Robin Hood's Well, seven miles from Doncaster, with its Well House enclosing a spring associated with the legend of Robin Hood robbing the Bishop of Hereford; the remarkable hill mysteriously called "Nineveh" or Clars Hill at Hopperton Park, by the 202nd milestone; and Boroughbridge, a town of fame during the old coaching days.

164. BENTLEY (Yorks). Can be said to be literally built on water. Numerous surrounding water-ways, periodically in flood, have more or less undermined the village, and water can be found a few feet below the surface wherever one digs.

180. BRAYTON (Yorks). The lofty lantern tower and spire of Brayton Church were built anciently as landmarks in a desolate region.

182. SELBY (Yorks). Note the noble abbey. Leaving the town the River Ouse is crossed by a toll bridge.

197¼. YORK. Most interesting of all English medieval cities, York is still surrounded by its fortified walls of the middle ages, with their gateways, one of which—Micklegate—still retains its portcullis. The magnificent 15th-century Minster, seat of the Archbishop of York, is renowned for its glorious stained-glass windows. In York Castle the notorious highwayman, Dick Turpin, spent his last hours before his execution, in 1739, outside the city.

229. NORTHALLERTON (Yorks). Here the alternative North Road route via Boroughbridge and Wetherby comes in on the left.

243. DARLINGTON (Co. Durham). World-famous as the birthplace of the railway; the Stockton and Darlington Railway, opened in 1825, being the first ever built. Stevenson's famous "Locomotion," built in that year, is to be seen at the Darlington Railway Station.

261¼. DURHAM (Co. Durham). The view of Durham Cathedral, together with the ancient Castle of the Bishops, as seen across the River Wear, is generally accepted as one of the most beautiful sights in the Kingdom, and on no account should be missed by the motorist.

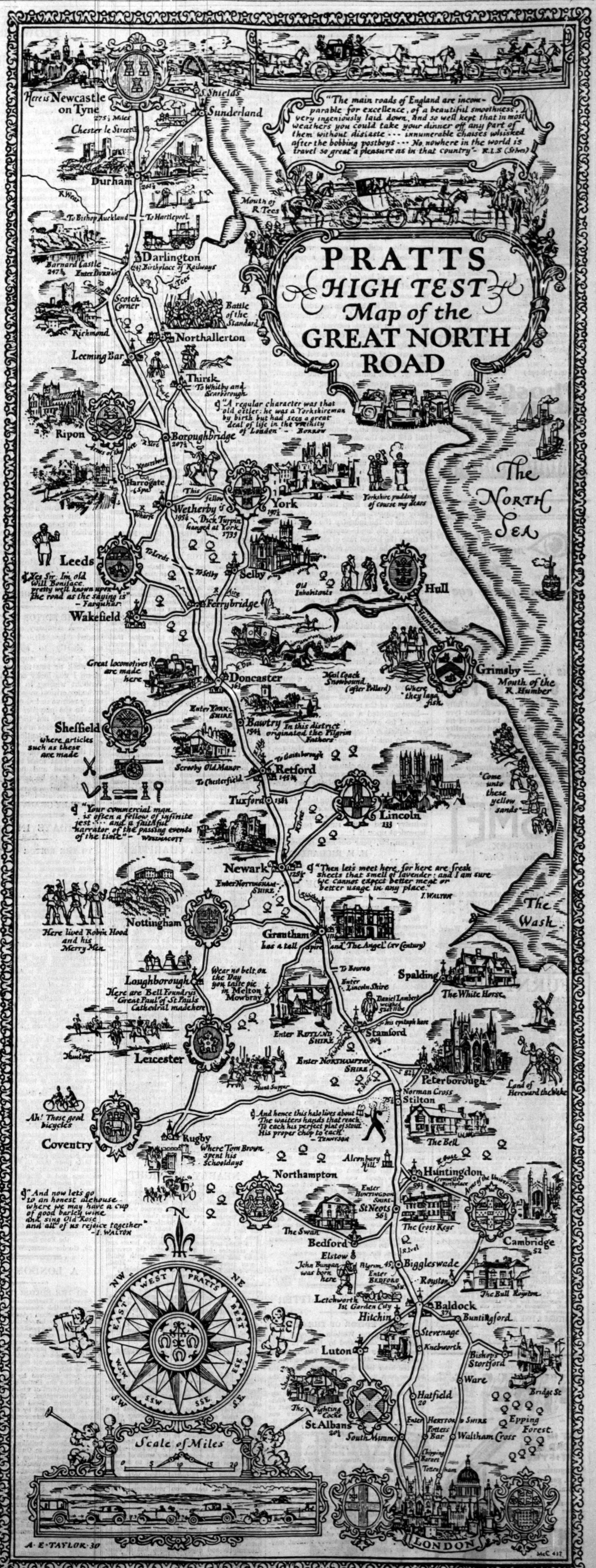
268. CHESTER-le-STREET (Co. Durham). The strange-looking monument on a hilltop away to the right is the memorial erected on Penshaw Hill in 1844 in memory of the first Earl of Durham.

275¼. NEWCASTLE-on-TYNE (Northumberland). This large city, of great industrial importance, with its striking bridges, is reached from Gateshead by crossing the Tyne over the new Tyne Bridge. The "Black Gate" of the ancient Castle and the noble pinnacled tower of St. Nicholas Cathedral should be noted. Coal has been mined at Newcastle for nearly 700 years.

At no period of the year could your tour of the Great North Road be more delightful than now, and to complete the success of your run see that your crankcase is fully charged with PRATTS MOTOR OIL and your tank replenished with PRATTS HIGH TEST PETROL at any of the countless filling stations on the road.

A limited number of reprints of this pictorial map are available free for motorists on application to the Anglo-American Oil Company Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

Pratts HIGH TEST SEALED



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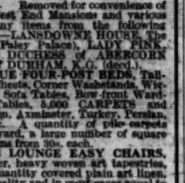

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Letters to the Editor

ESTATE DUTIES

PROPOSAL IN FINANCE BILL

A NEW DANGER TO AGRICULTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many of your readers will have read with interest the letter under the heading "The Estate Duties" in your issue of June 16, written in plain and unexaggerated terms by the Earl of Selborne. If it were not for the growing feeling that Governments fail to listen to any voices other than those uplifted in party cries, one might fain hope that sympathy and attention would be accorded to his lordship's appeal for justice to the squire and yeoman class.

The case of landed estates legitimately worked as private companies, now menaced by Clauses 29 to 33 of the Finance Bill, is surely one regarding which knowledge and reason would inevitably produce an honest conviction that the threatened invasion of Company Law specially designed to prejudice them in the matter of Estate Duty is not only unjust, but disastrous to the agricultural industry. That industry is, at the moment, made to appear as evoking the special care of the Prime Minister, in aid of which he is looking for the collaboration of the Unionist Party.

Those who know much about the management of large landed estates know full well how the owners of them, in their search for ways and means of doing justice to the land and to the tenants and labourers living upon it, have, in the last 10 years or so, found in availing themselves of the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Acts the only method of preserving to some extent their ability to carry on, and to keep their estates properly equipped and developed so as to continue to the industry the use of their capital in the land—capital which yields to them the lowest rate of return that any capital in the kingdom affords. Under the Companies Acts the industries of the country have been nurtured and encouraged and have received consideration as regards taxation. What has been recognized as good for them must surely apply and be legitimate for agriculture, the oldest and largest industry in the kingdom.

Will it help that industry that just now, at the moment when all reasonable Britons desire above everything to strengthen the hands of agriculture and to maintain the fertility of the land, and to help the employment and increase the numbers of our rural population, a crushing blow should be aimed at those who, at considerable cost—and to the advantage of the revenue in some regards—have adopted a wise and thoughtful method for avoiding the unjust and unwise depletion of capital invested in land? Is it too much to hope that the Labour Government, through its Prime Minister, will give a second thought to the matter before carrying the clauses of the Finance Bill, which will deprive many of the most enlightened landowners of the last foothold on which they stand, leaving them to be overwhelmed in a rising tide of taxation, and will drown their individual efforts to maintain the agricultural industry and the rural population dependent upon it?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. E. RICHARDSON.

June 18.

THE CORN DUTY OF 1902

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been interested in reading the correspondence on the Corn Duty of 1902, as at the time the small registration duty on corn was imposed by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, I was official Private Secretary to Mr. Robert Hanbury, then President of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Hanbury, one of the most active Ministers of Agriculture who has filled that office, had previously held the appointment of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, so that he was doubly concerned in the possible effect of the new duty.

The amount of the duty in operation proved too small to be passed on to the consumer by an increase in the cost of flour or bread, and I can bear out that the views expressed by Sir Michael Hicks Beach in his Manchester speech, quoted to-day by Mr. H. G. Williams, were strongly held by Mr. Hanbury, and were, without question, reached in the course of the many consultations these two Ministers had with each other at that time. Mr. Hanbury, to my knowledge, regretted the removal of the duty a year or two later.

He had, on its imposition, been somewhat apprehensive as to its effect on the profits of producers of milk and meat. Many protests were received from those engaged in this branch of the industry. Such fears, however, proved unfounded. The small advantage given to the import of grain over milled corn—it was found impracticable to make the duty exactly the same in each case, as that would have necessitated an inconveniently minute fraction of a penny—diverted the oversea trade in the direction of grain rather than flour. The result was a great increase of activity in the mills at the great receiving ports, and an abundance of bran, sharps, and other corn offals. The producers of milk and meal, who had anticipated an increase in the cost of their feeding stuffs, were agreeably surprised. Experience in the operation of a duty on that occasion certainly did not bear out the view of the old-fashioned free-trader that a duty must necessarily prove an additional burden to the consumer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. GODDARD, Secretary.

The Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1, June 18.

A CONTRAST IN LITTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the Whitsun week-end Newlands Corner was visited by 10,000 to 12,000 persons, mostly Londoners. The numerous receptacles for litter were filled to overflowing, but the litter left on the ground was cleared by one man in 10 or 15 minutes. Can the same be said of other places? A photograph of Hampton Court after Whit Monday appeared in the Press; the ground was white with paper. I myself drove across a part of Putney Heath on Wednesday; there was hardly a square foot that had not paper on it.

To what is this difference due? Chiefly to a determined effort on the part of Surrey people to put a stop to litter. There are receptacles every 50 yards or so, and there are a few plain notices stating that those who leave litter will be prosecuted and advertising a list of convictions. In the London parks there are also notices saying persons leaving litter will be prosecuted, but there is no list of convictions, and I think most people do not take these notices seriously. If 10,000 persons can visit Newlands Corner without leaving litter, would not the methods adopted in Surrey to create a public opinion be equally successful if applied to the larger numbers who visit the open spaces nearer London? Surely the time has come when people should be taught to enjoy themselves without leaving their refuse behind them.

Yours, &c.,

L. E. BRAY, Hon. Secretary, Surrey Anti-Litter League.

The Manor House, Shere, June 13.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

MORE VIEWS ON PROPOSED WIDENING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your articles and the letters you have published concerning the proposed widening of the Bath road in Wiltshire deal with a specific case of road widening; but, apart from the peculiar beauty of the stretch of road concerned, the economic objections to widening, to which attention is called, are general, and it is worth while examining this road-widening craze in the light of the facts of the Bath road.

It is fairly clear from the evidence that the road is already wide enough for the volume of traffic it is at present carrying, or is likely to carry for a long time to come. It can comfortably accommodate two streams of cars at speed, and three can pass together if speed is checked sufficiently for accurate steering. True, on those rare occasions when the accidental circumstances of the road would lead to three cars travelling fast desiring to pass each other at the same point it may now be necessary to check speed momentarily in order to pass safely three abreast, or to convert a three stream into a two stream passing; but it hardly seems right to expect the nation to spend millions to render unnecessary these occasional reductions in speed which, on an ordinary English road, cannot represent more than, say, five minutes per 100 miles. And yet the return for the millions that have been spent and are proposed to be spent on road-widening schemes consists very largely in these odd five minutes.

True, a relatively narrow road may lead to "convoying" when the cruising speed of a forward car is slightly slower than that coming up behind. But this condition occurs only when the differences in speed are small, and, therefore, the economic advantage of the wider road is also small. A fast and a slow car do not convoy together. Driving in a convoy is admittedly irritating to the car whose speed is thereby reduced by a mile or so per hour, but it is certain that, if those who suffered from this form of irritation were asked to choose between occasional convoying and paying for the cost of road widening, they would unhesitatingly elect to economize. Further, a road wide throughout its length does not eliminate the convoy. Convoys will form even on the widest road where it is curly and visibility is poor. Rather, therefore, than widen a road throughout its length to avoid convoying, it should be made wide, or even very wide, wherever there is a convenient stretch of more than a quarter of a mile of straight track. These passing places would help to break up convoys at a fraction of the cost of widening throughout.

There is much more to be said on the economic follies of much present expenditure on roads, but I must remember the limitations of your space.

Yours faithfully,

ROGER GIBB, F.R.E.S., F.S.S.

Long Bottom, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having lived on the Bath Road and known it 40 years ago before the invention of cars, I should like to draw attention to its condition at that time. Although it had formerly been a great coaching road, the introduction of railways had almost put it out of use altogether. To such an extent was this the case that grass had actually grown over it in places. If in a very few years the volume of traffic has even now come to be considerable, surely it is reasonable to suppose that in 10 and 20 years' time it will be far greater. It seems, therefore, that it is a very wise policy to plan for this in good time.

Yours truly,

ERNEST BURY.

The Vicarage, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, W., June 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a lover of Wiltshire I should like to add my protest to those of other correspondents against sacrificing matchless natural beauty to questionable expediency by widening the Bath road. Except at such seasons as Whitsuntide and Easter no congestion occurs.

May I further support Miss Olivier's suggestion that the supply of water to villages is of vast importance? I served for six years as Poor Law guardian and R.D. councillor in Wiltshire, and frequently stressed the point that floods in winter should be made to correct Nature's inequalities of drought in summer; but such ideas were voted "counsels of perfection."

Yours, &c.,

ETHEL M. RICHARDSON.

63, Ennismore-gardens, S.W.7.

NAUTICAL CHARITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when presiding recently at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, remarked that if all such societies having similar aims and aspirations could join their splendid work it would lead to even greater efficiency and no overlapping. Incidentally it would undoubtedly be more economical and satisfactory to the general public.

In this regard it may not be common knowledge that an interesting advance has already been made in the desired direction at the instance of King George's Fund for Sailors. This fund was inaugurated in 1917 for the assistance of the marine benevolent institutions, and one of its primary objects is to ensure greater efficiency in administration of the charities coming within its activities, and elimination of overlapping in the work done by institutions of a like nature.

The fund makes substantial grants to the Samaritan funds for relief of seamen in temporary distress which are administered by seamen's missions, sailors' homes, &c. Several of these organizations, having their headquarters in London, now hold a monthly conference when all cases dealt with are reviewed. In this way undeserving applicants are weeded out and the financial help available is allocated only to the needs of genuine sufferers.

This co-ordination, not perhaps in itself covering a wide field, but nevertheless both economical and prudent, is receiving the entire approval of King George's Fund for Sailors. This fund is also ready at all times to assist in furthering cooperation in the general work of similar societies, and amalgamation in cases where there appears to be competition.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

A. W. CLARKE, Deputy Chairman.

King George's Fund for Sailors, Trinity House, E.C.3.

NEARLY MIDNIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe, in your issue of to-day, a statement that "hundreds of people were held up at Charing Cross for more than two hours through floods on the Southern Railway." The fact is that the 6.11 train from Charing Cross to Addiscombe reached Addiscombe at 11.16 p.m., and therefore took five hours and five minutes for the journey. On arriving home last night the first words with which I was greeted by the wife were: "Hush, don't make a noise—it's nearly midnight."

Now, Sir, I am a sober, sedate married man—one of those men who arrive regularly each evening at their suburban home about 7 o'clock; and, as this was my greeting, I feel sorry for some of my fellow-travellers who are married and have perhaps not quite so impeccable a record as my own. I think, Sir, it would be only just and remove many suspicions if the actual doings of the above train were placed on record.

Yours truly,

AN INHABITANT OF ADDISCOMBE.

June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No account of the breakdown on the Southern Railway last night would be complete without some reference to the remarkable behaviour of the victims.

Relatively fortunate, I secured a seat in a steam train and achieved my journey of 14 miles in 3½ hours. On the way we had, therefore, plenty of leisure to observe our companions in misfortune in the electric trains drawn up at intervals along the line and packed with masses of City workers—clerks and typists. An extraordinary spirit of cheerfulness and good humour seemed to pervade and infect each trainload. The carriage doors were opened and communications were established between trains lying alongside one another, each train soon producing a few representative wits who kept their fellow passengers amused during the long and otherwise dreary waits. When one train got a move on it was cheered loudly by those left behind. It was, in fact, a remarkable illustration of that quality which, if not peculiar to Londoners, is, I think, most highly developed here, of not merely enduring with patience discomforts and misadventures, but of turning such occasions into opportunities of displaying good temper and high spirits.

Your obedient servant,

London, June 19. CIVIS.

ENGLISH WILD FLOWERS

NATIVE AND INTRODUCED SPECIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the proposed wild-flower sanctuary, may I urge that there is no valid objection, from the botanical standpoint, either to such sanctuaries or to the artificial dissemination of seeds? The need for placing on record any artificial introduction is obvious, but, if the study of the geographical distribution of species is to have any real scientific value, we must know whether the absence of species from a particular part of Britain is due to unsuitability of the habitat conditions or to inefficient dispersal. This can only be answered by experimental introduction. For this reason science has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the creation of artificial sanctuaries, and I venture to think that the cultivation of the rarer British plants in gardens, if raised from seed, would do much to ensure them against extinction, while if these gardens served as sources of spread to the surrounding country our knowledge of the factors determining their occurrence would gain. If, for instance, the Continental species confined to the East Anglian heaths will really grow elsewhere in competition with the native flora, let us know the fact, regardless of whether the introducing agent is man or some other. The value of records of such introductions is chiefly that they enable us to study the rate of spread.

The British flora as we know it to-day consists in part of hardy species which survived the glacial epoch, but mainly of species which have been successively introduced by various agents, including man, from that time to the present day. It is therefore as idle as it is unscientific to attempt to draw a hard and fast line between the so-called "native" and the "introduction." It is extremely difficult for the alien to gain a footing in a natural plant community, although, as we know from our gardens, it is easy for them to survive in the absence of competition. Confusion in geographical botany has arisen not through ill-considered introductions but mainly through the botanist's failure to note accurately the conditions in which the introduction has appeared.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. SALISBURY.

Botanical Department, University College, London.

JAPANESE ACTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A company of Japanese actors, headed by Mr. Tohujiro Tsutsui, are shortly to appear in London. They will, I suppose, stay only the week or two they stayed in Paris, where I was lucky enough to see them. Without wishing to discount the more orthodox critical welcome which they will surely receive in full measure, may I suggest to the playgoer who cares for fine dramatic art not to wait (at this busy time when events are elbowing each other for room and attention) till their reputation has too slowly filtered through to him and they are on the eve of departure lest he miss what must be one of the most distinguished and beautiful manifestations of it to be seen anywhere in the world to-day?

Faithfully yours,

HARLEY GRANVILLE-BARKER.

HOLIDAYS IN GERMANY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You were good enough some weeks ago to give favourable notice in your columns to a scheme for the exchange of pupils between England and foreign countries, in particular France and Germany. The scheme was arranged by the Joint Committee of the Four Secondary Associations in conjunction with the Modern Language Association. The response in the case of France has been very gratifying, more than 400 families in this country having expressed their willingness to receive a French child in their home for the summer holidays in exchange for one of their own children.

Applications have also been received for exchange with Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, but it is regrettable that in the case of Germany the response has been almost nil. On the other hand, there are some hundreds of German families who are anxious to receive an English child. In contrast to the reluctance shown by English parents to exchange with Germany, it may be mentioned that last year a large number of children were exchanged between French and German families.

If only for its value to our trade and commerce, where we as a nation handicap ourselves by our disinclination to learn foreign languages, there is a real necessity for many more English children to learn German, and for this purpose a month or six weeks in a German family is worth many months' work in a classroom.

There can be no doubt that the exchange of visits between young people is one of the best ways of cultivating the growth of that understanding and friendship among nations which is universally admitted to be necessary for the welfare of the world. There is a real desire in Germany for friendship with England and a real interest in our mode of life, and especially in our educational methods. Germany has much beautiful scenery, the cost of the journey is little more than to France, and any pupil going to Germany will be certain of a warm welcome and a delightful holiday.

The summer holidays are getting near, but there is still time to arrange an exchange. Application forms and full details of the scheme may be obtained from the Anglo-German Academic Bureau, 58, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. R. PARKER, Chairman, International Sub-Committee, Joint Committee of the Four Secondary Associations.

29, Gordon-square, W.C.1, June 19.

A LONDON SQUARE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Trustees of Queen-square are obliged to the Chairman of the Foundling Estate Protection Association for calling attention in his letter of June 5 to the uncertain position with regard to the future of the beautiful open space which lies to the north of Queen-square and is so well known to those passing along Guilford-street on their way to the great railway stations for the north.

It is only recently that this garden could have been acquired by the London County Council and the Holborn Borough Council for £9,000, one-third of which had been raised by public subscription. Now approximately half of it is being offered for £20,000. When the ground was bought by the Royal Institute of Public Health there seemed at least some consolation (based upon the article and illustration contained in your issue of December 14) in that the site would be used for the erection of a handsome building "with frontages to the Square and to Guilford-street" and that a welcome proportion of the garden and of the fine old trees would be spared.

The Trustees thought that they knew the worst that could affect the amenities of the Square from this quarter. Now the position is entirely changed. Every inch of the ground is to be used, and the whole of this virgin land, except the barest requirements for light and air, is apparently to be occupied by buildings of a type not yet specified. Is it too late even now to save this fine open space which is so precious to the hospitals and residents of Queen-square and its neighbourhood and to all those who love the squares of London?

Yours faithfully,

E. A. ATTWOOD, Hon. Chairman and Treasurer of Queen-square Trustees.

Great Ormond-street, W.C.1, June 12.

Points from Letters

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEAF

In his speech at the recent Annual Meeting of the National Institute for the Deaf, Mr. Baldwin pleaded for more sympathy and consideration for the deaf, and to those who heard his speech, one phrase, that the deaf are "immured alive," will for ever be remembered by them. May I suggest a direction where more practical sympathy could be shown to those so unfortunately afflicted? In July, 1925, you kindly inserted a letter from a son of mine (born deaf) who, although possessing every other faculty and full qualifications, pointed out how he was denied entrance to any of the recognized commercial professions and positions. This state of affairs still remains. It would only be just and equitable that these positions should be open to qualified deaf persons. At present they are rejected for "health reasons"! Surely this affliction should not be classified as permanent ill-health, thus adding one more to the handicaps they already bear.—Mr. H. J. GIBBONS, The Gables, Attenborough, Notts.

TOO LITTLE SPENDING

I heartily agree with the letter "Too Little Spending" with its insistence on "more markets, more consumption to absorb our magnificently efficient powers of production." Those who would say we are short of money are unaware of the enormous spending power of the weekly wage-earners, for this is a new element in our national life. Formerly there was but little "choice" exercised in a workingman's budgeting: necessity and convention were the deciding factors. Now the majority have "a little over" each week, yet have no tradition of thoughtfully controlled spending. There are certain purchases which tend to be cumulative, leading to further quickening of trade, there are others which are simply an end in themselves. Are we not waiting for leaders who will make us see that not "wise saving" but "wise spending" would help to solve one of our greatest problems?—NELLY SMITH, 11, Sunnyside, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

TREE-CLIMBING LIONS

In touring through the Sabi district of Southern Rhodesia, not far from the Portuguese border, in the dry season two years ago I saw many gigantic baobab trees with their smooth trunks scored by lions' claws. I was told by Mr. Arnold Edmonds, the pioneer who went up with Rhodes in 1890, that lions climbed these trees in search of water, which lies high up in cavities formed by the immense branches.—MABEL LADY MELLOR, Culmhead, Taunton.

LUGGAGE IN ITALY

Your correspondent who was charged 10s. for carrying excess luggage in the carriage from Spezia to Pisa and 10s. for registering three suitcases from Pisa to Siena would appear to have had an abnormal quantity of hand-luggage for two persons. The two charges seem to imply that the three suitcases weighed at least 160 kilograms or 353lb. As in addition to these your correspondent had one suitcase which he was permitted to carry in the carriage without charge, it would appear that he was carrying altogether about 200 kilograms, or five times the amount of hand-luggage permitted to two travellers.—DR. J. K. FOTHERINGHAM, 6, Blackhall-road, Oxford.

A REVENGE OF FASHION

Revenge is sweet. For years man has been the laughing stock of the feminine world, which, with charming effrontery, claimed that it alone had discovered the essence of good taste to be simplicity and that it alone had had the courage to establish, once and for all, a mode in conformity with the rules of health, comfort, and common sense. The bluff has been called. As the costumiers have not been making nearly enough out of the simple fashions, which enabled a mere frock to be mistaken for a creation, "Modom" has spoken, and "emancipated" women are literally falling over themselves in their endeavours to obey her behest before they get left by the tide. In other words they are no stronger minded than their great-grandmothers, and it will take them many years to re-establish the myth of their mental superiority to the mere male.—Mr. J. DOLBY, Chiswick.

STAGHUNTING

Mr. H. J. Hewett, in a letter on staghunting in your issue of June 17, states that "numerous invitations, notably by Sir Francis Acland, . . . have been extended to the society to prove or disprove their allegations." No invitations have been officially received by this society, but I know that Mr. Lovat Fraser, M.P., after he introduced the society's Bill (Protection of Animals No. 2 Bill), received a long letter from Sir Francis Acland, to which he replied, categorically correcting or denying the statements made therein. Mr. Hewett is, therefore, not only incorrect in his statement with regard to the "numerous invitations," but he is further incorrect in saying "all have been ignored."—CAPTAIN E. G. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

DOMESDAY TREES

May I say that I am one of many people who have no doubt encountered the "curiously persistent belief" that some remarkable tree is "mentioned in Domesday Book"? When I was walking through the grounds of Addington Palace (Surrey) recently I was told that the fine Lebanon cedar which is growing on the south side of the palace could claim that distinction. The unsparing devastation to which our woodlands have been subjected throughout history has pretty well ensured that few, if any, of our trees are as old as Domesday Book, and Lebanon cedars moreover were not introduced into this country until about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Mr. J. N. GREEN, 8, Mayfield-road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

TRAVEL IN SPAIN

I should like to confirm the information given by Mr. Sumner. My wife and I early this year did a tour of about 5,000 kilometres—San Sebastian, Vigo, Leon, Valladolid, Salamanca, Seville, Cadiz, Algeciras, Malaga, Cartagena, Madrid, Barcelona, Perpignan—practically all on good roads. In the large towns the hotels are excellent from all points of view and reasonable in price; private bathrooms are the rule rather than the exception. We had no introduction from the Patronato Nacional del Turismo, though we shall certainly ask for one next time we go, and our knowledge of Spanish is elementary, but we received every possible kindness throughout our journey.—Mr. H. C. BROOKS, Villa Serena, Monte Magherini, Fiesole-Firenze.

MUTTON PIES

Mutton pies are still sold in every baker's shop in Scotland, perhaps not so little as those of which "Senex" has such grateful recollections, because, before the War, they were "Tuppenny Pies." Now, alas, they are threepence or fourpence each, but in other respects they answer to the description.—Mr. W. L. WOOD, 45A, Holland-park, W.11.

MR. GLADSTONE'S COURTESY

Many years ago, when I was master at a well-known school on the South-East Coast, it fell to my lot to set an Easter holiday task to my classical division. One of my pupils told me that Mr. Gladstone had asked him to spend the holidays with him at Hawarden. I wondered whether, in the circumstances, those chapters in Thucydides would ever get looked at. But, on the boy's return to school, he brought me a courteous message from his host to this effect: "He had done what he could, in his few spare moments, to help the lad with his task, and trusted that defects in the preparation would be overlooked." Mr. Gladstone at this time was Prime Minister in his last Administration.—Mr. E. H. BLAKENEY, Winchester.

WEEDLESS PARKS

Is not the absence of weeds in the parks explained by the fact that the turf there is almost entirely composed of rye grass, which flourishes best where it is most trodden? The continual tramping of feet destroys the weeds and coarser grasses, so enabling the rye grass to extend its hold. Is not this borne out by the fact, upon which you remark, that where the grass is cut and not walked upon weeds abound? Is it not possible also that the London fogs act as a fertilizer? My gardener puts any soot he can get into the water he uses for his plants. Again, sheep are the best grazing animals you can have for improving grassland.—Mr. BERTRAM PHILIPPS, Dinton House, Dinton, Wilts.

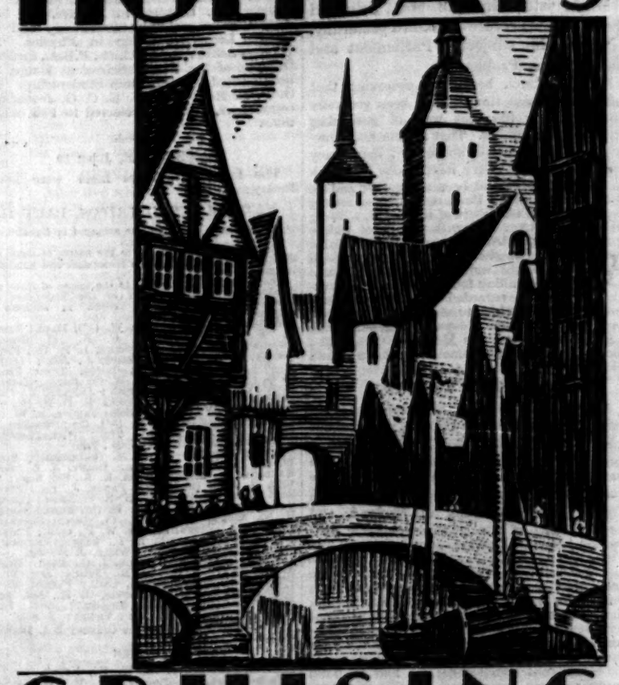
AUSTRALIANS v. CAMBRIDGE.

In your leading article on the first Test Match you say that the Australians "defeated Oxford by an innings and Cambridge by five wickets." As an Oxonian I cannot possibly let that pass: the Australians defeated Cambridge on June 7, 9 and 10 by an innings and 134 runs.—Mr. W. F. LLOYD, Silverdale House, Highley, Kidderminster.

A WREN'S INSTINCT

My daughter, working in my Yorkshire garden, was puzzled by the antics of a little wren which came fluttering about her, and as she walked down the path to the tank giving the water supply to the garden she found inside it a baby wren that had fallen in, and could not get out again; it was fluttering on the top of the water. It was not much bigger than a walnut. My daughter put her hand under it and it flew away all right, but the mother sat on the wall just above my daughter's head and poured out a torrent of song in gratitude to her.—COLONEL R. E. CROMPTON, Aserley Chase, Ripon.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS



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INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

OPENING DAY AT OLYMPIA

OVER 2,000 ENTRIES

The International Horse Show opened at Olympia yesterday and will continue until June 28. The opening days of this annual event usually clash with the Ascot meeting, and this fact is often reflected in the somewhat meagre attendance of spectators in the seats on the tiers under the Royal Box. Yesterday, however, there was a much larger number of visitors in these seats than is customary on the opening day, while the farther side of the arena was well filled.

The show this year has an additional popular appeal in the appearance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who are providing spectacular displays at both the afternoon and evening sessions daily. The arena, as in former years, is a spectacle in itself. The flowers which surround the large show ring in banked-up beds have been chosen to form a harmonious colour scheme of pink, blue, and white, and ornamental shrubs provide a pleasing relief. A canopy of blue softens the light from the glass roof, and round the upper walls from the top of the stands painted scenery, on which are depicted woods, lakes, and hills, with a distant view of Lowther Castle, Lord Lonsdale's seat, add to the spectacular effect.

There is a record number of over 2,000 entries, notwithstanding the fact that four classes have been eliminated. The high standard of quality has been well maintained, and those who visit Olympia have the opportunity of seeing the best in horses and horsemanship. There are three sessions daily. The excellent organization enables the judges to carry out the important work of elimination at the morning session and simplifies the final judging of the selected exhibits at the afternoon and evening sessions. Strong classes are numerous, and the morning task of the judges was by no means easy.

CANADIAN POLICE

The first entry of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took place at the close of class judging in the afternoon and immediately before the first jumping competition over the course. They entered the arena riding in pairs and headed by Inspector T. Dann, who is in command of the detachment. They carried lances, with fluttering pennants, and in their military-looking uniform, with beautiful bay and chestnut horses, made a fine spectacle as they rode round the arena, while the band of the Royal Marines, First (Chatham) Division, played the Robin Hood march. A musical ride, in which some attractive movements were performed, was warmly applauded by the spectators. Later a number of the men gave a display of trick riding. Each man had charge of two horses, and, while at the canter, the men repeatedly got out of the saddle and remounted. They completed their display by taking the pairs over a jump while standing with a foot on each horse.

The class judging in the afternoon began with a remarkably fine group of novice hacks exceeding 15.2 hands. The preliminary work of the judges had left 12 horses for final adjudication out of an entry of 43. Mr. J. V. Rank's handsome five-year-old chestnut gelding Royal Irish, which was successfully exhibited at Richmond last week, was a popular choice for the first place. Battle Royal II., another fine quality chestnut, shown by Major R. M. Stewart Richardson, made a good show and was awarded the second prize; and Fascination, a seven-year-old grey gelding owned by Sir Arthur Cory-Wright, was placed third. The class for novice harness ponies not exceeding 13 hands was much admired. Seven out of an entry of 11 came before the judges, and they provided a nice trotting display. Mrs. Edgar Henriques secured the first prize with her four-year-old bay gelding Fleetwood Dandy, which has been seen to advantage at several recent shows. The runner-up was a five-year-old bay gelding, Lilling Swell, exhibited by Mr. Jacob Wood, and Mrs. A. C. King's Braisfield Hereward, a five-year-old brown gelding, was third.

The next class was a strong one of novice hacks over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. Ten were selected for final judgings, and the leading award went to Major V. D. S. Williams's six-year-old grey mare Miss B. A six-year-old chestnut gelding, Rising Star, shown by Captain W. S. McCreery, was the second prize winner, and Major R. M. Stewart-Richardson's six-year-old grey mare Shasta was third. Harness pairs, exceeding 15.2 hands, made an attractive display, and were headed by Mr. H. J. Colebrook's beautifully matched bays Don Pedro and Egeria. Mr. Colebrook also secured the second prize with an unnamed pair, and the third prize winners were Orford Rumour and Orford Romance, belonging to Mr. Paul Hoffmann.

One of the best classes of the afternoon was one for novice hunters, in which 17 out of an entry of 52 came before the judges for final adjudication. The Prophet, a fine quality bay gelding by Red Chief, and exhibited by Major V. D. S. Williams, was given first place. A bay gelding, Dry Toast, shown by Messrs. William Young and Sons, was placed second, and the third prize went to Mr. John Drage's six-year-old bay mare Diana.

EVENING JUDGING

The classes judged in the evening included ponies not exceeding 14 hands. Sixteen, which had been selected from an entry of 28, made a nice display. Miss Doris Lee's Venus, a stylish bay mare of six years, had a popular victory; and Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman's seven-year-old grey gelding Starlights was second. The third prize went to Master John Gibson, who showed Carona, a six-year-old bay gelding.

Novice harness horses, over 15 hands, were much admired. Mr. Robert Black secured the leading award with Wensleydale Eclipse, a four-year-old chestnut mare by Angram Majesty, and the second prize was awarded to Mr. Bertram W. Mills's bay gelding Edgware King's Heir, a five-year-old bay. Miss M. France won the third prize with Angram Express, an 11-year-old chestnut mare.

The class for novice hacks, not exceeding 15 hands, was headed by Cadogan Gem, a four-year-old chestnut gelding shown by Messrs. W. J. Smith, Limited. Landral, a six-year-old chestnut exhibited by Mrs. E. M. Heseltine and Mrs. S. Petch, was placed second, and Ballerina, an aged bay mare, shown by Lady Philipson-Stow, was third.

Only two teams, out of an entry of five, competed for the Argentine Challenge Cup for novice teams of any height. The winners were Messrs. H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard with a team of chestnuts. Having won the trophy twice in succession the cup now becomes the property of the winners. The second prize went to Mr. W. W. Theobald, who also showed a team of chestnuts.

AWARDS

NOVICE HACKS, exceeding 15.2 hands (43 entries).—1 (£15), J. V. Rank (Royal Irish); 2 (£10), Major R. M. Stewart Richardson (Battle Royal II.); 3 (£5), Sir A. Cory-Wright (Fascination); 4 (£5), Sir Howard Frank (King Charles); r., W. J. Smith, Limited (Cadogan Miss Muffet).

NOVICE HARNESS PONIES, not exceeding 13 hands (11 entries).—1 (£15), Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Fleetwood Dandy); 2 (£10), Jacob Wood (Lilling Swell); 3 (£5), Mrs. A. C. King (Braisfield Hereward); 4 (£5), D. R. Blair (Blairavon Dandy); r., J. and W. Geller (Little Music).

NOVICE HACKS, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands (26 entries).—1 (£15), Major V. D. S. Williams (Miss B); 2 (£10), Captain W. S. McCreery (Rising Star); 3 (£5), Major R. M. Stewart Richardson (Shasta); 4 (£5), Captain M. W. Selby-Lowndes (Scot Grey); r., Mrs. W. K. Whigham (Grey Polly).

PAIRS OF HARNESS HORSES, exceeding 15.2 hands (seven entries).—(£20), H. J. Colebrook (Don Pedro and Egeria); 2 (£15), H. J. Colebrook (unnamed pair); 3 (£10), Paul Hoffmann (Orford Rumour and Orford Romance); 4 (£5), W. J. Smith, Limited (Cadogan Bryant and Cadogan May); r., Bertram W. Mills (unnamed pair).

NOVICE HUNTERS, MARES, OR GELDINGS, four years old or over, capable of carrying from 12st. to 14st. (52 entries).—1 (£15), Major V. D. S. Williams (The Prophet); 2 (£10), William Young and Sons (Dry Toast); 3 (£5), John Drage (Diana); 4 (£5), Lady Helen McCalmont (Nomination).

JUMPING COMPETITION OVER THE COURSE, by British civilian owners of show jumping horses (48 entries).—1 Show Jumping Association's Challenge Cup and £50), Joseph Taylor (Falkner); 2 (£20), George Dickinson (Cark Sport); 3 (equal), F. V. Grange (Desire), Miss Stella Pierce (Girlie), and Miss M. A. Bullows (Shanghai); r., H. L. Marsh (Trilby).

NOVICE SADDLE TRADE TURN-OUTS (six entries).—Three equal first prizes value £5 each: Nathaniel Pegg and Co., Ltd., Warwick road, Kensington (Johnnie); T. Oliver, Garrett-lane, Earlsfield (Nobbler); and William Stokes, Lellmer-road, Notting Hill (Kitty). Three equal second prizes, value £3 each: Edwin J. Kynaston, Muswell Hill (Blaise); H. Foster, Hadbury (Pride of Hadbury); and J. Powell, Field-road, Fulham (Tubby).

PONIES, not exceeding 14 hands (28 entries).—1 (£15), Miss Doris Lee (Venus); 2 (£10), Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman (Starlights); 3 (£5), Master John Gibson (Carona); 4 (£5) Victor Perry (Brown Mouse); r., the Misses Tilley (Snowy).

NOVICE HARNESS HORSES, over 15 hands (10 entries).—1 (£15), Robert Black (Wensleydale Eclipse); 2 (£10), Bertram W. Mills (Edgware King's Heir); 3 (£5), Miss M. France (Angram Express); 4 (£5), Paul Hoffmann (Orford Romance); r., J. Allen Beere (All's Candidate).

NOVICE HACKS, not exceeding 15 hands (22 entries).—1 (£15), W. J. Smith, Limited (Cadogan Gem); 2 (£10), Mrs. E. M. Heseltine and Mrs. S. Petch (Landral); 3 (£5), Lady Philipson-Stow (Ballerina); 4 (£5), Mrs. M. A. Colman (Davina); r., Miss M. M. Parker (Chatterbox).

FOUR-IN-HANDS.—Novice teams, any height (five entries).—1 (The Argentine Challenge Cup and £10), H. J. Colebrook and Claud F. Goddard (team of chestnuts); 2 (£5), W. W. Theobald (team of chestnuts).

NEW MUNICIPAL AERODROME

NOTTINGHAM STATION OPENED

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, opened the Nottingham Municipal Aerodrome at Tollerton, four miles from the city, yesterday.

The site, which was purchased by the corporation on extremely favourable terms, has been developed by National Flying Services, Limited, to whom the aerodrome has been leased. Substantial buildings and approach roads have been constructed, and it is claimed that the aerodrome is one of the most efficiently equipped in the country. It possesses a clubhouse as well as a hangar, and the accommodation is ample for future extensions.

Nottingham is the fifth municipal airport established by National Flying Services, Limited, and SIR SEFTON BRANCKER, in opening it, said:—"This aerodrome is going to be a real national asset. If we are to maintain our position in the world and hold our great Commonwealth of Nations together, we must be the airmen of the world just as we have been the seamen."

There were now five clubs in existence, he continued, apart from the main club in London. The enterprise was only 12 months old, but already they had trained 77 pupils, while 82 others were now in training. The total membership was 1,550, and in the month of May they did 100 per cent. more flying than in April.

The Lord Mayor (Councillor W. Wesson), who was accompanied by the Sheriff (Mr. W. Hooley), the Town Clerk (Mr. W. J. Board), and other civic representatives, watched along with a crowd of 5,000 persons a number of races and some exhibition flying. Three aeroplanes took part in a 30-mile race, the winner being Mr. H. Andrews (Southampton), whose Spartan machine, with a handicap of 1min. 51sec., did the distance in 19min. 30sec. The average speed of the three machines was 98 miles an hour. All the aircraft took part in a grand parade and fly past. Flying Officer Eggleshelf, in command of an auto-gyro, and Flight-Lieutenant Schofield, in a moth machine, took part in the pageant, and the last-named gave an exhibition of crazy flying.

MR. MEAD AND CLUB PROSECUTIONS

IMPRISONMENT FOR PRINCIPALS

Mr. MEAD had before him at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday a number of defendants in a prosecution relating to the Rose Social Club, Old Compton-street, Soho, where it was alleged that strangers were indiscriminately admitted and served with intoxicating drink, the bulk of the business being done after publichouses were closed.

SIMON FREEDMAN, of Grove-road, Mile End, and JOSEPH PALACE, of Lamb-street, Bishopsgate, described as principals and owners of the club, were each sent to prison for a month on one summons for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence, with one day's additional imprisonment on each of four other summonses for the same offence. Notice of appeal was given and bail was allowed pending the hearing of the appeal.

Mr. MEAD said:—Constables have to go to these clubs and act as spies and take drink, which is a quite undesirable but necessary evil. I have and shall have to inflict imprisonment in these cases. The law cannot be enforced unless there is imprisonment, because people snap their fingers at fines. It is clear in this case I could not inflict any sort of adequate fine, because if I did so the people could not pay and would go to prison. I mean to face the situation and not impose a fine.

CHARLES LULKAR, the secretary and waiter, and KATHLEEN LLOYD, barmaid, were each fined £5 for the same offence as Freedman and Palace. Eight consumers were each fined £3. The premises, which had previously been disqualified for use as a club, were again disqualified for 12 months.

BRITISH TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

MANUFACTURERS' CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

The fourth annual meeting of British members of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers was held yesterday at Australia House. SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, chairman of the British Council, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said things were difficult at present, but he had absolute faith in Australia, and was sure that everything would come right. At the same time, the position seemed to indicate clearly how dangerous it was for one section of a community to attempt to run a country solely in their own interests.

SIR LENNON RAWS (Melbourne) said he doubted if the severity of Australia's problem was fully realized. Trade figures recently published showed that for the 10 months to April last imports of merchandise decreased by £3,750,000, but exports decreased by £42,750,000. Government overdrafts in London at the present time amounted to nearly £50,000,000. In 10 months to April last £26,000,000 of gold was exported almost entirely from reserves, as Australia's gold production was less than £2,000,000 per annum. Unfortunately, in Australia as elsewhere, finance and industry had got mixed up with politics, and politicians had developed a constitutional aversion from facing economic facts. The fundamental soundness of Australia's position, however, had not been affected by the present crisis.

The CHAIRMAN announced the resignation of Mr. Belliss and Mr. Yates from the British Council, and said that Mr. Edward Dixon of Thomas Firth and Son, Limited, and Mr. J. Howard Wilson of Messrs. Evered and Co., Limited, had agreed to accept the vacancies.

On the motion of Mr. PERCY ROSLING, seconded by Mr. PYE-SMITH, the British Council for the coming year was elected as follows:—

Sir Arthur Balfour (Arthur Balfour and Co., Limited), chairman; A. B. Ball (Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Inc.); Thomas Bolton (Thomas Bolton and Sons, Limited); C. W. Christie-Miller (Christy and Co., Limited); A. Comrie Cowan (Alexander Cowan and Sons, Limited); Edward Dixon (Thomas Firth and Sons, Limited); J. G. Gilbert-Lodge (Gilbert-Lodge and Co.); J. A. Green (Yardley and Co., Limited); Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Hacking (Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders); A. B. Jones, junior (Alfred B. Jones and Sons, Limited); F. V. Madeley (Henry Bisseker, Limited); J. Maughfling (John I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited); Frank Moore (Moore, Eady and Murcott Goode, Limited); G. W. Mullins (Cold Rolled Brass and Copper Association); H. C. Robotham (Corticine Floor Covering Company); Major H. R. Watling (British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Limited); G. E. Watson (Watson and Co. (Leek), Limited); Leonard Weight (Machine Tool Trades' Association); and J. Howard Wilson (Evered and Co., Limited).

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

A jury at the London Sessions yesterday stopped the case against JACK BELASCO, 35, canvasser, and SIDNEY GRUNISS, 20, traveller, committed from the West London Police Court on a charge of stealing a 10s. note and 5s. in silver belonging to Kate Elizabeth Stacey, and both men were discharged.

No evidence was offered against FREDERICK THOMAS SMITH, 52, engineer, committed from the Lambeth Police Court on a charge of having been drunk while in charge of a motor-car, and he was discharged.

The jury stopped the case against JOHN BARRIE, 42, medical practitioner, address not given in Court, who had been committed from the Lambeth Police Court on a charge of being drunk while in charge of a motor-car. A formal verdict of *Not Guilty* was returned and the defendant was discharged.

BRITISH BELLS FOR NEW YORK CHURCH

A carillon, numbering 72 bells and said to be the largest in the world, will be shipped to-day from the Royal Albert Docks in the liner American Trader for New York. The carillon, which is for the Rockefeller Baptist Church, New York, has been manufactured by Messrs. Gillett and Johnston to the order of the Rockefeller family. The total weight of the bells is over 100 tons, and the largest, the Bourdon, weighs nearly 20 tons. The C bell is the largest tuned bell ever made in this country. The Rockefeller Baptist Church, which is being erected by the Rockefeller family, was burned during the early stages of its construction last year.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR

At the London Sessions yesterday WALTER KELLY, 23, a labourer, pleaded "Guilty" to burglary at Westcombe-road, Blackheath, and possessing house-breaking implements by night. It was stated that he was surprised in the drawing-room by the occupant of the house, whom he threatened with a jemmy. There was a struggle and a maidservant wrested the jemmy from the man's hand. When the police arrived they found Kelly held down on the floor by Mr. Horne, the occupier, and three neighbours, his ankles being secured by a dog-leash. It was stated that Kelly had served a term in a Borstal institution, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

THE SALE ROOM

DICKENS LETTERS AND MSS.

The chief feature of yesterday's sale at Sotheby's was the numerous Dickens letters and other documents, which showed a very wide range in the matter of prices.

A series of autograph notes from Dickens to his butler, John Thompson, varied from 30s. to £7 10s.; while an exceedingly fine series of 21 of his letters, all containing important references to his books, totalled £2,467. Nearly all of these were purchased by Mr. Walter Hill, of Chicago, the chief exception being a letter of four pages to M. W. F. de Cerjat, of Lausanne, February 1, 1861, referring to the success of "Great Expectations" and to the American Civil War, for which Mr. J. F. Drake, of New York, gave £400. A number of the others ran into three figures. One to G. Cattermole, December 20, 1842, referring to his illustrations to "The Old Curiosity Shop," brought £220; a letter of two pages, May 1, 1855, containing a paragraph from "David Copperfield"—£290; a one-page letter to R. Bentley, 1836, mentioning "Pickwick"—£125; another to Serjeant Talford mentioning "Oliver Twist" and "Pickwick"—£125; and one to W. H. Prescott, 1842, referring to "American Notes"—£135—all bought by Mr. Hill. A proof page of "Dombey and Son," with corrections and 37 lines entirely rewritten on an octavo page, brought £270 (Spencer); and the autograph programme of a performance of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* in aid of the fund for the endowment of a perpetual curatorship of Shakespeare's house at Stratford, 1½ page folio—£145 (Bickers). Among six autograph manuscripts of G. Gissing, a collection of poems dating from 1869 to 1882, 93 pages quarto, brought £220 (Spencer).

The day's total of £5,781 brought that of the four days up to £20,807.

JEWELS AND ANTIQUITIES

In an adjoining room yesterday the late Mrs. H. G. Mainwaring's jewels included a rope of 171 fine Oriental pearls with gold snap, which fetched £460 (Herbert). A yellow and white diamond cushion cluster stiff bracelet brought £700; and a fine ruby and diamond three-stone ring, £420 (both bought by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company).

At Sotheby's on Wednesday Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities from various sources brought £3,446. Among those the property of Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith was a life-size portrait bust in green porphyry of Agrippina the Elder (14 B.C.-A.D. 33), the wife of Germanicus, and this fetched £500 (Milward). Among other properties a Roman marble bust of a boy, 16½in. high, brought £230 (Kahn); a marble torso of a youthful Herakles with lion skin and club at his side, Graeco-Roman, first century B.C.—£125 (Morrison); a marble group of Aphrodite and Eros, 43in. high, not perfect—£520 (Steele); and a figure of Eros, 8½in. high, Greek, third century B.C.—£100 (J. F. Dean).

Decorative furniture, objects of art, and textiles from various sources totalled £3,742 at Christie's on Wednesday. A pair of Chinese figures of cranes with enamelled black and white plumage, 16in. high, Kien-Lung, fetched 280 guineas (Smith); six Hepplewhite mahogany chairs and two arm-chairs, with rectangular backs and trellis-pattern centres—240 guineas (J. A. Lewis); a Queen Anne walnut cabinet, 34in. wide—260 guineas (Ackermann); and a Savonnerie carpet woven with arabesques on brown ground, 16ft. by 8ft.—160 guineas (Smith).

At Willis's Rooms on Wednesday Messrs. Robinson and Fisher sold a set of six Hepplewhite mahogany chairs, the shield backs carved with festoons and foliage, for 230 guineas (A. J. Cohen).

The Hotel Cecil sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley has so far reached a total of nearly £80,000. The internal fixtures, fittings, plant, and machinery will be offered next month.

CHARLES WHIBLEY LIBRARY

Messrs. Hodgson will sell at 115, Chancery-lane next Wednesday and the two following days the extensive and interesting library of the late Mr. Charles Whibley, the eminent scholar and author, of Bromhill House, Great Brickhill, Bucks. Sir James Barrie has contributed an all too brief note to the sale catalogue concerning the book-buying proclivities of "this best writer of English of his day."

The library is that of a scholar of moderate means, and so one will seek in vain for costly *editiones principes*, ancient or modern, and there are no splendidly illuminated manuscripts, Shakespeare folios and quartos, or other things which have become the sport of the millionaire with whom interest ceases on possession. Mr. Whibley's books are "friendly" books, such as the scholar and student would enjoy collecting and using. The auctioneers have grouped the 937 lots (representing several thousands of volumes) into subjects, and one of the largest of these comprises English books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are many editions of the various works of Sir T. Browne, including the first unauthorized edition of "Religio Medici," while Dr. John Donne, Sir T. More, Milton, Bacon, and most other authors, great and small, figure in the library. The section of books in fine old morocco bindings and books printed at the Baskerville, Aldine, and Bodoni presses show that Mr. Whibley had the genuine collector's love for books that are beautiful both inside and out. Other sections comprise eighteenth-century English literature, ranging from Defoe to Dr. Johnson; in French the books range from Villon to Voltaire—of the latter there are over 30 lots. There are also the standard texts of English authors, books on travel, a very extensive and curious section of books on crime and chapbooks, and a number on Spanish history and literature.

SOUTH AFRICA OFFICES IN LONDON

REBUILDING PLANS

The London offices of the Union of South Africa are, in October, to be moved temporarily to the new building at the corner of the Strand and Adam-street, Adelphi. This is to allow for the rebuilding of the present offices on the site of the old Morley's Hotel, a step that is being taken partly on account of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, and partly on account of the increasing business being done with this country.

Since the process of rebuilding will be long, the temporary offices, occupying all six floors of the new Adelphi building, will be fully equipped and will include a reading room, a small cinematograph theatre open free to the public, an exhibition hall for the display of South African products and of the British manufactures of interest to South Africans, and a department for the advertisement of travel facilities. On top of the building will be a life-size figure of a springbok.

IMPORTATION OF FERTILIZERS

The Board of Trade announce that they have referred to the Standing Committee appointed by them under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, an application for an Order in Council to require the following imported fertilizers and feeding stuffs to bear an indication of origin:—(*a*) Bone meal and bone flour, whether raw, degreased or degelatinized; (*b*) hoof meal, horn meal and mixtures thereof; (*c*) meat meal, meat and bone meal and carcass meal; (*d*) dried blood, whether ground or unground. Representatives of any interests substantially affected who desire to be heard in opposition at the public inquiry, which will be held later by the Committee, should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible and in any case not later than July 21.

TOTALISATOR AT GREYHOUND RACING TRACK

A case to test the legality of the totalisator on racing greyhound tracks came before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate yesterday, when the ELECTRIC HARE GREYHOUND RACING COMPANY, LIMITED, was summoned for keeping the Stanley Greyhound Track, Liverpool, for the purpose of unlawful gaming. JAMES SHAND, manager of the track, was summoned for permitting unlawful gaming and that he did that with a certain instrument of gaming—to wit, a hand totalisator. More than 20 clerks engaged in working the totalisator were summoned for assisting. There were 80 summonses in all. Mr. Howard Jones, for the company, asked for an adjournment, and the summonses were adjourned until July 17.

COMMUNIST SENT TO PRISON

THOMAS WILLIAM PAYNTER, of Trebanog, was sentenced at Porth (Glamorgan) yesterday to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting Police-sergeant West, and two months' imprisonment for assaulting Police-constables Ford and Barnett, the sentences to run concurrently. Paynter was one of a party who marched to Porth a fortnight ago during the trial of several Communists and demanded to pass a police cordon which controlled the traffic. Paynter stated that the prosecution was instituted by the police at the command of the Labour Government in their efforts to rid the Rhondda of the militant leadership of the workers.

NEW CITY RAILWAY SUBWAY

LINKING THE BANK AND THE MONUMENT

Details are now available of the new subway to be constructed to link the Bank station of the City and South London Railway with the Monument station of the Metropolitan and District Railways. This is part of the £13,500,000 scheme of improvements and extensions for which the Underground Railways of London have obtained Parliamentary sanction.

The construction of the subway, while not a big engineering or financial undertaking, will have an important bearing on traffic. There is no direct connexion between the City and South London Railway and the District

Railway, although the distance between the Bank and Monument stations is only some 500 yards. It is intended to construct a tunnel, to contain two escalators, starting from the south end of the City and South London Railway at the Bank and terminating near the entrance to Monument station. There will then be a short subway into the station, and exits to the street. The issue of through tickets is one of the advantages which will follow the construction of the subway.

It is not expected that there will be any great delay in starting the work—the whole scheme of improvements and extensions will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of 1932.

Another important project is the linking up of the British Museum and Holborn stations. These are only 300 yards apart, but have no direct connexion, and each requires a separate staff and station organization. It is proposed to construct a new deep-level station.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF

ARTICLE IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

An article on the new American tariff appearing in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* to-day will be found to be of interest to British firms having business relations with the United States. It contains, besides other information, certain of the decisions of the Committee of Conference on the points of dispute between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Among other features in the same issue are articles reviewing the decline in oversea trade, Japanese progress in the markets of India, commercial loans in America, the Australian trade decline, and the sale of motor-vehicles and cycles in Empire markets. In addition, our medical correspondent contributes, under the heading of "The Science of Keeping Fit," an article of great interest to motorists. The monthly Aircraft Section contains details of the new aircraft that will take part in the Royal Air Force Display on June 28.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

ROCKEFELLER MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

LIST OF AWARDS FOR 1930-31

The Medical Research Council announce that on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation they have made the following awards of Travelling Fellowships for the academic year 1930-31:—

Russell Claude Brock, F.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital, London; Frank Burnet Byrom, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., London Hospital; Desmond Curran, M.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P., Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maidavale, London; Alan Aird Moncrieff, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, London; Arthur Spencer Paterson, B.A. (Oxon.), M.B. (Edin.), Assistant Physician, Royal Glasgow Dental Hospital; Charles Cady Ungley, M.D. (Durham), M.R.C.P., Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dr. Moncrieff's Fellowship is tenable at Hamburg; the others at centres in the United States. Mr. Brock and Dr. Curran have been appointed on modified conditions while receiving emoluments from other sources.

R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE

REGIONAL PLANNING OF NORFOLK

The ninth annual conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects was opened at Norwich yesterday under the chairmanship of SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., president.

In a paper on "Regional Planning," Mr. W. HARDING THOMPSON, F.R.I.B.A., suggested that the preservation of the countryside and towns of Norfolk and their economic development might best be ensured by the following means:—(1) The formation of a regional committee for the whole county for the purpose of preparing a preliminary survey and outline plan of the county which would be a guide to local authorities in preparing their individual schemes of development. Such a committee would be of an advisory nature at first.

(2) By the formation of statutory joint town-planning committees to prepare schemes under the Act for:—(*a*) The Norwich region, including Great Yarmouth, (*b*) King's Lynn and neighbourhood, and (*c*) the Sheringham-Cromer area.

(3) By the inclusion of all schemes of the existing powers for the control of elevations, thus preventing undesirable building and encouraging the use of local and harmonious building materials.

(4) By county and borough councils making full use of their powers under section 11 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, in controlling the position, design, and colour of petrol-filling stations; also their powers under the Advertisement Regulation Acts.

(5) By the formation of a county branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, whose particular function would be to report to those in authority all cases of threatened disfigurement.

(6) By the local authorities making use of the R.I.B.A. advisory panels of Norfolk Architects to assist them in adjudicating on elevations of buildings submitted for approval under a town-planning scheme.

SIR CYRIL COBB ON EMPIRE FREE TRADE

SIR CYRIL COBB, M.P. for West Fulham, speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the London Commercial Club, said that Conservatives should fight the next election on Empire free trade. "I would like it to be fought definitely and distinctly on that vital issue," he continued, "and I would be willing to lose it if we would stick to Empire free trade, because I firmly believe that we should win the next time. We must have an alternative to the 'wishy-washy' policy of the past 10 years, for we have to deal with the question of reviving industry both at home and abroad and increasing the wealth of the country in order to overcome unemployment. We want a distinctive policy which the electors can understand and fight for whole-heartedly. We do not want a referendum. We want to go into the Imperial Conference with a free hand.

PROPOSED HIGHWAY CODE

The framing of a Highway Code which would preserve the rights of pedestrians and make further provision for the prevention of dangerous driving is advocated by the Pedestrians' Association. A resolution has been passed by the association emphasizing the need for all road users to combine to combat what is described as a grave national scandal. "We regard the situation," says the resolution, "as far too serious for us to be spending time to-day in mutual recriminations between the various classes of road users, and are profoundly convinced that the time has come for all road users, both through their organizations and individually, to get together in good will in order to find a remedy for this great evil and to help each other. The formation, therefore, of a friendly council representing all the various classes of road users is of special importance to this end."

MEMORIAL TO SIR HENRY SEGRAVE

PROPOSED TROPHY FOR AWARD ANNUALLY

A proposal has been made by a number of well-known men, interested in those forms of mechanical development to which Major Sir Henry Segrave devoted his life, that a trophy bearing his name and commemorating his achievements, shall be provided, and shall be awarded every year to the subject of Great Britain who gives the best demonstration of the possibilities of travel by land, air, or water.

In their memorandum, the signatories say: "We have in mind a scheme to encourage the youth of Great Britain to follow after and attain the ideals which Sir Henry Segrave kept always in his heart. It is for this reason and because we know it is the memorial which he himself would most appreciate, that we are providing a trophy to be known as 'the Segrave award for achievement on land, water, or in the air.' The simple idea behind this tribute is to stimulate others also to uphold British prestige before the world by demonstrating how the display of courage, initiative and skill, the spirit of adventure itself, can assist progress in mechanical development."

The award will be made, it is added, every year "to the Briton who, in the opinion of the awarding committee, accomplishes the finest, most gallant demonstration of the possibilities of travel by land, air, or water." The awarding committee will consist of the chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, the chairman of the Royal Aero Club, the president of the Marine Motoring Association, and the chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

The signatures to the memorandum include those of:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Lord Louis Mountbatten, Sir Arthur Stanley, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Mr. H. G. Selfridge, junr., Mr. K. Lee Guinness, Mr. Algernon Guinness, Lord Cottenham, Lord Howe, Major Cuth Cooper, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, and Mr. Tim Birkin.

Subscriptions may be sent to Lord Brecknock, Westbourne House, Westbourne-street, W.2.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

DRINK AND POVERTY

The Royal Commission on Licensing held its forty-ninth meeting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday, when evidence was given by Mr. G. Bailey Wilson, political and literary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Asking, "Is poverty due to drink or drinking due to poverty," Mr. Wilson said:—"That is a much discussed question. Drinking and poverty undoubtedly act and react on each other. It is a fact that there has been most drinking and drunkenness when trade is good and the country prosperous, but it is also true that tens of thousands of men and women in reasonably comfortable circumstances are shipwrecked through drinking, and ultimately find themselves on or near the poverty line. Drink-caused poverty is the worst kind of poverty because it is invariably associated with moral and physical deterioration of the individual. There is no doubt beer has some food value, but the man who relied on beer for his nourishment would be hopelessly intoxicated before he was satisfactorily nourished."

Referring to the financial recovery of breweries during the War, Mr. Wilson said:—"There is no doubt that the breweries were in a bad way just before the War. Then, out of the holocaust and horrors of the War, the breweries rose phoenix-like to untold heights of wealth."

Mr. Wilson added, "The brewing industry is a trade of the well-to-do. In four London brewing companies I have counted among the shareholders 46 peers, 20 peeresses, 161 lords, ladies, and honourables, 47 baronets, 166 knights, 10 Dames, 17 M.P.s, and a large number of obviously well-to-do people, including lawyers and hundreds of officers in the Army and Navy and over a hundred doctors."

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Cecil Jennings, a member of the Corporation, has founded prizes for French and another foreign language at the City of London School and the City of London School for Girls.

CITY SITE VALUES

A NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

The sum of £38,000 has been awarded by the Official Arbitrator, Mr. Hugh C. Webster, in the case of "Hart v. The Postmaster-General," the Crown to pay the claimants' taxed costs.

This was a claim for compensation for the compulsory sale, to the Post Office, of City freeholds, Nos. 1-6, Phil's-buildings, in the old clothes market of Houndsditch, acquired by the Post Office as the site of a new telephone exchange. The site is approached from Houndsditch by an alley 9ft. wide, and it has a rear frontage to Borer's-passage.

Mr. Sydney A. Smith (Messrs. Weatherall and Green, Chancery-lane), fellow of the Surveyors' Institution and a member of the Council of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, gave a valuation amounting to £60,692, on behalf of the claimants.

Mr. J. Seagram Richardson (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks, Cheapside), past-president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and chairman of the London Auction Mart, valued the interest at £27,000.

The total area is 10,889 square feet, the net available site being 10,282 square feet. The award of £38,000 is equivalent to £3 13s. 2d. a square foot.

ROYAL NORFOLK SHOW

PRIZES FOR FARM WORKERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DISS, JUNE 19

The Royal Norfolk Show had a successful closing day yesterday at Diss, and was attended by thousands of Norfolk and Suffolk farm workers and their womenfolk. The programme included events of special interest to the workers, such as shoeing and livestock judging competitions. The principal results were:—

Premiums for Faithful Service on the Same Farm.—Labourers.—1, Thomas Utting, 46 years; 2, George Last, 45 years; 3, Edward Mills, 42 years. Horsemen.—1, Arthur Norman, 31 years; 2, A. S. Cooper, 30 years. Cowmen.—1, Fred Mears, 44½ years. Premiums to Shepherds for Rearing Lambs with the Smallest Loss of Ewes.—Percy Mann, George Kidd, William Jarvis, Walter Kirk, Samuel Clarke, and O. Kerry. Milk Yield.—1, Miss Martin E. Smith (Howden), Sudbourne Flossurgite, 30,831lb. in 365 days; 2, Major Case, Blickling Mist; 3, Lord Stradbroke, Henham Lorinda. Cows which had Completed One Lactation Period.—Mr. W. E. Flint (Wells), Mr. A. G. Mobbs (Lowestoft); and Heifers, Major Case. Prizes for Best Groups of Suffolk Horses.—Mr. W. N. L. Champion (Riddlesworth Hall) and Major J. A. Berners (Ipswich). Groups of Shires.—Mr. G. R. C. Forster (Cambridge). Groups of Geldings.—Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin. Groups of Hunters.—Mr. Herbert Mitchell (Kirby Bedon) and Mr. Herbert Jones (Grantham). Local Classes for Farm

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE RETURN OF DILIGENCE

By CALLISTHENES

There are recurring periods in the history of the nation when the dominant mood is the return of diligence. Such a mood seems now upon us.

During the War the national habit of sheer diligence—the quiet, persistent effort to accomplish the day's task—was unsettled. There were violent excitements, desperate perils, economic disruptions, soaring and plunging of the rewards of effort. At such times diligence seemed a slow virtue. Its voice was scarcely heard in the shouting.

Since the War the nation has been busy thinking of roads to wealth other than diligence. There were notions, now pathetically exploded, that supremacy in commerce would automatically follow victory in war, that vast wealth could be transferred from the conquered to the conqueror nations. Then men came to talk of the boom time—when they could ship their oars and be carried by the tide to the havens of prosperity.

Since then they have had a bout of speculation when all the world and his wife thought they could get themselves at least a competence by buying shares cheap and selling them dear. That too has gone, and the stockbroker gazes on an empty correspondence basket and hardly turns at the sound of the ticker.

There have been those who thought that currency was the root of all evil and all prosperity, that the Governor of the Bank had but to speak and all would be well. There have been those who thought that legislation might do it, that some one in St. Stephen's could turn the tap and prosperity would flow.

But neither currency nor legislation can work miracles. Only diligence can do that.

We believe that the nation is now coming again to believe this with its whole heart. It is the sign of greatest hope and promise in the present outlook.

Mr. Baldwin did good service to the youth of the nation when he spoke to the undergraduates the other day of the power of diligence, when he said: "The essential virtue, if you are to make anything of your life, is diligence," and "diligence seems so commonplace that when we see a great accomplishment of learning, of discovery, in statesmanship, we are always inclined to attribute it to genius, to good fortune, to anything and everything except that very power of concentration and continuous work which is its very foundation." It was good that he reminded them that Newton said his distinguishing characteristic was a "habit of patient thinking," and that Johnson when asked if a writer should wait for inspiration said: "No, Sir, he should sit down doggedly."

But diligence, as the construction of the word shows, means enthusiasm as well as continuity. The salutary power of work will be lost if men take to it only because they are driven to it. They must do it as if they had chosen it above all other things.

There are those who have long known—and practised—these things. We count ourselves fortunate that we have many of them in this House.

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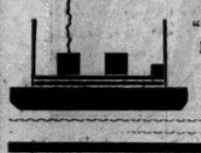

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ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. EVAN WALTERS

What really distinguishes the paintings and water-colours by Mr. Evan Walters at the Paul Guillaume, Brandon Davis Gallery, 73, Grosvenor-street, is the translation of an unusually direct reference to the stuff of life into pictorial terms. This is the more apparent in a place where we are accustomed to see English contrasted with French painting. Most contemporary English artists are inclined either to cut the reference in homage to their acknowledged masters in design or else to make it illustratively. Mr. Walters is not an illustrator, but he manages somehow to let his native interests appear in his painting, and this gives to his work its promise.

His interests at present are somewhat limited—the externals of rustic and industrial character, as in "The Collier," "The Brothers," and "Boy singing," and the more urban kind of landscape, as in "Hollybush" and "The Red Roof"—but they are vigorously expressed and, no doubt, they will extend with time. Particularly in water-colour he is a strong colourist, his use of black enabling him to make bold oppositions without garishness. "The Visitor," "Maxine," and "Repose" are probably his most consistently good pictures. In oil he begins to need a more definite construction to replace the brush drawing which pulls his water-colours together, but "Birds," a group of people feeding gulls, is co-ordinated by movement, and, together with "Mother and Baby," it shows him most characteristically as a colourist in oil. The portraits—including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—are not particularly interesting, lacking depth of observation, and it is in paintings of "types" that Mr. Walters gives the best account of himself in portraiture at present.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY

The paintings of gardens and flowers by Miss Arrah Lee Gaul (of Philadelphia) at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, make an attractive general impression by reason of their prevailingly light key and cool colour, with blues predominating. Miss Gaul, who has worked in Portugal, Palestine, and Constantinople, as well as in France and England, understands well how to suggest Eastern and Southern sunlight—by the nice adjustment of pale tones rather than by forcible contrasts, and "Dracena," a flowery approach to a house in sunlight, "Evening Sunlight—Constantinople," and "The Terrace Garden—Hurtwood," in particular, are very charming pictures, broad, without being "sloppy" in execution. The more purely architectural subjects are rather thin, but "Palestine—a Street" and "Algiers" are good studies, and "Bougainvillea" shows that Miss Gaul can use stronger colour to good advantage.

At the same gallery there are water-colours of Yugoslavia and Southern Europe by Miss Lily F. Waring. These, interesting on account of their subject-matter, are also direct and accomplished in execution, Miss Waring having a special gift for rendering colour in shadow. "The Flower Market" and "Selling Flowers" are good examples of this, and other specially attractive drawings are "Doria Fountain, Loano," "Aqueduct, Loano," and "Sweet Almond Blossom."

FLOWER PAINTINGS

The flower paintings by Mrs. W. W. Cobbett—on sale for the benefit of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—at the Brook-street Art Galleries are well enough as regards the flowers, but rather elementary in the treatment of the vessels that contain them. The most successful is "Orchids and Freesia," owing to an instinctive appreciation of the Baroque possibilities of the design. Otherwise the best of the paintings are "Chrysanthemums" (16), "Fuchsias" (17), "Sweet Peas" (24), and "Orchids" (64). In painting flowers Mrs. Cobbett has rather a choice feeling for pigment.

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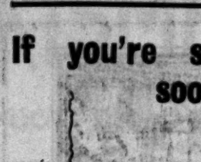

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MORE VISITORS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR

A report issued by the Trustees of the British Museum describes the progress during 1929 both of the collection at Bloomsbury and of the Natural History branch of the British Museum at South Kensington. The Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir Frederic Kenyon, records a rise in the general attendance of visitors at the Museum of over 10,000 compared with the previous year. The figures are 1,191,758 for 1929, and 1,181,617 for 1928. He attributes the greater part of this increase to the longer hours of opening on Sunday afternoons, which came into force in October, 1928. The month of August, 1929, with a total of 161,697 visitors, showed the highest monthly total on record, and in general the attendances in the second half of the year exceeded those in the earlier months.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room fell off by rather more than 1,000 from the high total of 1928, the figure for 1929 being 214,375, an average of 707 daily. Visits of students to particular departments fell off from 276,890 to 272,352.

The final report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries is mentioned with the comment that administrative action has already carried into effect some of the Commission's recommendations, while others await legislation or further funds. A brief account is appended of the principal objects added to the Museum collection during the year. Altogether 441,778 additions are noted, but of these over 430,000 are printed books and newspapers.

Dr. C. Tate Regan, the Director of the Natural History Museum, notes a general decrease in the number of visitors to South Kensington from 567,273 in 1928 to 541,198 in 1929. The Sunday afternoon attendances have decreased by less than 500, and the lectures of the official guide were attended by 12,972 persons, as against 13,826 for the previous year. The Museum building is being extended and the new Spirit Building, designed at present for the use of the Department of Entomology, almost completed.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial carillon in Hyde Park to-morrow evening and Sunday evening will be given by the permanent carilloneuse of the memorial, Miss Gladys Watkins, a New Zealand musician who will travel with the bells when they are taken to Wellington. She is studying at the Belgian National School of Carillon Playing under Professor Denyn, and is journeying to England at the special invitation and as the guest of the *Daily Sketch* in order to give the recitals this week-end. It will be the first time Miss Watkins has played the full 50 bells, though on Christmas Day and Boxing Day she gave a recital of carols upon the 23 bells which were at that time assembled before the official opening on New Year's Day.

The recitals this week-end will be given at 6 p.m. to-morrow and at 7 p.m. on Sunday. Each will last three-quarters of an hour.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

Madama Butterfly will be given at Covent Garden to-night, with Miss Maggie Teyte in the title role, in place of *Romeo et Juliette*. The change is due to Miss Edith Mason, who has a relaxed throat, being unable to appear in the part of Juliette.

AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute will hold its annual country meeting at Brighton on July 9, 10, and 11. The presidential address will be delivered on Thursday, July 10.

THE ALDERSHOT TATTOO

There was an attendance of over 57,000 at the Aldershot Tattoo last night. The Royal box was occupied by Prince Arthur of Connaught and a house party.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS FANNY DAVIES

Mozart and Schumann were the two composers of the programme which Miss Fanny Davies gave at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday. Between the Rondo in A minor (Koechel 511) and the great Fantasie in C minor (Koechel 475), which were Miss Davies's solos in the Mozart group, was placed the Sonata in D for two pianos (Koechel 448). She had in Mme. Alice Dessauer a thoroughly congenial colleague. The two artists not only understood one another but had the same understanding of Mozart and of Schumann, whose Andante and Variations came later. The one drawback to the full enjoyment of their playing together was in the arrangement of the instruments on the platform by which the bass of the second piano (with lid removed) was nearest the audience, so that the hearers, at any rate those to the right of the hall, were apt to get too much of Mme. Dessauer's left hand, to the damage of those subtle repartees which Mozart bandies to and fro between the upper parts. In a concert of this sort, where clearly the music is the thing and the manners of the platform do not matter, it might be worth while to try the effect of the two instruments side by side and the players with their backs to the audience. Mozart can make two pianos sound as good as one, Schumann hardly does so. He is more entirely himself in the "Davidsbündler" (Op. 6) than in the Variations, and there is no living pianist who can make us feel, as Miss Davies does, the newness and the joy, the unfettered imagination of Schumann's lyrical early piano music. Her playing of the "Davidsbündler" was the best thing in a thoroughly delightful programme. It was to have been the last thing, but her enthusiastic audience wanted more, and she added "Traumerei." We would rather it had been "Der Dichter Spricht."

ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC

As part of the festival of English Church Art now in progress a concert of English music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was given yesterday afternoon at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The programme included some charming examples of the period, mostly on a small scale, such as the Purcell Chaconne for two recorders and bass, which takes the form of a canon on a ground, a delightful as well as a very ingenious piece, the familiar "King's Hunt" for harpsichord of John Bull, and the gay little "Tower Hill" of Giles Farnaby played on recorder, harpsichord, and viol. Less interesting was Daniel Norcombe's Divisions on a ground for gamba, but a three-viol fantasy of Henry VIII. has a gentle melancholy to recommend it. The performances were undertaken by the Rudolph Dolmetsch Trio (Rudolph, Millicent, and Carl Dolmetsch), and were neatly done as well as possessing the quality of sympathy with the style of the music.

MISS NANCY BROADBENT

An interesting programme was presented at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night by Miss Nancy Broadbent in collaboration with a chamber orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodor Otscharkoff. A Suite of Purcell's arranged by Hurlstone served as a prelude to the recitalist's appearance in Vivaldi's Concerto for violoncello and strings in E minor. D'Indy's edition of this very beautiful work was used. Miss Broadbent played the solo part ably, though her tone was not quite strong enough to compete with the too heavy accompaniment. In a group of rather insignificant solo pieces, which came later in the programme, our impression that the tone, if not full, is sweet and round was confirmed. Miss Broadbent's playing seemed thoroughly musical. In the meantime the orchestra had played a Symphony for strings, horns, and cembalo by Polacco, which was worth taking off the shelf and deserved a better performance.

MISS LILY ZAEHNER

Miss Lily Zaehner, who gave a recital of German *lieder* in Wigmore Hall on Monday, showed good taste in the selection of her programme and intelligence in her treatment of the songs. She began with the three *Egmont* songs by Beethoven, and included, besides a group of unhackneyed songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Richard Strauss, some by Weber and Mahler. It was the greater pity, therefore, that the singer's good intentions were to a large extent thwarted by an insufficient control of breath, which manifested itself in an unsteadiness of tone, an explosive pronunciation, and a failure to carry through a long phrase evenly and without sense of effort. The quieter songs, in which there was no necessity to put pressure upon the voice, went best, but in Schubert's "Totengräber's Heimweh," to name only one instance, Miss Zaehner proved clearly enough that she could get the full measure of a big song, if the technical deficiency could be overcome. Mr. Craxton played the accompaniments with sympathy, and aroused our own when the singer took him through "Der Musensohn" at an impossible pace.

MISS ALINE JOHNSON

Miss Aline Johnson, who gave a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday night, has the makings of a good soprano voice. Her high notes, when softly sung, have a beautiful quality, but her singing generally is marred at present by an excessive *tremolo* and a tendency to pinch the tone. In a group of airs by Mozart Miss Johnson did not show the knowledge of the conventions of the composer's style which one may reasonably expect of a concert singer. Her French was, indeed, better than her Italian and English (represented by Handel's "Oh! Had I Jubal's Lyre" and Munro's "My lovely Celia"), and the French songs occupied the greater part of the programme, including examples by Debussy, Dupare, and Maurice Ravel.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A chamber music concert was given at Wigmore Hall on Monday afternoon by the Guildhall School of Music as part of the centenary celebrations. It was appropriate that the programme should include examples of the work of past students; they were the Coolidge Prize pianoforte trio in A minor of Mr. H. Waldo Warner, and string quartet movements of Mr. Joseph Speaight, illustrating some Shakespeare fairy characters. Mr. Warner's long experience as a player helps him greatly in the composition of chamber music, and this trio is exceedingly effective, although it may not express great originality of idea. Mr. Speaight's music is of a simpler type, and it must be admitted its descriptive power is somewhat unimaginative. Both works have the advantage from the point of view of a performance by students that their difficulties are of a kind which give way to competence and rehearsal, while Elgar's pianoforte quintet, which ended the programme, has a matured musicianship which only experienced players can deal with successfully. One may congratulate all the young performers, however, on their *ensemble*, which throughout was decidedly good. Miss Sulamith Tomchinsky showed some leadership in the quintet, as did Mr. Ronald Good in the quartet. The trio was given a really crisp performance by Miss Daphne Serre, pianoforte, Mr. Max Jaffe, violin, and Miss Ursula Kantrovitch.

GUILD OF SINGERS AND PLAYERS

Another concert organized by the Guild of Singers and Players was given at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night. It took the form of a trio recital with groups of pieces in between for each player. In Brahms's trio in B major Miss Bertha Hagart, pianoforte, Miss Evelyn Ruegg, violin, and Miss Milly Stanfield, violoncello, gave us some sound and thoroughly competent playing and no small amount of interpretative understanding. While the *ensemble* was good as regards technical unanimity, it was apt to suffer somewhat from the fact that Miss Ruegg is decidedly the superior player with her incisive style and rhythmical feeling. The violoncellist fell short in this latter quality and the pianist could hardly give sufficient sonority and warmth to her tone. The matter of rhythm was especially noticeable in the little trio of Haydn; this is music of engaging simplicity and requires the greatest exactitude for its clarity of thought to be properly revealed. The players were not quite neat enough in their phrasing and the performance sounded hurried. Miss Ruegg's unaffected playing of a charming aria of Tenaglia should be mentioned. The accompanist was Miss Jean Buchanan.

MR. HARRISON STEVENS

Schumann's Fantasia, Op. 17, was the central work in the programme of piano music given at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday night by Mr. Harrison Stevens. His playing of it was a thing of sudden and disconnected decisions, starkly expressed. There was emphasis and care of detail, but the rhetoric did not flow, and there was no sense of song in the poetic periods. Composer and pianist were, therefore, ill matched, for the Fantasia is a desultory work and it takes a good deal of looking back and forward to make it effective. Mr. Stevens undoubtedly has ability, but it has need of more discipline.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

PLANS FOR R.A.F. DISPLAY

ATTACK ON PIRATES' STRONGHOLD

The mass air attack on the pirates' stronghold, which will conclude the Royal Air Force display on June 28, was practised yesterday at Hendon by nearly 50 of the machines that will take part in it. This event is evidently going to be a fine, exciting spectacle, and visitors will no doubt welcome the opportunity it offers of seeing the Victoria troop carriers, the type of machine which removed Europeans from Kabul, at close quarters and at work.

The stronghold of the pirates is a group of buildings such as might be found in Eastern Asia, well equipped for defence and having plenty of storage room for the loot yielded by their raids. The attack on them is led by two squadrons of fighters, the little Gamecocks of No. 23 Squadron, and the bigger Siskins of No. 32 Squadron, both from Kenley. They dive low over the stronghold to the accompaniment of machine-gun fire, while the pirates reply with their anti-aircraft guns, the smoke of their guns being followed by the bursting of shells near the aeroplanes.

A squadron of Horsleys, the torpedo bombers from Donnibristle, near Dunfermline, as they fly over to do more material damage, are again fiercely assailed by shell fire, and one of the great twin-engined Hyderabad night bombers which follow them is disabled and staggers drunkenly to earth, in proof of the remarkable manageability of these big machines. Next come the three Victoria troop carriers, crammed with soldiers whose business it is to complete the attack and empty the stronghold of booty for the Horsleys in their part of bullion carriers to take away before the final and complete destruction of the place is begun.

Another interesting piece of work done yesterday was the direction of artillery fire from the air on a convoy of lorries. Messages are transmitted by wireless telegraph to the guns and at the display the Morse signals will be translated through loud speakers for the benefit of the public. As the fire is directed, the shells are seen falling nearer and nearer the convoy until at last one lorry is destroyed by a direct hit and the others make their escape. A sample of crazy flying was also given yesterday by an Avro Lynx from No. 2 Flying Training School. The machine came rolling across the aerodrome, barely 100ft. up, sometimes rocking like a ship in a gale, sometimes swinging its tail like a huge dog.

RIFLE SHOOTING

THE N.R.A. MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JUNE 19

Teams and individuals from far corners of the Empire are beginning to gather here so as to acquire first-hand knowledge of the vagaries of ranges which, possibly, possess more baffling characteristics than any others in the Empire.

The Southern Rhodesians arrived last Monday. Colonel Hope-Carson, whose last visit to the Century plateaux was paid 21 years ago, is Commandant, and among his marksmen is Sergeant F. H. Morgan, who won the Gold Medal in 1920, one of the years of short ranges. Trinidad's Junior Kolapore side arrived yesterday, with the Falkland Islanders close behind; the Shanghai men came in to-day, and the Maple bungalow is opened up against the arrival of the Canadian team, who are on board the Duchess of York, and are expected to come into residence during the week-end.

The amount of shooting, which has been reported each week in *The Times*, since and before the beginning of the recognized summer season augurs well for the success of the N.R.A. sixty-seventh annual meeting. The elusive entry of 1,000 for the King's Prize should be achieved when the lists close next Monday and possibly swelled to an appreciable extent by post entries.

One innovation at the July meeting has much to commend it, the reservation of prizes for Territorial teams in the Brinsmead, the Canada Shield, the Roberts, the Cheylesmore, and the Hamilton-Leigh. The China Cup match, recently reserved to the T.A., has its conditions slightly altered, and time and ammunition are to be increased. Another alteration which affects the T.A. occurs in the L.G. match, in which a 6ft. L.A. target at 500 yards displaces the 4ft. target of last year. The only other change in conditions of any importance affects the St. George's, and reduces the first stage to a 10-shot practice at 300 yards. That alteration was induced by the congestion of the programme, a congestion which already had reduced one or two matches for valuable prizes to seven-shot events. The policy may be carried too far, and it is open to question whether it would not be wiser to make stage prizes of some of the existing trophies and so reduce the element of luck, which is too great in matches of very few rounds.

THE PROGRAMME

The meeting will begin on Monday, July 7, and the allotment of matches is as follows:—

JULY 7.—S.R.a.: Queen Mary (I., III., IV.), Kinnaird, B.S.A., Sthrn. Rly. M.R.; Whitehead, Eaadeo.
JULY 8.—S.R.a.: King's Medal, Queen Mary (II.), Gale and Polden. M.R.: Edge, Wimbledon. L.G. Match.
JULY 9.—S.R.a.: Cheylesmore, Hamilton-Leigh, Roberts I., Public Schools Snap. M.R.: Halford, Armourers.
JULY 10.—S.R.a.: Ashburton, Spencer Mellish, Watts, P.S. Veterans, Roberts II., Universities Snap, Marling. M.R.: Albert. Pistol: Police Automatic.
JULY 11.—S.R.a.: United Services. S.R.ab.: Inter-Universities, Donegall, Conan Doyle, Astor. M.R.: Elcho.
JULY 12.—S.R.ab.: *The Times, Daily Mail, N.R.A. Journal*, Wimbledon, Stock Exchange. M.R.: Humphry. R.N.V.R. Meeting.
JULY 13.—S.R.ab.: Inter-Services XX., Duke of Cambridge, *Daily Telegraph*. County Championship, Junior Kolapore.
JULY 14.—S.R.a.b.: St. George's I., Corporation, Kolapore, Chancellors' Plate, Lucas, United Hospitals.
JULY 16.—S.R.a.b.: King's 1st Stage, Nobel.
JULY 17.—S.R.a.b.: Prince of Wales, Alexandra, Northland, Mackinnon. Junior Mackinnon. Rev.: Bargrave Deane, Medals.
JULY 18.—S.R.a.b.: King's 2nd Stage, Alexandra II., National Challenge.
JULY 19.—S.R.a.b.: King's Final, St. George's Final, Vizianagram. Rev.: Whitehead, Universities.

AIR MAIL POST BOXES

LIST OF SITES IN LONDON

In view of the rapid growth and increasing importance of the Air Mail service, the Postmaster-General announces that arrangements have been made for the erection of a number of special blue posting boxes "in the City and West End" of London for the reception of Air Mail correspondence only.

Correspondence intended for Air Mail transmission may still be posted at any Post Office or in any posting receptacle, but the use of the special Air Mail boxes will offer certain advantages. The letters, &c., will be collected from them by special Air Mail motor vans and will be conveyed direct to the Air Mail dispatching point at the General Post Office, thus ensuring, in the highest possible degree, rapidity of transit and certainty of connexion. Generally, later times of posting for Air Mails will be available at the special boxes than at other points in their vicinity, and the Air Mail services with which the various clearances connect will be shown on the boxes. It will still be necessary to attach Air Mail labels to letters, &c., posted in the special boxes or, alternatively, to mark them prominently with the words "Air Mail." Special attention is called to the danger of posting, in the special Air Mail boxes, correspondence not intended for Air Mail transmission or not prepaid with the appropriate Air Mail fee. Such correspondence will almost certainly be delayed.

Special Air Mail boxes will be available for posting on June 23, 1930, at the following points:—

King Edward-street, E.C.1 (outside G.P.O.); outside Ludgate-circus Branch Post Office, E.C.4; Moorgate, E.C.2 (opposite Britannic House); front of Royal Exchange, E.C.3; outside W.C. District Post Office, Hyde-street, W.C.; High Holborn, W.C. (South side, opposite Staple Inn-buildings); East Strand, W.C. (near Surrey-street); outside Charing Cross Branch Post Office, W.C. Oxford-circus, W.1 (N.E. side); Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (opposite Pavilion Theatre); Victoria Station, S.W.1 (entrance to forecourt).

Boxes will be added in the near future at:—

Charles-street, Haymarket, S.W.1 (front of Imperial Airways Offices) and outside Parliament-street Branch Post Office, S.W.1.

Other boxes may be erected at a later date.

THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The question of the provision of better accommodation and a more suitable site for the City of London School for Girls, now housed in Carmelite-street, was yesterday referred by the City Corporation to a committee for consideration and report.

IDEAL HOLIDAYS

A NOVEL EXHIBITION

The Ideal Holidays Exhibition will be opened to-day at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, by Princess Marie Louise.

Organized by Miss Edith A. Browne, F.R.G.S., the exhibition is said to be the first of its kind. Its aim is to contribute new ideas to the holiday-maker, to show how delightful and easy it is to depart from the commonplace, and to give practical assistance in choosing the most suitable places. Holiday-seekers can make a miniature world tour of exploration, for, in addition to special displays by several of the Dominions, foreign countries, including Czechoslovakia, Palestine, Poland, Latvia, and Chile, are showing how they cater for British visitors. The big shipping lines and railway and motor-coach companies give information about transport, travel associations will plan holidays on the spot, and travel films will show many aspects of holiday life.

Among the exhibits are the tent which the Duke of Gloucester used on his African tour and the medical outfits which famous explorers and air pioneers took with them on their journeys. There is a sunshine beach, where demonstrations of sand games will be given and where a Tzigane band will play, and competitions for free holidays. A series of travel and sport talks will be given under the chairmanship of Lord Desborough. The White Star Line and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have laid down a section of a steamer's deck, upon which the public will be invited to try their skill at deck games, under the charge of a quartermaster. There is also a special section devoted to a camping ground for organizations which provide facilities for educational holidays. The exhibition will remain open until July 3.

ENTERTAINMENTS

FESTIVAL OF ENGLISH CHURCH ART.
CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, June 20, 1930.
2.30 p.m.—Conference:—"The Preservation of the Spirit of Beauty in our Churches."
Speakers:—Earl of Beauchamp, Bishop of Chichester, Professor Lethaby, J. Frederick Green, Esq., F. C. Eeles, Esq.
5 p.m.—Lantern Lecture:—"Decently and in order." Rev. Dom Anselm, O.S.B.
Admission to above free.
8.30 p.m.—Drama.—"The Pilgrim's Progress."
Admission 7s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.

ROYAL AIR FORCE FLYING DISPLAY.
HENDON, from noon, Sat., June 28th. WORLD'S GREATEST AIR PAGEANT. Tickets 10/- and 5/-. Reserved seats 3/6 and 2/6 extra, from Agencies or at gates. 2/- at gates only. Cars 10/- and 5/-.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES. Founder's Day Fete, Girls' Model Village, Barkingside, Saturday, 28th June, 2-7 p.m. Supan, Duchess of Somerset presides at 3.30. Special train Liverpool-street (No. 4 platform), 2.40, arrive 3.2. Admission 1s. Tea 1s. Please purchase tickets early from General Secretary, 18, Stepney Causeway, E.1.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow Eve., 7 p.m. DIRT TRACK RACING. Southern League Match: CRYSTAL PALACE v. LEICESTER. RON JOHNSON, TRISS SHARP, SQUIB BURTON, ROGER FROGLEY, NOBBIE KENDRICK, JOE FRANCIS.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow, 6 p.m. Grand Concert, 4,000 BOY and GIRL VIOLINISTS, assisted by Band H.M. Grenadier Guards. Conductor: Mr. Allen Gill, F.R.A.M. Various Amusements in Grounds. Concert Party twice daily, seats free.

EXHIBITIONS

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA.
JUNE 19 to 28. DAILY, 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Seats from 2s. 4d. upwards, also Private Boxes booked at Box Office, Olympia (Riverside 5430), 12, Hanover-square (Mayfair 0593), and at usual libraries. 1s. 2d. seats sold at entrance.

OPEN TO-DAY—LONDON'S CHEAPEST
IDEAL HOLIDAYS EXHIBITION,
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, N.1.
June 20th to July 3rd—11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
DECK AND BEACH GAMES. CONCERT PARTY. SUNSHINE BEACH. TRAVEL FILMS. COMPETITION. Bring your Children. Admission 1s. 2d. (Inc. tax).

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Div., 10-10. Sun., 2-10. Latest Additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also Amy Johnson. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ROYAL SNAPSHOTS. 10-8. 1s. Sats. incl. The Exhibition in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. 5a, Pall Mall East (adjoining Trafalgar-square).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Thurs. only till Aug. 28 open till 11 p.m. Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Free on Thurs. only after 8.30 p.m. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

SWEET PEAS.—Carters Tested Seeds, Ltd., Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, invite you to inspect the Sweet Peas which are now in full bloom in the large house. Open to all. Weekdays 9-4, Saturdays 9-1. Trains every 10 minutes from Waterloo.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY
SUMMER EXHIBITION.
Now open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d.
Catalogues 1s. Season Ticket 5s.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
IMPORTANT EXHIBITIONS.
ARRAH LEE GAUL'S Paintings, Palestine & Near East. L. F. WARING'S Water-colours, Yugoslavia & S. Europe.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.,
PAINTINGS by OLD MASTERS.
Flowers by Orlando Greenwood.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.
Summer Show of
MODERN ART.

COTSWOLD GALLERY.
WATER-COLOURS by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., COTMAN, DAYES, VARLEY, FARINGTON, &c. 59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sat. till 1.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART.
Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission free.
Closing 28th June.

PAINTINGS of INDIA and KASHMIR by R. C. WEATHERBY.
THE ALPINE CLUB GALLERY,
Mill-street, Conduit-street, W.
June 12th to June 21st. 10-6.
(Saturdays included.) Admission free.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours, and Drawings by W. G. DE GLEHN, A.R.A., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. to 1.

Exhibition of Works given by living British Artists in Aid of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Fund for the British Legion.
GRAFTON GALLERIES, Grafton-street, W.1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. FRENCH PAINTINGS of the XIXth CENTURY.
2. Chelsea Cheyne Figures, GWENDOLEN PARNELL.
3. SCULPTURE by TAIT McKENZIE.
4. FLOWER PAINTINGS by CARL HAMPEL.
5. REMBRANDT ETCHINGS, 1609-1666.
148, New Bond-street. Admission Free.

MALLETT,
40, NEW BOND-STREET.
EXHIBITION OF OLD FURNITURE, SILVER, NEEDLEWORK.
Daily 10-6, Sats. 10-1. Admission 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD.
DRAWINGS by FRENCH MASTERS of the 19th and 20th Centuries.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st.
(1) INDIA, BURMAH, MESOPOTAMIA.
Etchings by CHARLES W. CAIN.
(2) Coloured Etchings by D. P. Tyson.

RENOIR
and the POST-IMPRESSIONISTS.
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION.
ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS.
1750 to 1930.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

VAN GOGH EXHIBITION
and FRANK DOBSON'S masterly new work in Sculpture. "Truth." 10-6. Sat., 10-1.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Ltd.
Paintings by
MODIGLIANO, PICASSO, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c.
Paintings and Water-colours by Evan Walters.
73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

RAEBURN GALLERY (Henry J. BROWN),
48, Duke-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
1. Notable Paintings by Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Jacque, Millet, Rousseau, Ziem, &c.
2. Flower Paintings by William A. Chase.
3. Water-colours by Olive Lee.
Purchases have already been made by H.M. the Queen, H.M. Queen Maud of Norway, Mr. Courtauld, and other well-known collectors.
ADMISSION FREE.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st.
1. Thirteenth Exhibition of PASTORAL Water-Colours by Modern Painters.
2. Memorial Exhibition of Paintings and Water-Colours by the late HAROLD SWANWICK, R.I., R.O.I., R.C.A.
3. Water-colours of INDIA by Lady CHENEVIX TRENCH.
Admission and Catalogues—Free.

FLOWER PAINTINGS by Mrs. W. W. COBBETT in aid of the R.S.P.C.A.
BROOK-STREET GALLERIES,
14, Brook-street, W.1. (Admission free.)

EXHIBITION of HISTORIC WEDGWOOD WARES, including pieces lent by H.M. The Queen. Also reproductions and modern pieces, which are for Sale May 29 to June 27. Admission free.
HEAL'S MANSARD GALLERY,
196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PICTURES AND PRINTS ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ACKERMANN GALLERIES,
157, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1.
10-6; Saturdays, 10-1.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
MADAMA BUTTERFLY.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Tamara Beltacchi, Cassi Crang, Constance Groome, Jessie Mitchell, Maggie Teyte; Aristide Baracchi, Andre Burdino, Octave Dua, Dennis Noble, Michele Sampieri, Guillo Tonel, Harold Wilson.
Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.
PELLEAS ET MELISANDE . . . Monday, at 7.45
Last Performance of this Opera.
Evelyn Hanson, Jeanne Montfort, Maggie Teyte; Fernando Autori, Roger Bourdin, John Brownlee, Richard Watson.
Conductor—GIORGIO POLACCO.
LA TRAVIATA . . . Tuesday, at 8.15
TOSCA . . . Wednesday, at 8.30
ROMEO ET JULIETTE . . . Thursday, at 8
PRICES (including tax)—Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (un

Imperial and Foreign News

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

(FROM OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENT)

Egyptian political thunderbolts have a way of dropping out of blue skies, and never is the Cairo sky bluer than in June. The portent—in the shape of the resignation of Nahas Pasha's Government—which startled the Egyptian public on Tuesday may prove to be one of the largest which the last decade in Egyptian politics has produced. Governments usually resign because of defeat in Parliament. But, so far from being defeated, Nahas Pasha's Ministry had never had more than three votes cast against it in the Chamber of Deputies in any division involving confidence in the Administration. His Government had, so far as could be judged, nothing to fear in any circumstances from the present Chamber of Deputies, and new elections are not normally due for four and a half years.

In order to understand why a Government enjoying Parliamentary support perhaps more unanimous than could exist in any other country should throw in its hand after no more than six months, it is necessary to discover the origin of the present crisis. The Government that has just resigned was elected to conclude a treaty with Great Britain. Nahas Pasha's declarations after the resignation of Mohamed Pasha Mahmud till the departure of the delegation to London convinced almost every one that the Wafdist Ministry would sign a treaty based on the proposals offered to Mahmud Pasha, provided that just sufficient improvements (from the Egyptian point of view) were introduced to enable the Wafd to declare that their treaty was a great advance on anything previously conceded by a British Government. Nahas Pasha brought back no treaty, only Mr. Henderson's "open door" and a bill for over £E.50,000, spent by the delegation in London.

He also brought back a problem. His statement to *The Times* Correspondent on the day of his return to Cairo seemed to impress London favourably, but its reception in Egypt was dismal. "If the British are really so well-disposed as Nahas Pasha says, why on earth didn't he seize the opportunity of coming to an agreement with them?" was the gist of the comment in the cafés. The usual reply was not flattering to Nahas Pasha's abilities.

THE COTTON CRISIS

There were also other problems to face. Since 1920-21 the price of Egyptian cotton has been gradually declining, in spite of occasional minor "booms," towards pre-War levels. It has not yet fallen to those levels, and the decline has been much slower than that of most other staple commodities. Hence Egypt, during the past 10 years, has enjoyed exceptional prosperity. Successive Governments have tried various expedients to bolster up cotton values. Twice has the area to be planted with cotton been restricted by law to one-third of the country's total cultivable area. Twice the Government has entered the market as a buyer of all cotton offered at the prices ruling on the day the decision was taken. On each occasion good fortune enabled it to take advantage of a subsequent revival in demand and to make a handsome profit. But in the autumn of 1929 it became evident that cotton values were about to decline sharply.

The Government of Adly Pasha Yeghen, with the support of the Wafd, entered the market again, offering to buy all spot Sakellarides cotton (Egypt's typical long staple variety) at $27 the kantar and the shorter staple Upper Egyptian growths at $19. Soon after, the Wafd took office and greatly extended purchases. The demand from spinners has steadily dwindled almost to nothing, so that the Government has become the purchaser of practically all the Sakellarides offered and of large quantities of Upper Egyptian cotton, too. It now holds nearly 2,500,000 kantars, which has cost about £E.13,000,000. This money has been drawn from the Reserve Fund, which, when the Wafd took office, stood approximately at £E.39,000,000.

In sympathy with the cotton market, the Egyptian stock and share market has been in the doldrums. Egyptian Debt has been quoted at steadily lower levels. Alive to the political undesirability of this tendency, as suggesting lessened confidence in an Egypt under Wafdist administration, the Government has also been a large buyer of its own Debt, in spite of warnings from the best financial authorities in the country, and now holds about £E.15,000,000 of Debt. Of the remaining £E.11,000,000 of the Reserve Fund, £E.4,000,000 is set aside for a special agricultural reserve, and about £E.5,000,000 is earmarked for an expected deficit in the current year's Budget. The Government is thus very near the end of its Reserve Fund. The big programme of irrigation development, estimated to cost £E.24,000,000, and approved by Mahmud Pasha's Government, looks like being held up indefinitely, as do all the Wafd's pet and promised schemes of supplying filtered drinking water throughout the country and building railways, schools, and hospitals. Some of these projects are most urgent, particularly the large amount of reanalization and drainage necessary to make utilizable the extra irrigation water which will be provided by the Nag Hamadi barrage, now nearing completion.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

But all these difficulties are trifles compared with the problem of the new cotton crop, which will begin to come in three months hence. Makram Effendi Ebeid, Minister of Finance, has repeatedly declared that Governmental buying of cotton saved the country from ruin and would be continued until cotton prices rose to levels remunerative to the grower. But to follow the old policy with the new crop might involve investing £E.20,000,000 or £E.30,000,000, and the Government now disposes of no more than £E.2,000,000 free cash. To sell its holding of National Debt to raise money to buy cotton would produce a panic on the Stock Exchange. In short, the Government cannot buy any of the new crop, and the Finance Minister's statement in the Egyptian Parliament on Monday evening that the present policy would be continued may be explained by the fact that the decision to resign had already been taken. But not to buy means that the bottom may fall out of the market and the slump be all the worse because of the huge stock the Government holds. The 2,500,000 kantars may have to be written down to two-thirds of their cost, and find no buyers at that.

Interested bodies and individuals are suggesting all kinds of expedients to meet the situation. One group wants the Government to declare that it will not in any circumstances sell any of its cotton for three years, a step which would cost it at least £E.4,000,000 in insurance, storage, and loss of interest. The influential General Agricultural Syndicate urges that no more than one-fifth of the Government's stock should be sold in any one of the next five years, and that an import duty should be imposed on wheat to make it profitable to grow wheat instead of cotton; the Syndicate also urges the reintroduction of the restriction of cotton acreage. These measures would involve the Government in much unpopularity with every one except the big landowners.

No Egyptian has yet suggested the only possible cure for the economic difficulties of Egypt—the reduction of land values and rentals, still inflated to meet the boom conditions of 1919-20, and the late Government could not introduce such a policy without antagonizing its wealthiest and most powerful supporters. The new Customs Tariff has put up the cost of living, and the Wafdist Government is saddled (though unfairly) with blame for that.

Thus Nahas Pasha, on his return from London, found a certainty of serious difficulties arising within a few months. The people were taking less interest in politics and more in economic questions. This was an unpleasant change for the Wafd. And were Nahas Pasha and his Finance Minister economists instead of lawyers, they might still be excused for not wishing to be compelled to solve the very difficult economic problems with which Egypt is now faced.

Something had to be done. The old enthusiasms might have been stirred again if the Sudan had been used as a reviver. But Nahas Pasha gave up that chance. In view of his declarations and of the British Government's non-interference in Egyptian affairs, he could get no political ammunition out of relations with Great Britain. A domestic issue had to be sought. Zaghlul Pasha faced the same problem once before, in 1924. His solution was to go to Abdin Palace with a mob outside shouting "Constitution or Revolution" while he laid his demands before the King. That is what Nahas Pasha is trying to do to-day. It is possible to sympathize with the Wafd's desire to make Egypt safe for Democracy, but one feels that the addition to the Constitution and the Bill which have caused the present crisis could only have been rushed forward with the intention of creating a crisis. Nahas Pasha's Government was entitled to expect several years of life, and could defer the very delicate constitutional question until a more favourable moment. Instead, the Wafd has followed its policy of preferring any alternative to risking its own popularity.

HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES

DEADLOCK AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, June 19

The prospect of agreement at the International Labour Conference on an international standard for hours of work in coal mines, which was doubtful last evening, became still more doubtful this afternoon.

Yesterday, the British Government's proposal for a 7½-hour day "bank to bank" was rejected in committee, and to-day each of the three remaining proposals was negatived. The first of these proposals, that of the Labour Office for a 7½-hour day, with 7¾ hours during the transition period, was lost by 24 votes to 15, with eight abstentions; the German Government's proposal for a 7¾-hour day was negatived by 18 votes to 14, with 15 abstentions; and the employers' proposal for an eight-hour day was rejected by 24 to 19, with four abstentions.

On the face of it there would appear to be no purpose in going farther with the examination of the draft convention. Actually there are possibilities in a continuation of the discussion. There is a chance of getting international agreement on the method of calculating hours; there is also the prospect that between now and the coal debate by the Fuel Conference some agreement may be reached whereby a majority is obtained in favour of a specific number of working hours a day. How this is to be done is not, however, clear. On the method of calculating time worked in the mine there was a tendency in the Committee this evening to favour the British system. A comparison of the texts proposed by the British and German official delegates is to be made to-morrow morning.

The debate this morning in the Committee on forced labour produced a lively discussion between the French delegates. M. Jouhaux (French Workers) expressed opposition to any form of colonization which profited the Mother Country without benefit to the native population. M. Le Neveu (French Employers) deplored the growth of a section of public opinion against forced labour in native countries while remaining silent to hidden abuses suffered by the more advanced races in certain places. This afternoon the British Government voted with a majority of six (23 against 17) in favour of an amendment presented by the Employers' Group on the question of hours to be worked in the case of forced labour. The amendment recommended that forced labourers should be given the same working day as free labourers.

In the resumed debate this morning on the Director's report, speeches were made by Mr. Roberts (New Zealand), Dr. Paranjpye (Government of India), Mr. Coleman (Australian Government delegate), and Signor G. de Michelis (Italian Government delegate). Mr. Coleman pointed out that under the Mandate which Australia held for New Guinea the right to use forced labour for public purposes was specifically sanctioned, but the Australian Parliament had consistently refused to give legislative effect to the right.

NANKING AND THE SEIZED CUSTOMS

MR. SIMPSON'S DEPORTATION CALLED FOR

NANKING, June 19.—A vigorous protest has been lodged by the Nationalist [Nanking] Government with the British Government against the action of Mr. Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) in taking over the Customs Office at Tientsin from Colonel Hayley-Bell, who was evicted on Monday by Shansi troops on the orders of General Yen Hsi-shan.

The Nationalist Government requests that Mr. Simpson be deported and dealt with by the British authorities "according to law."—*Reuter.*

The Nanking Foreign Minister has informed his Majesty's representative verbally that his Government accepts responsibility for British property as well as lives in the war zone in China.

THE WAILING WALL COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, June 19

The Wailing Wall Commission of the League of Nations arrived this morning in Jerusalem, where they were met by representatives of the Government and of the Moslem and Jewish communities.

It has not yet been decided whether the meetings of the Commission will be public or *in camera*. The Jewish case will be presented by Mr. David Yellin, Rabbi Blau, and Dr. M. Eliash, who between them represent the Jewish religious elements. The Moslem representatives have not yet been announced.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT KNOSSOS

RELICS OF SNAKE CULT

(From Sir Arthur Evans)

CANDIA, June 19

An entirely new development, involving the whole western approach to the site of the Palace of Knossos, has led to the discovery of an outer entrance system on that side.

Certain phenomena brought out by supplementary tests entailed a serious campaign of excavation. After six weeks' work there was uncovered a stretch of the original enceinte wall, made of great blocks, and enclosing an early acropolis, houses, and the south-western extension

of the palace court. This wall dates approximately from 2100 B.C. Where the two paved causeways of the court once met there have now appeared the remains of a highly fortified entrance ramp. This is approached at right angles by a roadway with two supporting walls, running west to the line of the Great South Road across the island. Within the enceinte are remains of great interest, including two more of the great circular walled pits known as *koulouras*, filled with sherds illustrating the finest ceramic work of the Middle Minoan period.

These remains in turn are built over large houses of a preceding age, with their brilliantly painted stucco pavements and stairs and their household relics largely complete. In a room of a later house, north of these, full equipment for the domestic snake cult has been discovered. There is an extraordinary variety of vessels of unique shapes, with snakes coiling up them. A hitherto unexampled monument of the Minoan religion has been supplied by the finding of a movable stone altar, which had apparently drifted from the sanctuary hall to the north-west of the palace. It bears the sacral horns and double axes in relief: they were originally coated with painted stucco.

Meanwhile reconstitution is proceeding within the palace, including the complete roofing over of the throne room and ante-chamber, while a section of the magnificent painted relief from the bull-grappling scene has been set up in the portico over the sea gate. It stands as it stood at the coming of the Greeks.

A MURDERER MANIAC

NEW YORK POLICE HUNT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, June 19

Two thousand policemen and detectives patrolled the borough of Queens last night to prevent a threatened murder by a maniac of exceptional strength, who within the past seven days has killed two men and who sends rambling letters to a newspaper threatening to kill 13 others unless "the papers are returned to us." They had no sooner gone off duty this morning than the newspaper received another letter signed like all the others A.V.3.X., which read: "Where is X.8.W.9? He is already dead. He is on the Boston road. His name is Harold Bridenbach. Find the woman, old man, and you've got me."

Remembering that neither of the previous murders had been discovered until the mysterious letter writer had told of them and had given directions where the bodies would be found, the police began a search of Boston post road.

The first two murders were almost identical in character. In each case a man speaking with a foreign accent approached a motor-car parked late at night on a lonely highway in the Borough of Queens with a man and a young woman inside. At the point of a revolver he robbed the man of his money and papers, and then suddenly shot him dead. On both occasions he assured the young woman that no harm was intended her, and he compelled each of them to walk with him some distance to where he could put her into a passing motor-omnibus. In one case he lifted the body of his victim out of the car, and although the dead man weighed more than 14st., carried it for several hundred feet before laying it down at the wayside. In the other case he left the body in the car. Neither of the young women reported what had happened until after the murderer's letters to the newspaper, although one of the women is a daughter of a policeman. Not the least mysterious part of the affair is the reticence and apparent indifference of the young women. The police have not a doubt that the same man committed both murders, but the women give widely varying descriptions of a person with whom each talked for at least a quarter of an hour.

DIFFICULTIES OF GERMAN CABINET

A POLICY OF DRIFT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, June 19

The Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, has decided not to make the journey to East Prussia at present to inform the President, who is staying at Neueck, of the wish of Dr. Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, to resign. He had already arranged to open the Conference of States on Saturday, at which the important problem of readjusting the relation of Reich and States will be examined.

For the moment, the Cabinet seems content to drift with Dr. Moldenhauer continuing in his office. Efforts to persuade him to withdraw his resignation will have to contend with very strong pressure from his own party [German People's Party], which remains determined to free itself even of a rather indirect responsibility for unpopular financial measures. The opinion is gaining ground to-day that Dr. Moldenhauer's resignation will eventually take effect, and that the Chancellor himself may take over the Finance Ministry provisionally.

FRANCE AND U.S. TARIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, June 19

M. Flandin, the French Minister of Commerce, has begun an investigation of the effects of the new American tariff on French industry, and is to draw up a report at its conclusion.

The Tariff Committee of the Chamber has issued a statement on the tariff in which it says that it will be necessary to adapt French duties on American products to those which are to be applied to French exports to the United States, and calls upon the Government to make representations immediately to the President of the United States in order to obtain such diminution in duties as may be necessary for the maintenance of the French export trade. Should such intervention fail, the committee would insist on the suppression of the most-favoured-nation clause accorded to the United States, holding it to be illogical that a country should receive benefits without making those reciprocal concessions to which other nations have consented.

REPARATIONS

BRITISH SHARE OF PAYMENTS

A memorandum on the receipts of the United Kingdom under The Hague Agreements, together with the text of the Trust Agreement concluded between the creditor Governments and the Bank for International Settlements, was published last evening (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3598, price 1s. net).

The memorandum explains that the total annual receipts of the United Kingdom comprise:—

(1) The share which the United Kingdom is entitled to receive out of the German annuities prescribed in the Experts' Report.

The Plan did not fix the exact amount of the United Kingdom share, and only fixed the annuities payable to the British Empire as a whole. But it was understood that the intention of the experts was (*a*) to provide for the United Kingdom during a period of 56 years precisely the annual amount required to make up, with our receipts from inter-Allied debts, our War debt payments to the United States Government, and (*b*) to provide an average sum of 53·3 million Reichsmarks (£2,600,000) during a period of 37 years for the rest of the British Empire, this sum representing approximately the full share which the rest of the Empire would have received on average if the German annuities during the first 37 years had been distributed in accordance with the existing percentages. It has been agreed that the British Empire share shall be divided between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire on this basis. The resulting annuities payable to the United Kingdom have been communicated to the Bank for International Settlements. These receipts represent the only payments specifically provided for in the Experts' Report.

(2) A cash payment of 102 million Reichsmarks (£5 million) transferred to Great Britain by the other creditor Governments in order to cover the payment of the British debt to the United States in 1929-30.

(3) The annuities payable for 37 years to the United Kingdom by France, Belgium, and Italy under The Hague Protocol of August 31, 1929.

These annuities were offered by the other creditor Governments as a partial means of compensating this country for the difference between the receipts to which we were entitled under the new Plan and the amount which we should have received if the total German payments had been distributed in accordance with the percentages previously in force.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the receipts of the United Kingdom under those heads in each year of the Plan:—

Year	From Germany		From France, Italy & Belgium		Total Receipts	
	Millions of R.M.	Millions of £ at 20·4	Millions of R.M.	Millions of £ at 20·4	Millions of R.M.	Millions of £ at 20·4
1929-30	265·2	13·0	130·8	6·4	396·0	19·4
1930-31	313·3	15·4	28·8	1·4	342·1	16·8
1931-32	308·9	15·1	28·8	1·4	337·7	16·5
1932-33	311·3	15·3	28·8	1·4	340·1	16·7
1933-34	407·0	20·0	28·8	1·4	435·8	21·4
1934-35	402·3	19·7	28·8	1·4	431·1	21·1
1935-36	397·0	19·5	28·8	1·4	425·8	20·9
1936-37	390·3	19·1	28·8	1·4	419·1	20·5
1937-38	406·6	19·9	28·8	1·4	435·4	21·3
1938-39	401·1	19·7	28·8	1·4	429·9	21·1
1939-40	394·7	19·3	28·8	1·4	423·5	20·7
1940-41	408·3	20·1	28·8	1·4	438·1	21·5
1941-42	402·1	19·8	28·8	1·4	431·9	21·2
1942-43	392·7	19·3	28·8	1·4	421·5	20·7
1943-44	386·6	19·0	28·8	1·4	415·4	20·4
1944-45	397·3	19·5	28·8	1·4	426·1	20·9
1945-46	385·9	18·9	28·8	1·4	414·7	20·3
1946-47	379·2	18·6	28·8	1·4	408·0	20·0
1947-48	393·4	19·3	28·8	1·4	422·2	20·7
1948-49	385·9	18·9	28·8	1·4	414·7	20·3
1949-50	378·4	18·5	28·8	1·4	407·2	19·9
1950-51	379·3	18·6	28·8	1·4	408·1	20·0
1951-52	379·8	18·6	28·8	1·4	408·6	20·0
1952-53	380·2	18·6	28·8	1·4	409·0	20·0
1953-54	384·4	18·8	28·8	1·4	413·2	20·2
1954-55	392·4	19·2	28·8	1·4	421·2	20·6
1955-56	383·0	18·8	28·8	1·4	411·8	20·2
1956-57	373·7	18·3	28·8	1·4	402·5	19·7
1957-58	346·1	17·0	28·8	1·4	374·9	18·4
1958-59	348·9	17·1	28·8	1·4	377·7	18·5
1959-60	346·9	17·0	28·8	1·4	375·7	18·4
1960-61	344·8	16·9	28·8	1·4	373·6	18·3
1961-62	350·7	17·2	28·8	1·4	379·5	18·6
1962-63	339·2	16·6	28·8	1·4	368·0	18·0
1963-64	348·7	17·1	28·8	1·4	377·5	18·5
1964-65	344·9	16·9	28·8	1·4	373·7	18·3
1965-66	349·3	17·1	28·8	1·4	378·1	18·5
1966-67	357·2	17·5	—	—	357·2	17·5
1967-68	346·7	17·0	—	—	346·7	17·0
1968-69	349·4	17·1	—	—	349·4	17·1
1969-70	355·6	17·4	—	—	355·6	17·4
1970-71	361·2	17·7	—	—	361·2	17·7
1971-72	361·8	17·7	—	—	361·8	17·7
1972-73	366·1	17·9	—	—	366·1	17·9
1973-74	365·4	17·9	—	—	365·4	17·9
1974-75	364·1	17·8	—	—	364·1	17·8
1975-76	366·4	18·0	—	—	366·4	18·0
1976-77	363·8	17·8	—	—	363·8	17·8
1977-78	364·9	17·9	—	—	364·9	17·9
1978-79	365·1	17·9	—	—	365·1	17·9
1979-80	364·7	17·9	—	—	364·7	17·9
1980-81	363·5	17·8	—	—	363·5	17·8
1981-82	365·6	17·9	—	—	365·6	17·9
1982-83	362·8	17·8	—	—	362·8	17·8
1983-84	372·0	18·2	—	—	372·0	18·2
1984-85	346·2	17·0	—	—	346·2	17·0
1985-86	-414·1†	-20·3†	—	—	-414·1†	-20·3†
1986-87	-414·1†	-20·3†	—	—	-414·1†	-20·3†
1987-88	-372·1†	-18·2†	—	—	-372·1†	-18·2†

† These figures are shown in the Experts' Report in this form with a footnote stating that "these sums correspond to the excess War debt receipts of Great Britain over War debt payments during these three years." As the payments due by the United Kingdom to the United States Government under the Funding Settlement cease after 1984-5, the Experts apparently intended that the United Kingdom should return to the International Bank, for the benefit of the other War debtors, the sums which she was still entitled to receive from her European debtors.

In regard to average annuities and dates of payment, it was agreed in Article 7 of the "Arrangement between the Creditor Powers" signed on January 20, 1930, that the War debt annuities due to us by France and Italy should be paid, like the German annuities, in 12 equal monthly instalments throughout each financial year from 1930-31 to 1965-66, instead of in two equal half-yearly instalments in September and March of each year. This arrangement is estimated to be worth about 4,000,000 R.M. (£200,000) per annum in favour of the United Kingdom and thus makes up the average receipts of the United Kingdom to the figure of 355.7 million R.M. (£17,400,000) intended by the Plan.

THE LAST 22 YEARS

The payments during the last 22 years stand on an entirely different basis, as during this period the German annuities payable to all the creditor Governments which are parties to The Hague agreements are limited to the amounts required by each of these Governments to cover its own War debt liabilities. Figures showing the average value of the total annuities and of the shares into which they are divided are not given in the Experts' Report, but it is calculated that the British share amounts on the average to 19·5 per cent. of the whole. As the rest of the Empire have agreed to renounce any share in these annuities, the whole of this percentage falls to Great Britain alone, and compares with the 20·7 per cent. which would have been received by Great Britain under the arrangements in force prior to the New Plan. It should be added that the present value to-day of the last 22 annuities amounts to less than 9 per cent. of the present value of the first 37 annuities.

Discussing the unconditional annuities the memorandum shows that by

The Hague Protocol of August 31, 1929, the German Government agreed that the service of the Dawes Loan should be treated as outside the unconditional annuities and that the amount of the unconditional annuities available for distribution between the creditor Governments should be fixed at a constant sum of 612 million R.M. (£30 millions).

As regards the distribution of these annuities the Experts' Plan recommended that 500 million R.M. (£25 millions) a year should be allocated to France (in return for the provision of the Guarantee Fund of £25 millions), and that a further 42 million R.M. (£2.1 millions) a year should be allocated to Italy. They did not propose any specific allocation to the British Empire or to the other creditor Governments; but even after the arrangement made at The Hague, by which a constant annuity of 612 million R.M. a year was assured for distribution among the creditor Governments as a whole, the allocations to France and Italy left only 70 million R.M. (£3.5 millions) a year of the unconditional annuities to satisfy the claims of the British Empire, Belgium, Japan, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal, and Greece. The disparity between these figures, taken by themselves, was one of the principal points criticized by the British Delegation at The Hague, but it proved impracticable to secure any actual modification in the distribution of the unconditional annuities proposed in the Plan.

Finally, the figures specified in The Hague Protocol of August 31, 1929, were agreed upon, by which the balance of 70 million R.M. was distributed as follows:—

—	Million R.M.	£
British Empire	55	(2,700,000)
Japan	6·6	(324,000)
Yugoslavia	6	(294,000)
Portugal	2·4	(118,000)

Belgium, Greece, and Rumania renouncing any share.

WAR ON CRIME IN CHICAGO

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CHICAGO, June 19

General Dawes arrived in Chicago yesterday from Washington. When asked what he thought of Chicago, which, as one interrogator put it, "is confronted with a situation where it may be necessary to draft you to save it," General Dawes replied carefully, "The situation in Chicago is far too serious to be discussed without careful consideration."

Mr. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, reappeared yesterday after one of his frequent periods of seclusion, and in the evening ordered Mr. Alcock, the acting Police Commissioner, to "drive the criminals from Chicago, and send them to the penitentiary or the electric chair." At the City Council meeting earlier in the day the Mayor refused to give the name of the new permanent Commissioner. Mr. Alcock said he preferred to continue in a temporary capacity.

How long Mr. Alcock, who has the reputation of being both honest and efficient, will actually remain in charge is a matter of conjecture. His present appointment appears to be the result of a deadlock among conflicting interests represented by a small group now in control of the city administration. Among these interests the leaders of the principal gangs are included. An experienced observer has estimated the total income of the major gangs at about $6,000,000 (£1,200,000) weekly, and their power in the city administration is proportionate to their wealth. It is believed by some in the position to have an accurate knowledge of the facts that the murder of Mr. Lingle, of the Chicago *Tribune*, 10 days ago was carried out by a certain gang with the object of damaging and forcing the resignation of Mr. Russell, the late Police Commissioner, who had shown great hostility to this gang.

An inquiry into the relations between the Police Department and the gang leaders is under way. At the moment many of the gang leaders are living quietly at hotels and country homes at varying distances from Chicago. Others remain in their customary residences in the city waiting for better days. The next city elections take place in nine months' time, and in the meantime the gang leaders will play an active part in the political permutations and combinations that will necessarily occur.

The principal handicap of the forces opposing them is the indifference of the "respectable" public. This indifference is based on the comforting fact that for the private citizen or visitor Chicago is as safe and agreeable to live in as any other city in the United States.

WILSON PEACE AWARD FOR THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, June 19

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to-day received the 1930 award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the League for its 10 years' work in the cause of world peace. The award is a bronze plaque, designed by the Yugoslav sculptor, Meshtrovitch, and $25,000 [£5,000].

In his statement thanking the foundation, the Secretary-General announced that it was proposed to use the award to provide bronze entrance doors to the Assembly Hall of the new League buildings.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF SCHEDULES

PIECEMEAL INCREASES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, June 19

Mr. Forde, Acting Minister for Customs, to-day tabled three schedules, providing for increased duties on 113 items and sub-items in the Customs tariff, and on one item in the Excise tariff. Eight duties have been reduced. The schedules form a consolidating schedule, embracing 425 Customs and 17 Excise items and sub-items, and incorporating alterations made in November and December, and the tariff surcharges of 50 per cent. imposed on certain goods in April. Although they have been in operation since they were tabled in Parliament, none of these schedules has yet been ratified. On 24 items in the November and December schedules the duties have been further increased.

In reviewing the items affected by the new schedule, the first impression is that, all avenues for duties on goods in bulk having been exhausted, an attempt has been made to explore the possibilities of dissecting items and sub-items in order to increase the duties piecemeal. Motor chassis formerly carried some accessories, tires, and tubes, and were dutiable as a whole. Now each movable item with the chassis is dutiable. The timber duties reveal the same tendency, as many new specifications as to length, size, and varieties are included, usually with the effect of increasing the rates. In addition the timber duties have been really increased.

A heavy increased duty will apply to goods now being produced in Australia, including cream of tartar, gramophone records, casks and staves for making them, and wireless receiving sets. There are deferred duties on steel plates more than ¼in. thick, sewing machine heads, and vessels for the Australian trade exceeding 1,000 tons register. The duty on vessels of less than 1,000 tons has been doubled, and the place of the bounty on galvanized iron has been taken by a duty of 20s. a ton. A duty of 45 per cent. has been imposed on hemp and flax, evidently with a view to establishing new primary industries. Playing cards will pay a duty of from 7s. to 8s. a dozen packs, instead of 2s. A feature of the schedule is that the duties on five items included in the schedule which imposed a 50 per cent. surcharge have been increased, and that in the new tariff the surcharges will apply to the latest duties. Goods affected in this way are certain classes of glassware, gramophone records, tires and tubes, cordage, ropes, and twine, and photograph frames. Increased duties are imposed on news ink, tools, many classes of machinery, carbide, and woollen piece goods.

A protest has been made against Mr. Forde's failure to explain the schedule, and opportunity to debate all the schedules is to be given within a fortnight. In tabling the schedules Mr. Forde said that more than 1,400 requests had been received for tariff protection, and that he had heard 350 deputations. It was impossible to wait for all the reports of the Tariff Board before taking action, and, "unfortunately, constitutional limitations make it impossible for the Ministry to give full effect to our new policy of protection. On account of the trade depression, it was anticipated that the benefits of the earlier schedules had not been realized. The spirit that animates this Ministry is that the present is not a time for counsels of despair, but an occasion to develop new industries."

NEW PALESTINE MUSEUM

Sir John Chancellor, the British High Commissioner, yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the PALESTINE Archaeological Museum, which is designed to house also the Department of Antiquities, a large archaeological library, and the archives. It overlooks the valley of Jehoshaphat, facing the Mount of Olives. The building of the museum was made possible by Mr. Rockefeller's gift of £40,000 in November, 1917.

Telegrams in Brief

Our BUCHAREST Correspondent reports that nine Under-Secretaries of State have been appointed. Two new Under-Secretaryships have been created by the new Cabinet.

Rear-Admiral Byrd and his 69 companions of the Antarctic Expedition, after nearly two years' absence, arrived back in NEW YORK yesterday. They had a very hearty reception.

M. Jean Schaffner, of Ormalingen, Canton BASEL, has just celebrated his 106th birthday. M. Schaffner, who is probably the oldest inhabitant of Switzerland, enjoys excellent health and has not completely given up work.

M. Briand's proposals for a Federal Union of Europe have been issued by H.M. Stationery Office in a White Paper (Cmd. 3595). A full summary of M. Briand's Memorandum, which is given in the White Paper in French and English, appeared in *The Times* of May 19.

A landslip between Colico, at the northern end of LAKE COMO, and Chiavenna has caused much damage, but there was no loss of life. The railway and the road which leads to Saint Moritz in the Engadine and to the Spluga Pass were covered with the debris for about 400 yards, and traffic was interrupted for two days.

At a meeting at ESSEN on Wednesday of the leaders of the German metal workers' union, it was announced that the administration of the union had decided unanimously to oppose any reduction in wages. The union has also decided to grant full financial assistance to all members who oppose wage reduction.

Miss Amy Johnson, who is now in MELBOURNE, yesterday met a number of former residents of Hull, her native city. With a view to giving her a few days' rest her engagements after Saturday have been cancelled, and her arrival at Adelaide will be deferred until the following Saturday. Meanwhile she is to spend a holiday on sheep stations in Western Victoria.

Officers and men from the British Destroyer Flotilla, which is now visiting BALTIC ports, on Monday laid wreaths on the graves on Fjällskär, Aaland Archipelago, of the British officer and private who fell in the Anglo-French bombardment of Bomarsund in 1854. The flotilla arrived on Wednesday at Stockholm, where it will remain until June 26.

NEW SPANISH DUKEDOM

MEMORY OF ANTONIO MAURA HONOURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, June 19

King Alfonso is leaving Madrid this evening for a holiday that will last a month, and will be spent mostly in England. He is not expected to return until about July 20.

The King signed a decree this morning creating a dukedom for Don Gabriel Maura, the eldest son of Don Antonio Maura, as a posthumous honour to the memory of the former Prime Minister. Usually a dukedom is created only in the case of the descendants of Prime Ministers who had been assassinated, such as Prim, Cánovas, Canalejas, and Dato. Don Antonio Maura died of cerebro-haemorrhage in 1926, but he had been wounded on two occasions by would-be assassins, and these circumstances have been taken into account.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, June 19

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was yesterday unanimously nominated Liberal candidate for the Prince Albert division of Saskatchewan, left here this morning for Quebec, where he will speak to-night. He will then deliver a series of addresses in the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. Glencora Kennedy, widow of Mr. W. C. Kennedy, who served until his death as Minister of Railways in the King Government, has been nominated Liberal candidate for West Essex, Ontario.

Other Foreign News on pages 16 & 18

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ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

LARGE INDIAN DELEGATION

GOVERNMENT PLANS

A BROADCASTING SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 19

Sir John Simon himself joined in the discussion of his Report in Simla early this morning. It is true that he kept people up until 2 o'clock, but the wait was well worth while, as the short-wave reception was excellent and every word was distinctly heard.

The period of waiting was enlivened by a concert programme. Then came an eager silence as listeners strained for Sir John Simon's first words, which came through as if he were in the room. It was curious how his voice lent a sense of personal reality to the problems discussed, and the authorities might do worse than consider the broadcasting of parts of the proceedings of the Round-Table Conference in the unfortunately few places in India where facilities exist. It was an extraordinary feeling to turn from the loud-speaker at the end of the address thinking of one's own people and one's own friends listening to the same voice in London and then walk outside into the cool night and watch white clouds, which herald the monsoon, blowing up from Taradevi and the South.

This morning Simla awoke to a more prosaic consideration of the Round-Table Conference in the discussion of the Standing Finance Committee on the expenditure required. An official *résumé* of the plan shows that the expenditure necessary to the Conference will be shared between the British and Indian revenues. The total expenditure from the Indian revenues is estimated at Rs.631,270 [£47,345], of which Rs.544,288 is voted and Rs.86,982 non-voted—that is to say, not subject to debate in the Assembly. Against these sums the Government of India expects to get a contribution from his Majesty's Government on account of British Indian delegates of Rs.133,334.

SIZE OF DELEGATION

It is proposed to present the demand for a supplementary grant to meet the Indian share when the Assembly meets early next month. It is stated that the proposal is complete in its present form, but it is impossible to state at this stage whether it will lead to further outlay.

Important points in the official memorandum show that 59 delegates from British India and 12 from the Indian States are expected to attend the Conference. This is a much larger number than had been generally anticipated. Comment in Simla to-day shows a certain nervousness as to the ability of so large a body to find agreement. On the other hand, the view is widely expressed that the very size of the delegation will be a lesson to the British people of the formidable list of communities and interests in this country that are entitled to a voice in settling its future.

The memorandum states :—"An accurate estimate of the duration of the Conference is impossible, but the budget has been framed on a three months basis, including the period spent on the voyage." Allowing a minimum of a fortnight each way, this means that the Conference is expected to last two months.

The expenditure on the Conference may be divided under the following heads :—(1) Expenditure out of India, including passages and voyage allowance; (2) Maintenance of delegation in England; (3) Conference expenditure proper; (4) Secretariat and assistance; (5) Hospitality. The delegates will be allowed a monthly "compensatory allowance" of £100, plus 25s. daily subsistence allowance while in London. They will receive first-class P. and O. fares.

"REFORMS OFFICE"

Provision is made for the maintenance of a staff consisting of a secretary and three assistants. It is understood that a contribution will also be made towards the delegation of Ruling Princes. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Conference will be shared by his Majesty's Government and the Government of India in practically equal parts. In addition to the compensatory allowance, subsistence allowance, and first-class fare (which includes sleeping accommodation across France), the delegates will receive an outfit allowance of Rs.500 [£37 10s.]. The first thought of an unofficial observer is that these handsome financial terms will not be without effect when doubtful delegates come to make up their minds.

Having passed the above Budget, the Finance Committee sat down to discuss a grant of Rs.60,600 [£4,545] for a new "Reforms Office," which has been created temporarily to deal with constitutional questions arising out of the Statutory Commission's Report. A reference to the Commission caused a certain amount of opposition from Indian members, but the proposal was agreed to after a vaguer expression, including a reference to constitutional reforms, had been substituted. It will be necessary for the Assembly to vote Rs.32,100 of the amount in question. The main items are the salaries of the additional staff, including that of the secretary, Rs.48,000 per annum, and of an officer on special duty, Rs.27,000.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Simla has had other things to think of to-day besides the Simon Report and the Round Table Conference. First came bad news from the Punjab of a series of obviously concerted bomb outrages at Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, and elsewhere—disturbing not only in themselves but as a threat by desperate, well-organized conspirators. Then came more heartening word from the frontier, where a sweeping movement by troops found no trace of the Utman Khel *lashkar*, the operations of the Royal Air Force evidently having dispersed the tribesmen.

Finally came the White Papers on East Africa. These are regarded here as a notable victory for Indian opinion, the more satisfactory as it follows on the favourable Ceylon settlement last week. It may be remembered that the principal points of the Government of India's case were that there should not be an unofficial majority in the Kenya Council, that there should be a common electoral roll, and that the responsibility for native affairs should rest, not with the Council, but with the Governor and the Secretary of State. The conclusions of the White Paper definitely concede the first point, and favour the second as an object to be aimed at and attained; and the Memorandum on Native Policy lays stress on the third. It is noteworthy that the very concession which Indians oppose in Africa—namely, government by an unofficial majority—is what they are clamouring for in their own country. It is also worth while remembering that the points which they have gained formed the basis of an agreement between the present Viceroy (then Under-Secretary for the Colonies) and Lord Winterton (then Under-Secretary for India) in 1923.

PAWNS OF POLITICS

There is a general hope here that whatever the result of the White Papers may be they will bring nearer the time when the Indian community in Kenya will cease to be used as a pawn both in Indian and in African politics. The cause of Indians overseas is of little real consequence to the vast majority of their politically minded brethren in this country. I remember the unseemly haste with which a perfunctory resolution, wishing success to Indians in Africa, Fiji, and elsewhere, was rushed through in the Congress tent at Lahore last December. There was no discussion, no interest; and the meeting hurried on to things that mattered.

As for the Kenya Indians themselves, those who, like your Correspondent, have watched this essentially alien people working on the railway line from Nairobi northward to Kisumu, or sitting in their *dukas* [stores] on the Kikuyu road bargaining with tall tribesmen over glass beads or gaudy cotton goods, know them for an industrious, contented community that has been over-exploited in the past by meddlesome busybodies from overseas.

"BOYCOTT" OF THE SIMON REPORT

CONGRESS LEADER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 19

The picketing of shops in Hornby-road continued as usual to-day, the roadway and pavements being more or less blocked with crowds watching developments. The police had occasionally to charge in order to disperse the people. There has been some criticism of the conduct of the police on Monday, Parsees in particular complaining that harmless members of their community were assaulted outside the crowd, and specifically denying the report that a police-sergeant was dragged into the Petit Library. On the other hand, it is alleged that the crowds were deliberately stirred up by a number of Parsee youths.

A remarkable leaflet is issued by the Bombay Government dealing with the boycott of British goods and business institutions. It points out that a boycott is impracticable and must recoil on India herself and bring little but distress to her. The leaflet states :—

> British banks are the mainstay of our banking system in India. They provide wide facilities and the strongest security. Why should people ignore these secure concerns in favour of much less stable ones ? Are there yet enough powerful Indian banking organizations to replace them ?
>
> Why should Indians boycott British insurance companies, when it is by no means certain that there are equally good Indian companies to replace them ? Surely this will mean that Indian companies will immediately raise their rates, and, in any case, they are too few to cope with the business. If British concerns are boycotted, what of the persons who have already insured with them ? Are they to boycott their own vested interests ? If so, what happens to their policies ?

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the National Congress, is having a busy time here, addressing meetings daily and conferring with the Congress "War Council" and prominent merchants concerned with the boycott of foreign goods. In a statement to the Press he said that civil disobedience would be continued with redoubled vigour until the Government proved its *bona fides* and was willing to satisfy the national aspirations. He refused to divulge the policy likely to be adopted in the near future. In regard to the Congress Working Committee, which will meet on June 26, the Pandit said it was untrue the Committee was meeting to consider the Simon Commission recommendations. It would not pay the slightest attention to the Commission, and so far as he was concerned the Report was boycotted.

Reports from Sholapur show that business there has been at a standstill since the introduction of Martial Law. The mill industry has been particularly hard hit. Among reasons urged for the continuance of Martial Law in its present mild form are the inadequacy of the police force, the possible return of agitators who have fled from the town, and the likelihood of their interfering with witnesses for the prosecution at the trials now pending.

A BLUE-BOOK "BEST SELLER"

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes :—

There is every indication that the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, though it is published at 3s. a volume, will rank as a "best seller" among Blue-books. Seven thousand copies of the first edition of 17,000 were sent to India, and the remainder were exhausted in two days. A second edition of 35,000 copies has been prepared, and another 7,000 are being sent out to India. Orders for 5,000 copies were received by the Stationery Office yesterday, and it is expected that the demand for the second volume will be quite as large. It is understood that the Government are to consider the advisability of issuing the Report in certain foreign languages, as suggested by Sir Robert Witt. Messages received from America state that the publication by the American newspapers of copious extracts from the first volume has done much to counter some of the Indian extremist propaganda which has been circulated in the United States.

LAHORE BOMB EXPLOSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JUNE 19

A bomb, constructed out of a cigarette-tin, exploded prematurely in a house in Lahore City this morning. Another bomb, also formed out of a tin, was found. The bombs were filled with nails and other things. The house had been unoccupied till yesterday, when it was taken by a youth calling himself a self-student. There was no trace of him this morning.

Our Allahabad Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Justice Kendall reserved judgment yesterday in an application by D. R. Thengdi, one of the accused in the Meerut case, for release on bail.

"RED SHIRTS" ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, June 19.—A military column, accompanied by militia, went to Tangi yesterday, and compelled the Utman Khel *lashkar* [detachment] to withdraw from the vicinity of Tangi (which is in British territory) to tribal territory. The troops arrested five or six prominent "Red Shirts" without trouble. —*Reuter.*

THE EGYPTIAN CABINET

WAFD RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

POSSIBLE COALITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 19

King Fuad's acceptance of the Wafd Cabinet's resignation was confirmed this morning, and a Royal Rescript will be published in the official journal to-morrow. In his letter of resignation, Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the outgoing Prime Minister, said that he had found it impossible to realize the programme his party had engaged itself to carry out.

Ismail Pasha Sidky was received in audience at the Palace this afternoon. It is understood that he will be asked to form the new Ministry. Among those mentioned as likely members of the Cabinet are Aly Pasha Maher and Mahmud Bey Abul Nasr, who are Ittehadists, the latter being secretary-general of the party, and Abdul Fattah Pasha Yehia, a former Liberal. It is possible, though less likely, that Aly Pasha Shamsi and Fathalla Pasha Barakat, Wafdists, will also be asked to join the Cabinet.

The police dispersed various demonstrators in Cairo this afternoon. To-morrow the Wafd threatens to hold a big demonstration, to march in procession from the Saadist Club, near the Parliament, to the Abdin Palace. The police have forbidden the demonstration and are strengthening their forces. All entrances to and exits from Abdin Palace-square are being closed by police. Five hundred soldiers and 16 officers of the Egyptian Army have been sent to Tanta, a Wafd stronghold which is sometimes a centre of disturbances. Nahas Pasha has issued a manifesto to Wafdists throughout the country asking them to keep order.

At a meeting of the Constitutional Liberals this evening it was decided not to take part in the formation of the new Cabinet, so that the Cabinet will be composed mostly of Ittehadists (or the King's party) and Independents, though Dr. Hafez Pasha Afifi (Liberal) is mentioned as a possible Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A meeting was held at a late hour this evening at the house of Ismail Sidky Pasha to decide on the new Cabinet. Nothing official as to the decisions taken will be known until to-morrow morning, but it is believed that Ismail Sidky Pasha will take the Premiership.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha is progressing favourably after being operated upon for appendicitis on Sunday.

WAFDIST PRESS COMMENT

The Wafdist Press continues to argue vehemently that the British are responsible for the crisis. This afternoon's *Al Balagh* states that the proposed law for the protection of the Constitution [which was the occasion of the Cabinet's resignation] was directed against ambitious imperialists more than anyone else. It declares that "British imperialists" encouraged Ziwar Pasha to suspend the Constitution of 1925, and persuaded Mahmud Pasha to suspend it in 1928. *Kawkab el Sherk* asserts that through this crisis the British wish to force the Wafd Cabinet to accept a treaty in the form they require.

CAIRO, June 19.—The letter from King Fuad to Nahas Pasha, accepting the resignation of the Cabinet, is as follows :—

> We have seen your letter of resignation of the 17th instant. We thank you and your colleagues for what you were able to do during your tenure of office.—*Reuter.*

*** An article on "The Egyptian Crisis" appears on the preceding page.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

ASSISTANCE FROM BANK OF ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JUNE 19

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, announced that the Bank of England had expressed its willingness to assist Australia to solve her present difficulties. They had accordingly agreed that it was desirable to hold a conference in Australia between representatives of the Bank of England, of the Commonwealth Government, and of the board of the Commonwealth Bank. Sir Otto Niemeyer would visit Australia at an early date for this purpose.

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, expressed satisfaction with the proposal. Replying to a suggestion that the Central Reserve Bank Bill should be held over until after the conference, Mr. Scullin said that "Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit is not related to Commonwealth banking legislation."

In the course of his announcement Mr. Scullin said that Mr. Collins, the Commonwealth's financial representative in London, had been in close consultation with the Bank of England and financial authorities with a view to finding a solution of the grave difficulties in providing exchange cover for Australian payments overseas, and that at the same time the Australian Loan Council was in close consultation on the same subject with the Commonwealth Bank and associated banks in Australia. The Government and banks had already taken important corrective measures for adjusting the trade balance, and the banks had materially assisted the Government to secure exchange on London. "The Commonwealth Government," Mr. Scullin added, "is fixed in its determination that all the necessary steps shall be taken to meet promptly all Australian oversea obligations."

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS

The Arbitration Court, consisting of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Friedburg University, neutral arbitrator, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by the Lena Goldfields, Limited, chosen to arbitrate the dispute between the Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, yesterday, on the application of the company, fixed the hearing for August 6 next, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, at 11 a.m. The Soviet Government were not represented at the application, which is reported on page 5.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the condition of Sir Hall Caine, who has been lying ill at his home in Hampstead for some weeks, was improving.

Sir James Melville, the Solicitor-General, who is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, was last night stated to be about the same.

Mr. J. W. Jagger, the South African politician, formerly Minister of Railways and Harbours in General Smuts' Government, is lying seriously ill in London. Last night his condition was stated to be critical.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

THE REFERENDUM

GOVERNMENT BILLS DELAYED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It is expected that the correspondence which has passed between the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Baldwin on the question of a three-party conference on the unemployment issue will be made public to-day. The Liberal leader had accepted the invitation and the conditions laid down by the Prime Minister before the Whitsun recess, but up to a late hour last night Mr. Baldwin's reply had not reached Mr. MacDonald, though it is known that he does not feel able to enter into the proposed conference. Though there may be some criticism of the decision, it should be explained that it was not taken by Mr. Baldwin alone, but represents the opinion of the leading members of the Conservative Party, who met specially to consider the invitation on Wednesday evening.

Conservative members of the House of Commons who remain entirely loyal to the leadership of Mr. Baldwin were bitterly incensed at Lord Beaverbrook's letter published in the *Daily Mail* (though not in the *Daily Express*) yesterday morning, in which he demanded a special meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations to decide whether Mr. Baldwin's policy of a referendum and no food taxes until the people themselves decide or the policy of Empire free trade shall be the official programme of the party. They argued that, as Lord Beaverbrook first suggested the referendum and has now repudiated it, it is impossible to consider any future plans until Lord Beaverbrook states definitely that he will accept the decision of any conference of the National Union which may be summoned. It was felt that if any decision of a party conference is liable to repudiation a few weeks later there can be no prospect of improvement in the present unsatisfactory position.

NORTH NORFOLK

In the meantime the position in North Norfolk, where the Conservatives had high hopes of winning a seat from the Government, has become complicated. Last night, after a conference in London with representatives of the local Conservative Association, the Conservative Central Office issued the following statement :—

> The Conservative Central Office has intimated to the North Norfolk Conservative Association that, while it is intending to give the full weight of its support to the candidate selected by the Constituency Association, such support must of necessity be limited to the official policy of the party.

The Government have now abandoned any hope of presenting a Trade Disputes Bill to the House of Commons this Session. At yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, trade union members, led by Mr. Hayday, pressed for the early introduction of a Bill to amend the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act. It was made clear that the Government now had no hope of introducing the Bill this Session, and when explanations of the delay were asked for, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, explained that the Government contemplated introducing emergency legislation to deal with unemployment, and that this would have to take precedence over any other new legislation. There was no indication of what the emergency legislation is to be, but apparently something is hoped for from the conference which is to proceed with Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal representatives. In any case, other matters are to be put on one side, and the Trade Unions Bill must wait until next Session. It was decided to convey to the Government the feeling of the meeting that the promised Bill should be introduced and proceeded with at the earliest possible date. Only one member actually voted against this resolution, but it is known that many members of the party feel that the agitation against the present system is largely manufactured, and that the method of contracting into the political levy has worked quite as well as the old plan of contracting out.

THE EDUCATION BILL

The Labour Party meeting also discussed the Education Bill, and members came away convinced that the prospects of the passage of the measure this Session are dwindling daily. It was announced that a discussion took place on various points arising out of Clause 2, which deals with the concordat with the religious bodies and the system of maintenance grants, and it was reported that the Consultative Committee would go fully into them and report to a future meeting. The Government's principal difficulty is that many fo their supporters are becoming disturbed by the Roman Catholic opposition to the concordat, and they are urging that this section of the Bill should be left to a free vote of the House. The Government realize the risk of acceding to such a request, for they know that the Conservatives are opposed to the Bill as a whole, and that many Liberals object to the reopening of the religious question. In the circumstances the Bill in its present form is already regarded as dead.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

R. T. JONES LEADING

When the second round of the Open Championship had been concluded on the links of the Royal Liverpool Club at Hoylake yesterday, Mr. R. T. Jones, the Amateur Champion, was leading, with an aggregate of 142, by one stroke from F. Robson, the Cooden Beach professional. Horton Smith, the United States professional, was next with 145, and then came five players with aggregates of 147, including A. Compston, and P. H. Rodgers, of Great Britain, and Smith, Diegel, and Mr. D. K. Moe, of the United States.

Scores of 158 or better served to qualify for the remainder of the competition, which will be decided to-day. The best score made yesterday was the 71 of Mr. C. J. H. Tolley, but he had put himself almost out of the running with a score of 84 in the first round on Wednesday.

A report of the day's play from our Golf Correspondent will be found on page 8.

COUNT BETHLEN

Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister of Hungary, left Victoria for the Continent yesterday morning. At his departure the Prime Minister was represented by Mr. Nevile Butler, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Mr. J. B. Monck.

U.S. PRESIDENCY

NEXT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

MR. HOOVER AND MR. MORROW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19

The excitement caused by Mr. Dwight Morrow's capture of the New Jersey nomination for the Republican senatorship [announced in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday] has not yet died down, but the observer can now estimate coolly the possible effect of the entry of this new figure upon the political stage. It is necessary to speak only of the "possible" effect, because he has not yet been elected Senator, and Mr. Morrow in the Senate and Mr. Morrow without the sounding board of that Chamber would be two very different persons.

There is a comprehensible tendency everywhere to ascribe his overwhelming victory to his courage in proposing a radical modification of the Prohibition Law and to foretell from it the rising of a tide which will swamp the Eighteenth [Prohibition] Amendment. But New Jersey has always been "wet." The majority of its inhabitants have always been people who may want but little here below, but want that little strong. The nomination there of a "dry," even of a "dry" like Mr. Franklin Fort, who would call in home-brewing to temper the rigorous Prohibition Laws, would have been a thousand times more significant, so that it is only in part because of his "wetness" that New Jersey Republicans selected Mr. Morrow. What they saw in this astute and compelling little man was the future President of the United States, throwing from that high eminence upon the State a lustre it has not had since Mr. Woodrow Wilson left White House.

Mr. Morrow, to take a word or two from the terminology of American politics, is very emphatically "Presidential timber," and he has high availability. More than any man in public life he has the favour—the openly expressed favour—of Mr. Calvin Coolidge, whose name is still something to conjure with. Mr. Coolidge has never dissolved into such enthusiasm for any man still living as moved him when he wrote of his former class-mate at Amhurst College. Mr. Morrow enjoys the confidence of the business interests of the Eastern States, who are the bulwark of the Republican Party; he is trusted by what are called "Liberal" forces in the nation; he is slowly, but surely, living down the "reproach" of having once been a partner in the house of Morgan; and last, but leagues away from least, he is father-in-law of Colonel Charles Lindbergh, and will be grandfather of a little Lindbergh soon to arrive. Here for New Jersey is a President made to its hand.

LIKES AND DISLIKES

Mr. Morrow as Senator therefore would be an ideal Republican candidate in 1936. But what of 1932, when Mr. Herbert Hoover will undoubtedly seek re-nomination by his party, and will seek it with all the traditional and strategic advantages which the Presidency gives? Is the party to be split two years hence, as it was in 1912? Mr. Morrow will not be in the field against Mr. Hoover as Mr. Roosevelt was against Mr. Taft, for every consideration of personal loyalty forbids. But it is each day more doubtful whether the "regulars" of the party will in 1932 give Mr. Hoover the support they gave to Mr. Taft 20 years ago.

They liked Mr. Taft—they do not like Mr. Hoover. They feared Mr. Roosevelt—they do not fear, they admire Mr. Morrow. If the feeling of sullen antagonism to the President, everywhere apparent to-day, persists when the next Republican National Convention meets, the argument that the defeat of Mr. Hoover would mean the repudiation not alone of him but of the whole course of Republican administration would have no more than a feather's weight, and a man like Mr. Morrow might be nominated in his own despite.

It would be foolish to talk of the possibility of such a thing if it were not that it is the commonplace of discussion among the very men who could most powerfully help to bring it about. What is more, from every section of the country there is flooding into Washington evidence that yesterday's admiration of the President is corroding into doubt. Mr. Hoover is blamed for a hundred ills beyond his power to remedy, and even his closest friends have taken on a half-apologetic air when they speak of him. He is slipping down the hill of public opinion, and Kanchenjunga will be a less arduous climb than his if he is to reach the top again.

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

The confusion, inconsistency, and, sometimes, injustice of the law relating to husband and wife were dealt with in a judgment by Mr. Justice McCardie yesterday. The action was brought by a wife against her husband for damages for personal injuries which she received through his negligent driving while she was a passenger in his motor-car. The accident occurred before the plaintiff married the defendant, who pleaded that he had not been negligent, and that, as he married the plaintiff after the writ in the action was issued, the action was not maintainable. It was stated that the parties were happily married, and that the interests of an insurance company depended on the result of the action.

His Lordship said that the defendant was negligent, but held that though he infringed on her right of personal safety and security, that was not "property" in the normal meaning of that word. Having regard to the wording of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, he considered that the action was not one for the protection of the plaintiff's separate property and that it could not succeed, and judgment was given for the defendant. His Lordship hoped that the "vital and far-reaching relationship of husband and wife will receive the attention of Parliament."

The judgment is reported on p. 5.

THE ROYAL MARINES

The following appointment in the Corps of Royal Marines was announced by the Admiralty yesterday :—

Major-General R. V. T. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., to be Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, in succession to General Sir Lewis S. T. Halliday, V.C., K.C.B., to date October 1, 1930.

Colonel Commandant (tempy. Brigadier) H. A. H. Jones has been appointed a Royal Marine Aide-de-Camp to the King, from June 16, in succession to Colonel Commandant (tempy. Brigadier) R. V. T. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., promoted to Major-General.

ASCOT AGAIN

A PERFECT SUMMER DAY

An amazing Ascot will come to an end this afternoon. The first day will long be remembered for the return, or, as it was to some, the arrival, of the long dress. The second day will never be forgotten for the thunderstorm, for the flooding of the course, the Lawn, and the Paddock, and for the only postponement ever known of the greater part of a day's programme. The third day, yesterday, was notable for the success of a horse in Lord Derby's colours in the race for the Gold Cup ; no other Lord Derby has won this race.

The admirable state of the Lawns, the Paddock, and the course, was surprising. The Lawns looked as if they had been carefully watered by the gardener, so green and soft and pleasant were they to walk upon. The Paddock, but for a small pool where the lake had been, was dry again. The course, although heavy in places, was astonishingly dry after such a downpour, though there were boggy patches. Friendship found one in the race for the Gold Cup. Altogether it was Ascot at its best ; but how it all turned out so well only those who have the care of Ascot can explain.

SIGNS OF CHANGE AND RAIN

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

As a depression near Iceland moved slowly eastwards yesterday, south-westerly winds advanced across the country. Some thunder showers occurred in East Anglia, but in most places the south-west wind brought brilliantly fine weather. In spite of the fact that temperature approached 80deg. around the Thames Estuary and was generally high, the weather was no longer sultry and oppressive.

While the finer weather was being established over England, the rain area of the approaching depression enveloped Western Ireland. It is expected to spread farther east to-day. Even if the rain does not extend completely across England and Scotland, an increase of cloud is probable and the wind will freshen, generally blowing from points between south and south-west.

Heavy storms at Acton and Ealing yesterday afternoon caused a renewal of the flooding that occurred on Wednesday. Large patches of wood blocks were forced up at Ealing Common, on the main road between Acton and Ealing, by a flood about 2ft. deep across the road. Tramway traffic was suspended, and omnibuses and other traffic had to make a detour. Victoria-road, Acton, which was affected on Wednesday night, was still impassable to traffic, the tramcars coming to a stop on each side of the flooded area.

At New Mills, Derbyshire, where three men were drowned in the floods on Wednesday, scores of men have been thrown out of work owing to the damage to works and mills, and some may be unemployed for over two months. The urban district council is providing temporary relief.

George Herbert, aged 19, labourer, employed at Abbey Farm, Old Warden, Beds, was killed on Wednesday by what is described as a fireball.

INCOME-TAX DEBATE

POWERS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

Question-time to-day was enlivened by MR. SNOWDEN'S discovery that he had kept the House of Commons demanding for six hours on Tuesday a Treasury minute, on the exemption of foreign Consuls from income-tax, which did not in fact exist. It appears that the concession was made by some other form of document. MR. SNOWDEN appeared highly gratified to find that he had used only the phrase "Treasury concession," but as he had not troubled to correct the inference that the concession had been made by minute, the correctness of his phraseology appeared only to be proof of his responsibility for the waste of time, unless he had, until later, shared the misapprehension of his opponents.

The Liberals were also disturbed by his insistence that income-tax should be deducted from grants in aid of revenue-producing schemes made to local authorities, and MR. E. BROWN promised to raise next Tuesday the point that this practice destroyed the claim of the Socialist Government to greater generosity than their predecessors. Finally Socialist backbenchers were annoyed by the Prime Minister's refusal to nominate any Minister for them "to harass" (as MR. KIRKWOOD put it) on the subject of unemployment; and MISS BONDFIELD announced that a Bill further to extend the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund would have to be introduced before the recess. The prospect was not improved by MR. GREENWOOD'S hint that the inquiry into the co-ordination of the social services might last out the lifetime of several Governments.

When the Committee stage of the Finance Bill was resumed MR. SNOWDEN resumed his manner of conducting it also. MR. A. M. SAMUEL was contemptuously charged with stupidity for suggesting that the special Commissioners should not have the sole power to decide what part of an assessment was not in dispute and exact immediate payment of that sum. Other members, however, shared his view so strongly that MR. SNOWDEN'S argument that only payment of an agreed sum would be demanded as under the Finance Act of 1926 was challenged for some hours and finally carried only by the closure. Later, however, he proved more amenable, and consented to an agreement that the House should not sit beyond midnight.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

It is stated that the Prince of Wales will pay a brief visit to Belgium during the last week of July. As patron of the British Section, the Prince has decided to visit the Belgian Centenary Exhibition at Antwerp, and he will probably stay two days in Belgium.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Dr. Addison, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sir William Hardy, F.R.S., Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Bolivian and General Tin Trust.
Callender's Cable and Construction.
Cook, Son and Co. (St. Paul's).
Debenhams, Limited.
Rubber Estates of Krian.
Sanders Brothers (Stores).
Second London Scottish American Trust.
Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

FRENCH DEFENCE ESTIMATES

OPPOSITION DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

CONTROL OF FINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 19

The news that the Government intends to ask for supplementary credits for national defence, amounting to about £8,000,000, has naturally caused some excitement among the Opposition parties. It appears, further, that the expenditure on national defence is only part of a wider question which has arisen between the Government and the Finance Committee of the Chamber, in which the general responsibility of the Government for the state of the national exchequer is involved.

For the last few days the Finance Committee has been examining the affairs of the Ministry of Finance. In this examination, the exact assets and commitments of the Treasury were called in question, and the Minister of Finance (M. Paul Reynaud) apparently refused to supply a detailed account. In particular, the Committee wanted to know whether the £40,000,000 set aside by the Government for its plan of national equipment was really available, or whether it had been taken from funds set aside for national defence.

The Ministers of War, Marine and Air, when heard by the committee, asked altogether for additional credits of nearly £8,000,000. These were to be used to fortify the frontiers, to renew equipment, and to complete stocks of munitions which were partly used during the Rif campaign, and have not since been brought up to establishment. The question arose whether these additional sums should be inscribed in the 1931 Budget or taken from the Treasury. Either the Government might put down the £8,000,000 for national defence in the Budget and take the £40,000,000 for national equipment out of the Treasury, or, since the items of expenditure on national equipment will not all be equally urgent and productive, it might take only £32,000,000 from the Treasury for that purpose and devote the remaining £8,000,000 to national defence.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Socialist Party, M. Blum, has lost no time in asserting, once more, his position as moral Leader of the Opposition. He has placed before the Chamber a resolution calling on the Finance and Army Committees to make an inquiry into the resources and expenses of the Treasury, and giving them full powers. M. Blum declares that the "contradictions and equivocations" with which the Finance Committee has been confronted must be cleared up, and that M. Reynaud's firial figures do not tally with his preliminary figures, nor his preliminary figures with those of M. Chéron.

There does not seem, at first sight, to be any serious threat to the Government in this business, though one cannot tell how it may develop. M. Tardieu has announced that he would prefer to appear before the Committees in person, instead of the Ministers concerned, and he is expected to do so to-morrow or Saturday. The Chamber debate on the Socialist resolution has been fixed for July 4.

ITALIAN CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JUNE 19

Statements referring to huge military expenditure incurred, and to be incurred, by France largely in fortifying the Italian frontier have attracted great attention here.

The revelations are regarded as proving "a financial dictatorship for military purposes—that is to say, a pure and simple military dictatorship," which may have "serious national consequences." That the additional extraordinary expenditure now being demanded by M. Tardieu will be authorized is not doubted for a moment, particularly, as one critic alleges, since it is above all directed against Italy.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	MADAMA BUTTERFLY	8
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Arts	YVETTE GUILBERT	8.45
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Embassy	TWELFTH NIGHT	8.15
Everyman	LONG SHADOWS	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	SAINTE JEANNE	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	ANGNA ENTERS HAMLET	2.45 8.15
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15 & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Royal Albert Hall	HIAWATHA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	NEW FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	A LADY TO LOVE	12 to 12
Kensington	WOMAN TO WOMAN	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
New Gallery	AROUND THE CORNER	2 to 11
Plaza	BEHIND THE MAKE-UP	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ROARING DUSK	2.30, 5.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.40 & 8.40
Regal	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	BEAU GESTE	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SONG OF THE FLAME	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh southerly or south-westerly winds ; cloudy, some rain ; rather warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the West and North, mainly fair in the South-East. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The International Horse Show opened at Olympia yesterday. There is a record number of over 2,000 entries. (p. 13)

In the Church Assembly yesterday a motion to give general approval to a Measure for the abolition of the sale of advowsons was defeated by a small majority. A debate on the future of Church schools was begun. (p. 21)

It has been proposed that as a memorial to Major Sir Henry Segrave a trophy bearing his name shall be awarded annually to the subject of Great Britain who gives the best demonstration of the possibilities of travel by land, air, or water. (p. 13)

The Tripos lists for the Mathematical Tripos Parts I. and II. and the Oriental Languages Tripos Parts I. and II. were issued at Cambridge yesterday. There were 24 Wranglers, of whom one was a woman. (p. 11)

A new Regulation upon the control of cinematograph theatres is issued by the Home Office, as a consequence of the Paisley disaster last December. (p. 18)

Twenty-one letters of Charles Dickens, containing important references to his books, sold separately, realized £2,467 at Sotheby's yesterday, all going to American booksellers. (p. 13)

Before the House of Commons Select Committee on Capital Punishment yesterday Sir Archibald Bodkin expressed the opinion that capital punishment should be retained, not only as a suitable punishment for murder, but as an important deterrent against the commission of the crime. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Board of Education Scheme (Devon, Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bill was read a second time. (p. 9)

The sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to further consideration of the Finance Bill in Committee. (p. 9)

The Conservative Central Office, while promising "the full weight of its support" to the candidate chosen by the North Norfolk Conservatives to contest the by-election, has intimated that such support must necessarily be limited to the official policy of the party. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A memorandum has been issued in Simla explaining the Government of India's financial provision for the Round Table Conference. Fifty delegates from British India and 12 from the Indian States are expected to attend, and the financial estimate has been framed on a three months' basis, including the period spent on the voyage. (p. 16)

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, yesterday denied that the meeting of the Working Committee called for June 26 would consider the Simon Commission's recommendations. So far as he was concerned, he said, the Report was boycotted. (p. 16)

The King of Egypt has accepted the resignation of Mustapha Pasha Nahas. Ismail Pasha Sidky has been called upon to form a Cabinet. (p. 16)

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, announced yesterday that a representative of the Bank of England was going to Australia to confer with the Government on certain financial questions. (p. 16)

White Papers on Closer Union in East Africa and on Native Policy in those territories are issued. (pp. 17 and 18)

In a message from Candia Sir Arthur Evans describes some new discoveries at Knossos. (p. 15)

Schedules providing for increased Customs duties on a number of classes of goods were tabled in the Australian House of Representatives yesterday. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

There was a large attendance for Ladies' Day at Ascot yesterday, and the King and Queen and their Majesties' guests were present. A description of some of the dresses is published. (p. 19)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Lord Derby's Bosworth, trained by Frank Butters and ridden by Weston, won the Gold Cup at Ascot yesterday from Mr. E. Esmond's Hotweed, with Lord Rosebery's The Bastard third. (p. 6)

The Australians dismissed Surrey at the Oval yesterday for 162, Grimmett taking six wickets for 24, and then scored 331 for five wickets, Woodfull making 141 ; Kent beat Warwickshire at Tonbridge by an innings and 125 runs. (p. 7)

The Open Golf Championship was continued at Hoylake yesterday, when R. T. Jones led the field at the end of the second day's play with the score of 142 ; F. Robson was one stroke behind. (p. 8)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Sir Otto Niemeyer's Visit to Australia ; Lower New York Bank Rate ; the Proposed Loan for Yugoslavia ; Marconi Marine Profits ; Stanton Ironworks Progress ; Elder Dempster Report ; Tankers Balance-sheet ; Cook, Son, and Co.'s Scheme ; and East African Shipping Services. (p. 23)

In Lombard-street yesterday loans were in good supply at 2-1½ per cent. The Discount Market closed firm in anticipation of a higher rate for the Treasury bills to be tendered for to-day. The Bank of England announced the release of 250,000 sovereigns. The French exchange fell sharply to 123.76f., but rates on New York and Berlin moved in favour of sterling. Silver was quoted ¼d. higher at 15 15-16d. per ounce. (p. 23)

EAST AFRICA

The two documents in which the Government have set out their somewhat deliberate conclusions on East African policy are complementary to one another. In one of them they announce the decision to appoint a High Commissioner for Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. His powers are to be very wide and he is to fill a dual office, which is described as that of both Chief Adviser on native and other policy to the Secretary of State and High Commissioner to administer and legislate in respect of certain "transferred" services in all three territories. Those services are what are called for convenience economic services—that is to say, railways, ports, Customs, posts, trade publicity, and research, together with defence. From this point of view the decision to appoint a High Commissioner is welcome both in itself and as hastening the termination of a state of uncertainty for which no doubt there have been many good reasons but which has unquestionably been a growing handicap to enterprise. The chief reason for the long delay—it is now six years from the appointment of the Ormsby-Gore Commission and three years from that of the Hilton Young Commission—has been the controversy over the constitutional arrangements needed in East Africa, for, while there has been a general willingness to support co-ordination, there has been only too little unanimity as to the form it should take and the powers a High Commissioner ought to have. The Government come down heavily on the side of the Hilton Young report in deciding that the supervision of native affairs must hold a principal place among the duties of the High Commissioner. That report argued very convincingly that, useful as would be the work of a High Commissioner in co-ordinating economic services, there would be no steady progress, either political or economic, unless HIS MAJESTY'S Government spoke with one voice and pursued the same policy towards the native races throughout territories whose arbitrary geographical boundaries mean little to the natives themselves. What the High Commissioner is expected to do is to keep all three administrations in line with the general principles of Imperial policy, as it is laid down in the Memorandum on native policy which accompanies the Conclusions on Closer Union.

This document reasserts the purpose of British policy towards the native races of tropical Africa and the determination of the British Government to assist these backward races to develop themselves socially, politically, and economically. The description of native policy given in the first five chapters of the Hilton Young report is mentioned as being "broadly speaking wholly acceptable to His Majesty's Government," and its general principles are not in serious dispute. Thus the native races must be made to feel secure in their lands and elaborate safeguards must surround the conversion of native lands to public uses. Their land should enable the natives to enjoy a certain latitude in their choice of a livelihood and free them from the compulsion to work for employers away from home in order to pay their taxes. The Government should take the lead in teaching the arts of productive agriculture, and the direct taxation paid by the natives should be used for their benefit in a fair and visible manner. "These principles are not new," says the Memorandum, "and it is not of course "intended to imply that they, or the ideas "which inspire them, have never been applied." But the present restatement descends to greater detail than previous declarations have done. Nothing is more important if East Africa, and Kenya in particular, is to be saved in the future from heated disputes than clear statements of policy and simple machinery for carrying it out. The annual statement that is to be furnished to the Secretary of State showing in detail, district by district, the total revenue derived from the direct taxation of the natives, and the total amount expended both locally and in central administration on their behalf, should dispose once for all of one chronic source of controversy. At the same time it is impossible not to feel that there is a certain want of perspective in the emphasis laid upon the "paramountcy" of native interests. The White Paper of July, 1923, is rehearsed at the beginning of each of the two new documents—with its well-known sentence that the interests of the African native must be paramount, and that, if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. It has long been felt that this sentence might have been more happily worded. As it stands it suggests that a European interest, however important, must always yield to a native interest, however trivial, a manner of speaking that is naturally resented by Europeans who have ventured their capital and energies in the Colony. The present occasion might well have been used to find more precise and reasonable language.

A Joint Committee of both Houses is shortly to consider both these documents, and LORD PASSFIELD in a short prefatory note says that the Committee's examination "will "enable those who are specially interested "in the matter to express their views." This presumably refers primarily to the settlers in Kenya, whose desire for an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislature is one the Government find themselves unable to grant. Throughout the discussions on closer union the settler party in Kenya represented their participation in common services with Tanganyika and Uganda as a sacrifice for which they ought to be rewarded by more political influence in Kenya itself. It was not altogether a logical view, for the closer union proposals are not intended to demand a sacrifice from any part of East Africa, but to confer economic advantages, and they should stand or fall on their own merits. The same may be said of the proposals to change the Kenya Legislature. The Government are careful not to prejudge the constitutional future in Kenya—beyond a general declaration that the goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice. But that goal, in their opinion, "cannot be "reached at an early date in a community where "it has so far been practicable to enfranchise "less than one per cent. of the population, and "where the idea of any substantial extension of "the franchise finds little general support." These sentences are unfortunate in their implication that government by a representative Chamber is the proper ideal for a country containing three exceedingly different groups of people, European, Indian, and African. It is accordingly not surprising to find the common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians laid down as an ideal to be aimed at and attained. The Government, in their anxiety to do anything they can to help the Government of India and prove to Indians the reality of their Imperial citizenship, have gone even farther than MR. SASTRI'S recommendations. Yet, as our Correspondent in Simla reminds us only this morning, "the cause of "Indians overseas is of little real consequence "to the vast majority of politically minded "brethren" in India, and it is unfortunately far more certain that talk of a common roll inflames race feeling in Kenya than that it does any good in India. The Memorandum on native policy closes no door on the development of separate institutions for the Africans, and the Joint Committee will do well to study the political portion of the Government's proposals with minds refreshed by a re-perusal of the argument in the Hilton Young report that democratic institutions meticulously copied from Europe are not the best models for countries with permanent racial divisions. Above all they will do well to secure that whatever is finally settled for East Africa carries the support of all parties in this country, for the worst that can happen is a series of partisan decisions revoked by successive Governments.

King Fuad and the Wafd

A constitutional question is the sole ostensible cause, and is certainly one of the causes, of the resignation of the Egyptian Ministry which was accepted after long reflection by KING FUAD yesterday. At the beginning of the current month NAHAS PASHA submitted two Bills for the protection of the Constitution to KING FUAD. These draft Bills provided for the infliction of the severest penalties upon Ministers who should in future violate the Egyptian Constitution. Those who break its minor articles are to be punished with imprisonment and fines ranging from £E.500 to £E.5,000. Penal servitude for life and a fine of £E.10,000 is the maximum sentence which awaits a Minister who infringes the Constitution and suspends Parliament. Under the existing Constitution these Bills required the Royal approval. The KING refused it, and NAHAS PASHA decided to resign office on the ground that his proposals were an essential part of the programme of the Wafd. It is true that KING FUAD agreed to the insertion of a reference to the introduction of legislative safeguards for the Constitution in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament in January. But he appears to have been taken by surprise, as a large section of Egyptian opinion has been, by the extent and character of the Wafdist proposals. He may regard them as an invasion of his prerogative : it is probable that with many of his subjects and many foreign friends of Egypt he finds their penalties altogether too draconic for our times. In any case this attempt to promulgate laws which are believed to have no precedents in the existing Constitution of any country except Soviet Russia seems decidedly ill-timed. The leaders of the Wafd are mostly lawyers, and it is perhaps natural that they should feel impelled to safeguard the Constitution by imposing severe penalties on its violation. But such drastic proposals for its protection give the impression that the party in power has forgotten more urgent national needs in its desire to score a success over the KING, who dissolved Parliament for three years in July, 1928, and over the Constitutional Liberals whose leader MOHAMED PASHA MAHMUD governed Egypt quasi-dictatorially until last October.

It goes without saying that the Wafdists are strong supporters of democratic Government and Parliamentary institutions. It would be strange if they were not. A party which has practically a monopoly of political organization in Egypt naturally stands to profit by the maintenance of the Constitution and the diminution of the powers of the CROWN. But it is surprising that they should have chosen to involve themselves in a dispute with the KING at a moment when the average Egyptian, whether merchant or cultivator, has other anxieties. The market price of Egyptian cotton has not yet descended to pre-War levels but it has fallen markedly since 1921 and is still falling. On two occasions the Government stepped in, restricted production, bought up large quantities of the crop, and took advantage of a revival in the demand to sell at a handsome profit. Last autumn the interim Government of ADLY PASHA entered the market again. Their Wafdist successors followed and improved on their example, and now hold stocks paid for out of the Reserve Fund which have cost nearly £E.13,000,000. They recently committed themselves to a promise to support prices by purchasing a large part of this season's cotton crop. It is not easy to see how they propose to finance the operation. They have attempted to check the fall in Egyptian securities which has synchronized with the decline of cotton by the dangerous expedient of locking up more than £E.14,000,000 of the Reserve Fund in purchases of their own Debt. In an important article on the crisis published this morning our Correspondent in Alexandria estimates the free cash recently at the disposal of the Government at no more than £E.2,000,000, and explains their resignation by the painful economic dilemma in which they were placed. They could not sell their holding of Debt in order to finance fresh purchases of cotton without provoking a financial panic, nor could they make these purchases with the funds at their disposal. A party in such a predicament would naturally prefer to escape under cover of a diversion. If such was the intention of the Nahas Ministry their dispute with KING FUAD, if it was not originally designed to serve that purpose, has in fact served it well. Another diversion is now provided by those Wafdist organs which more than hint that the refusal of the KING to agree to the introduction of the Bills for the defence of the Constitution was inspired by—MR. MACDONALD'S Government. Such strange inventions will not be taken too solemnly in this country. But there will naturally be some anxiety as to the outcome of the present political crisis in Egypt and equally of the economic crisis, which has so far defeated the Wafdists and may well deter a minority Government from accepting office.

An Appeal to Caesar

The Unionist Central Office has decided to give qualified support to the candidate chosen by the North Norfolk Association. That there should be any qualification in approving the choice of the local association is not due to any desire for interference with local discretion by party headquarters, but to the announcement of the association that their candidate would fight on MR. BALDWIN'S policy and at the same time whole-heartedly support the Empire Free Trade Crusade "and all "that it implies." Since the publication three days ago of LORD BEAVERBROOK'S appeal for funds to run candidates of his own against candidates, even official Unionist candidates, who do not swear their allegiance to his ideas, the Empire Free Trade Crusade has implied conditional hostility to MR. BALDWIN and the Unionist Party. The singular announcement of the North Norfolk Association was therefore an attempt to make the best of two worlds, and assumed the continuance of a compromise between MR. BALDWIN and LORD BEAVERBROOK which no longer exists.

The facts are not in dispute. LORD BEAVERBROOK originally launched a campaign for "Empire Free Trade" as a purely propagandist movement. Shortly afterwards he apparently became dissatisfied with the unrepresentative character of the support which it attracted and with the limited power which it possessed in this form. In conjunction with LORD ROTHERMERE, he therefore transformed his movement into a political party. But the alliance was not altogether happy, and it was also clear that the only possible power it possessed was to hamper the one considerable party likely to show any sympathy with the same ideas. LORD BEAVERBROOK thereupon suggested to MR. BALDWIN that a referendum on food taxes might make a division of forces unnecessary. MR. BALDWIN was persuaded to agree, and LORD BEAVERBROOK announced the dissolution of the "Empire Free "Trade Party." There could only have been one reason for the suggestion of a referendum—namely, that the fate of the Unionist Party should not be bound up with the fate of food taxes, and that the referendum on food taxes should only take place if those taxes proved to be essential to the organized expansion of inter-Imperial trade. But the Unionist literature and the Unionist leader had no sooner expressed this interpretation of the agreement than LORD BEAVERBROOK, the author of the referendum, complained that he had understood that food taxes were to be an inalienable part of the Unionist luggage, and to be submitted to a referendum in any case. He has accordingly reverted to his policy of organizing independent candidates, and, when the Executive of the Unionist Party organization ventures to protest, it is told that it ought to have censured its own leaders, and that "the "one desire" of those leaders "is to return to "office." Language of this kind is not altogether calculated to increase LORD BEAVERBROOK'S chances of success in the trial between MR. BALDWIN and himself which he asks a conference of local Unionist Associations to stage. He has, of course, the same right as any other member of the organization to put forward a policy for the democratically expressed verdict of the representatives of the party throughout the country. But he is only justified in an "appeal to Caesar" if he is willing to abide by Caesar's verdict. The Unionist Party cannot fight without exposing itself to public ridicule until the disparagement of its leaders and the sapping of its cohesion by presumptive allies have been brought to an end.

London Concert Halls

A representative group of musicians deplored in these columns yesterday the impending sale by auction of the Aeolian Hall, in New Bond-street, and appealed to "some wealthy and "patriotic friend, or friends, of music" to save it. The appeal gains force from the fact that the signatories are those who have made the Aeolian Hall a thing worth preserving. JELLY D'ARANYI, MYRA HESS, JOHN COATES, and PLUNKET GREENE have made it the home of the sonata and the song; the name of STEUART WILSON recalls the madrigal in the early days of the "English Singers"; those of VAUGHAN WILLIAMS and WALFORD DAVIES in this connexion remind us of the Phantasie Quintet and the "Peter Pan" suite; that of HENRY WOOD, last on the alphabetical list, carries the longer memories back to a small chamber orchestra playing BACH there, and incidentally raising money for the preservation of the composer's birthplace, nearly a quarter of a century ago. They are justified in calling Aeolian Hall "perfect for its purpose," because they and their fellows have discovered the several artistic purposes for which it is perfect.

London has two halls, the Aeolian and the Wigmore Halls, suitable for these kinds of music and it uses them both. Neither when it was first opened was a satisfactory substitute for the still lamented St. James's Hall, for neither is large enough to accommodate the audiences of the Monday and Saturday "Pops" and of the Joachim Quartet. The brave effort of the Classical Concerts Society to carry on chamber music on these generous lines was brought to an end at any rate partly because of the inadequacy of the available halls. MR. GERALD COOPER, whose regular series of varied chamber music programmes has been among the most valued events at Aeolian Hall in recent years, is probably aware of the economic disadvantages even when the hall is full. But he is at one with the composers and the executants in pleading for its preservation. The wise concert-giver out to make music turns a deaf ear to the schemes, always vaguely adumbrated, by which large commercial combines are to be induced to build the ideal concert halls for the display of every branch of the art. Let them take practical shape by all means, but meantime let him retain the modest platform which he has and his limited hold on a public used to looking to Bond-street and Wigmore-street for the more intimate forms of musical performance. It is perhaps rash to count on finding together in these days a refined taste and a long purse; but, if the conjunction exists, here is an opportunity for them to exert their united influence.

THE CAR AND THE CRIMINAL

NEW CALLS ON POLICE FORCES

A NATIONAL C.I.D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article on "The Criminal and the Car" in to-day's issue will, it is hoped, do something to expedite the scheme before the Home Office for amalgamating the detective forces in this country which is so long overdue.

There are actually 243 county, city, and borough forces in Great Britain outside the Metropolitan area, which vary in number from seven in Orkney to 2,284 in Glasgow. These forces are independent of one another and of London, and the only links which bind them at present are the Finger Print Bureau at Scotland Yard, which is the clearing house for all the forces, and the system which enables a provincial chief of police to obtain the assistance of detectives from London if the Commissioner can spare them. But for these links the present system would have broken down long ago, and the failure in this country to appreciate the necessity for a detective force to cover the same ground as the criminals they have to deal with is responsible for the very serious increase in crimes against property which you review. When it is remembered that the convictions of receivers have diminished, and that in serious cases only one person is being convicted to four offences, it is clear that something is wrong with our system of criminal investigation. In fact, our fixed adherence to decentralization in police control will have to be modified in the light of events. The French discovered this some time ago, and, thanks to the determination of the late M. Clemenceau, who obtained the money in 1907, France has now a body of detectives (*les brigades mobiles*) who operate throughout the Republic, and who, in spite of some overlapping with local forces, have been most successful in the suppression of crime.

Now that cars are universally used by criminals, the time factor is of such prime importance that it is essential to have an officer on the spot competent to deal immediately with a crime and in a position to take steps which will at once put police in motion throughout the entire area in which the criminal sought for can find sanctuary. The only way to effect this is to create a National C.I.D. freed from hampering boundaries and able to present a united front to its criminals, which is essential if it is to cope with modern crime. The main argument against centralization is that it is unsatisfactory to have two police authorities working in a district. But they do so now after unnecessary and sometimes vital delay. Another argument is the new importance which motorized crime has given to the uniformed branch. It has always been one of the difficulties of the higher command in police forces to make plain-clothes officers appreciate the value of uniformed police in the prevention of crime, but the criminal in a car has made this obvious, and the greatest contributory cause of the recent increase in crime is the overloading of uniformed police with non-criminal duties.

In any case the amalgamation of detective forces will only be a preliminary to an eventual unified constabulary for Great Britain, which is much too small a country for a number of police forces. Apart from the motor having annihilated police boundaries, the necessity for police to be independent, the provision of a satisfactory career, and the creation of a body of trained officers for the higher ranks will all combine to force this issue upon the country in the near future. Further, a unified British Constabulary, with the splendid material available, would place in the hands of the Home Secretary an instrument worthy of his high office, instead of leaving him, as at present, in a position as regards the police under him which has no parallel in any other country in the world.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD CLARKE.

5, Lancaster-gate, W.2, June 18.

A TAX ON EMPLOYMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Early in the year you published a number of letters from correspondents who very justly complained about the continuance of the tax on "menservants." This comprises not only indoor menservants, but also gardeners, undergardeners, stablemen of all sorts, chauffeurs, game keepers, park keepers, and many others according to the "definition" sent out in the demand note which we receive in January of each year. Although the amounts paid may not be very large, I hold that the principle of penalizing in these days anyone who is able and willing to give employment is ridiculous and indefensible. As matters stand, if anyone during the year takes on an unemployed man to do a month's gardening, or as temporary chauffeur or stable help, or any other personal work, he has to take out a licence or run the risk of a £20 fine—the same as in the case of a dog !

It may interest your correspondents to know that I am bringing the matter up in the House of Lords on June 25, and am moving that the continuance of this tax in these days of unemployment is contrary to the public interest. The House of Lords is, of course, powerless in such a matter, but good may be done by advertising this irritating grievance.

Yours faithfully,
DENBIGH.

23, South Audley-street, W., June 18.

ENGLISH PRODUCE FOR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your report of the Government and Local Authorities Conference on Unemployment published in your issue of to-day, there is a point of great importance brought out by Sir William Ray in the last portion of his speech. It has a vital bearing on the present agricultural situation.

Owing to the transfer of the duties of the London Poor Law Guardians and M.A.B. to the London County Council, the latter body has become a purchaser of very large bulk quantities of agricultural produce. This transfer of purchasing power from smaller units to a single larger one has taken place all over the country. It is essential, if possible, that these large consuming centres—the various county councils—should be supplied with English agricultural produce. The London County Council alone requires about 150,000 eggs a week, and so far every effort to find the supply at home has failed. Surely it must be possible, once the relevant facts become known in the proper quarters, to overcome the difficulties of price and marketing. A survey of the agricultural produce purchased by Government departments and local government authorities would be most enlightening and not difficult to obtain.

Yours faithfully,
EVELYN EMMET.

Amberley Castle, Amberley, Sussex, June 18.

THE HUMAN INLAND REVENUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One hears a great deal about the soullessness of income-tax officials, but it is seldom that they get a word of appreciation when it is due to them. Recently I received a letter from a London inspector of taxes who deals with my own somewhat unimportant case, in the course of which occurs the following :—

"It would appear probable that you are entitled to repayment in respect of assessments on untaxed interest for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30. Will you, therefore, kindly inform me the actual amount of untaxed interest received in respect of each of the three years to April 5, 1929, when I will investigate the matter, and if repayment is found to be due will ask you to forward receipts to cover."

This very pleasing and charming communication goes to show that the interests of the income-tax payer are as closely watched as are the interests of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the inspector and his assistants are quite human and not so black as some people like to paint them.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to avail myself of the kindly intention of the inspector, for after investigation it was discovered that no refund is due to me.

Yours faithfully,
E. KESSELL.

Kingston-on-Thames.

EAST AFRICA

CLOSER UNION DECISION

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The conclusions reached by the Government in regard to Closer Union in East Africa, together with Historical and Explanatory Notes, are issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3574, price 4d.). Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (Cmd. 3573, price 3d.) is also issued. The conclusions on Closer Union will be submitted to a Joint Committee which the two Houses of Parliament will be invited to appoint.

In brief the Government, having studied the Hilton Young and Wilson reports, reach the conclusion that a High Commissioner should be appointed to supervise Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. (No reference is made to the other East African dependencies.) The duties of the High Commissioner will be twofold. He will be Chief Adviser to the Secretary of State on native and other policy, and he will administer and legislate in respect to "transferred" services—such as railways, ports and harbours, and Customs—in all three territories. With regard to Kenya it is proposed to leave the constitution of the Legislative Council substantially unchanged and to retain the official majority. The decisions of the Government are based on the 1923 Kenya White Paper, with its declaration that the interests of the natives must be paramount.

At the outset the Government quote a passage from this 1923 White Paper as that upon which they "have based their decisions." The 1923 statement said :—

Primarily Kenya is an African territory, and his Majesty's Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. Obviously, the interests of the other communities, European, Indian, or Arab, must severally be safeguarded. Whatever the circumstances in which members of these communities have entered Kenya, there will be no drastic action or reversal of measures already introduced, such as may have been contemplated in some quarters, the result of which might be to destroy or impair the existing interests of those who have already settled in Kenya. But in the administration of Kenya his Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African population, and they are unable to delegate or share this trust, the object of which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the native races. . . .

Legal questions, arising from the differing status of the three territories, lead to the conclusion that without an alteration of the British Settlements Act, 1887 (which applies to Kenya Colony), it would not be possible for his Majesty to confer upon the High Commissioner himself the powers of government, even if assisted by an Advisory Council as distinguished from a Legislative Council.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In these circumstances his Majesty's Government propose to adopt the following scheme for Closer Union in East Africa :—

I. For the purpose of the social and economic development of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Protectorate of Uganda, and the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, there shall be established a High Commissioner whose duties shall be of a twofold character.

(A) As Chief Adviser on native and other policy to the Secretary of State under Royal Instructions covering the following :—

(*a*) He shall receive drafts of all Bills about to be introduced into any of the Legislative Councils of the above-mentioned territories. (*b*) He shall receive drafts of each year's Budget proposals with full particulars of proposed changes in native taxation and in all forms of welfare work. (*c*) He shall receive outlines of all proposed changes in administration affecting the natives. (*d*) He shall receive copies of all important dispatches from or to the Secretary of State. (*e*) He shall receive copies of the annual and other reports of the Chief Native Commissioner and the Education and Health Departments. (*f*) He shall make such criticism, suggestions and proposals to the Governors of the above-mentioned territories as he may think fit. (*g*) He shall be permanent Chairman of the Conference of Governors, for which he will furnish the secretariat and agenda. (*h*) He shall suggest or order local inquiries and investigations called for by complaints or reports of abuses. (*i*) He may send one of his own officers to look into such complaints or reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publicity or formality.

(*j*) If in any case he is of opinion that a proposed measure is contrary to the declared policy of his Majesty's Government, or is likely adversely to affect the social or economic progress of the native population or any racial minority, he shall direct suspension of action pending further consideration and shall within three months give a decision on the proposed measure. (*k*) In the event of his suspending a measure, he shall forthwith report the matter to the Secretary of State.

(*l*) He shall be empowered to require any of the Governors to initiate any legislation which he may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, deem necessary. (*m*) He shall carry out any directions of the Secretary of State which may be imposed upon him by Additional Instructions amending the original Instructions.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(B) The High Commissioner shall also, under an Order of his Majesty in Council, administer and legislate in respect of certain "transferred" services in all three territories—namely :—

(*a*) Railways, and public lacustrine, air and motor services. (*b*) Ports and harbours. (*c*) Customs. (*d*) Defence. (*e*) Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones. (*f*) Extradition. (*g*) Central Research. (*h*) The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London.

In respect of the duties specified in (B) the High Commissioner shall be assisted by a Council, consisting of three officers on the High Commissioner's Staff and 21 members—namely, seven for Kenya, seven for Uganda, and seven for Tanganyika. These members are to be nominated by the High Commissioner, who shall have regard as far as possible to the representation of each racial or other section of the community. From each of the three territories four members shall be official and three non-official. The nominated members shall remain in office for one year, but they shall be eligible for reappointment at the end of any year.

The High Commissioner may require any measure passed by the Council to be referred to the Secretary of State, and shall on the request of any three members of the Council so refer any measure passed by the Council. A referred measure shall not come into force until his Majesty's pleasure is known ; and his Majesty shall have power either (*a*) to quash the measure, or (*b*) to alter the measure, either by addition or omission.

It is thought that the powers given to the High Commissioner to refer measures passed by the Council to the Secretary of State will meet any objections which might be raised to the effect that native or minority interests were not being adequately safeguarded.

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

The suggested changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council of Kenya have been, the White Paper states, the subject of particular consideration by his Majesty's Government.

The goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice. But that goal cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than 1 per cent. of the population, and where the idea of any substantial extension of the franchise finds little general support. For the native African population, indeed, in so far as the tribal organization is still the basis of its social organization, the most promising line of development for the near future may well lie, not in any direct participation in the Legislative Council, but in the increasing importance to be given to the Native Councils.

The conclusion to which his Majesty's Government have come is, at this juncture, to leave the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council substantially unchanged and to retain the official majority. The 11 elected European members, the five elected Indian members, and the one elected Arab member, together with the 20 official members, should, for the present, remain unaltered. All the

Councillors, whatever their race, and whether they are or are not Government officials, will, of course, be on an equal footing as members of the Council; and they will, in particular, be entitled to a proportionate share in the membership of any Committees that may be set up. His Majesty's Government believe that they are justified in assuming that all the members of the Council, official and unofficial, will, whatever their race or position, discharge their duties as legislators with a view to the lasting advantage of the Colony as a whole, rather than as advocates of the temporary interests of particular sections. At the same time, the constitutional right of the Governor must be preserved to require, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, that all the official members should support his policy by their votes. Moreover, in order to ensure a somewhat fuller representation of the interests and, as far as may be practicable, the views of that part of the population not specially voiced by the European, the Indian, or the Arab members, his Majesty's Government propose that there should be two (instead of one) members nominated by the Governor, without restriction of race, to be particularly charged with defending the interests and voicing the feelings and opinions of the Africans and other unrepresented persons.

With regard to the franchise for the Legislative Council of Kenya, his Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races. They have not, however, sufficient evidence before them either from a political or geographical standpoint to say in what manner this desirable end can be reached. In these circumstances, his Majesty's Government propose that an inquiry should be undertaken by the High Commissioner, when appointed, as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The "Historical and Explanatory Notes" repeat at length the story of the Hilton-Young and Wilson missions and reports and then deal with the office of High Commissioner. After discussing certain of his functions the White Paper says:—

In addition, it would be necessary to maintain unimpaired the position of Tanganyika as a distinct unit of administration, although combined for certain purposes contemplated by Article 10 of the Mandate. In particular, it would be desirable that the common control of the railway systems should not extend to complete amalgamation, but that the Tanganyika system should remain a separate entity with separate estimates of revenue and expenditure in order that there might be no doubt as to the use which was being made of revenues raised in the Mandated Territory.

It would be necessary also to ensure that the responsibility of his Majesty's Government under the Mandate was not abrogated or even impeded.

THE INDIAN QUESTION

The main question relating to Indians in East Africa is that of the electoral arrangements in Kenya. Both for Europeans and for Indians the principle of elective representation has been accepted, and no dispute arises in regard to this on either side. When his Majesty's Government in 1923 dealt exhaustively with matters relating to Indians in Kenya, they decided upon a communal franchise. Under this system European and Indian constituencies are fixed independently. This has never been acceptable to the Indians, who interpret it as marking an inferior political status for themselves.

The conclusion reached by his Majesty's Government in 1923 was that the interests of all concerned in Kenya would be best served by the adoption of a communal system of representation. It is, however, felt by his Majesty's Government to-day that, in principle, a common electoral roll cannot fail to commend itself generally for adoption in Kenya, as in any other Colony where there is a mixed population, and they regard it as an object to be aimed at and attained. But, for the reasons stated in the memorandum, it is proposed that an inquiry as to the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future should await the appointment of a High Commissioner.

TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE NATIVES

A "DUAL POLICY"

The general policy of the British Government towards the native inhabitants of East Africa and the principles to be followed by the East African Governments in carrying out that policy are set forth in the Memorandum on Native Policy. The Government state that they have no intention of advising the abandonment of the mandate for Tanganyika Territory or its modification in any way. They fully accept the principle that the relation of his Majesty's Government to the native populations in East Africa is one of trusteeship which cannot be devolved, and from which they cannot be relieved. The ultimate responsibility for the exercise of this trusteeship must accordingly rest with them alone.

It will be noted that this principle of trusteeship for the native population is in no way inconsistent with what has been described as the "Dual Policy," if this is properly understood. The task and the duty of government in East Africa is, in fact, twofold, though the division is not between administration for the immigrant races and for the native population respectively. . . . In the East African communities, the duty of trusteeship for peoples "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" involves, in respect of these peoples, not an alternative system of administration, contrasted with that adopted with regard to immigrant races who are able to stand by themselves, but merely an addition to, or rather a specialized application and extension of, the common administration of which the benefits are enjoyed by the whole population. . . . His Majesty's Government fully and readily appreciate the interest which unofficial members of the Council in Kenya, as also the nominated unofficial members in the Councils of other East African Dependencies, have repeatedly shown in native affairs, and they regard it as essential that the feeling of responsibility of all the unofficial members of the Councils towards the native population should be recognized and encouraged. His Majesty's Government accordingly wish to make it clear that they regard the unofficial members of the Councils, whether elected or nominated, as equally responsible with the Government members in respect of the advice which they may tender to the Governors upon native affairs. In short, both the Governors and the Councils are regarded by his Majesty's Government as sharing in the responsibility for native welfare; but whatever the composition of the Councils, they would consider it essential that the Governors should have overriding powers in case they should find it necessary to differ from their Councils.

As to the declaration of the Duke of Devonshire in the White Paper of 1923 that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, . . . this obligation, which is plainly involved in the trusteeship, must be regarded as in no way incompatible with the common duty of any Government to promote the development of the resources of its territory and the prosperity of its inhabitants, including the immigrant communities within it. In practice, there is no reason to anticipate difficulty in applying the principle in any particular case where conflict between native and other interests arises.

Going on to consider the application of general principles, the Memorandum deals with the subject under the heads of (*a*) political, (*b*) social, and (*c*) economic.

On the political development of the natives, his Majesty's Government do not think it desirable to anticipate the conclusions which they may reach after they have received the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which is to be set up. Broadly, the immediate problem is to ensure a steady and continuous process of economic and social, and also in a wide sense political, development among the natives. The process to be now followed, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, is the development of native social and political institutions on native lines wherever such institutions exist, even in germ, in a form worthy of preservation. The African native thus being trained, by methods and forms of organization which have a traditional appeal for him, may gradually develop a political consciousness and a desire to take an increasing share first in his tribal affairs and the land reserved for tribal use, and ultimately also in the governance of the territory in which he lives.

An essential part of this policy would be the reference to Native Councils for their consideration of all proposals seriously or particularly affecting native interests, and the communication to the natives of full information regarding the plans and proposals of the local administration, and the laws which specially concern the native population.

On the social side, his Majesty's Government regard the objective to be achieved as a general improvement in the standard of native life, alike in economic conditions, in home circumstances, and in the physical health of men, women, and children, together with the spread of education in the widest sense. Such education should aim at raising the average standard of knowledge and of intelligence of the whole community. The provision throughout East Africa of medical facilities, hospitals, and dispensaries should be regarded as of equal importance with the supply of teachers and schools.

NATIVE LAND

In the economic sphere, his Majesty's Government are of opinion that the natives should be encouraged to make the most efficient use of their own resources for purposes of production, full regard being had to the principle that the native should be in fact effectively free to work. A native's freedom to choose his form of work can be real only if land is practically as well as theoretically available, not only for tribal occupancy, but also for ownership, lease, or occupation, by such natives as are prepared individually to take up agriculture on their own account.

As regards land, it is the view of his Majesty's Government that the first essential is to remove finally from the native mind any feeling of insecurity in regard to his tribal lands; and to keep available for all the tribes land of such an extent and character as will fully suffice for their actual and future needs. They therefore welcome the provision to this end which is made in the Kenya Native Lands Trust Ordinance. They are in cordial agreement with the declaration in this Ordinance that the lands within the boundaries as finally gazetted for Native Reserves are reserved for the use and benefit of the natives for ever.

While nothing is more important than the removal from the minds of the natives of any feeling of insecurity in their tenure of the lands definitely allocated for their occupancy and use, it cannot be ignored that the interests of a dependency as a whole inevitably make necessary, from time to time, the compulsory expropriation of larger or smaller plots of land for new purposes of public utility . . . it is of high importance that no such compulsory expropriation, however small in extent, of land once definitely allocated to native occupancy or use, whether as Native Reserves, or tribal occupancy, or individual holdings, should ever be permitted by the local administration for the mere private or personal profit or other advantage of any individual, whether of European, Indian, African, or other race.

Whilst having no desire to go back on the decision with regard to the restriction of agricultural land sales in the so-called Highlands of Kenya to persons of European descent, his Majesty's Government are not willing to see any restriction extended to other agricultural areas in any part of East Africa. In general, they adhere to the principle of equality of opportunity in the disposal of all Crown lands irrespective of race, colour, or religion. . . . Effective opportunity should be afforded to the natives—perhaps in areas outside the Native Reserves specially allocated for this purpose—to take up individual holdings of appropriate extent on lease or by purchase with payment by easy instalments, for cultivation by themselves and their families, on terms that will render this policy [of equality of opportunity] genuinely practicable.

It need hardly be said that the policy of the East African Governments as regards land should not admit of restrictions on the possession, occupation, or use of land by the natives of such a kind as, in effect, to compel them either directly or indirectly to take service for wages with private employers. It is of great importance that no Government officer should take any part in the recruiting of native labour in such a way as to lead to this fundamental policy being misunderstood.

As regards labour, the native should be effectively and economically free to work, in accordance with his own wish, either in production in the Reserves, or as an individual producer upon his own plot of land, or in employment for wages, whether within the territory in which he has been resident or beyond its border, subject to the proper statutory safeguards of the conditions of employment, and for such rates of wages as may be freely contracted for. Actual compulsion to work in private employment could, of course, in no case be contemplated.

PRODUCTION AND TAXATION

As regards production, his Majesty's Government consider that the natives must be allowed, subject to any necessary safeguards, in the Native Reserves or on land in individual occupation, to grow such crops and to keep such stock as they think most profitable; but, apart from the question of ensuring the necessary local food supply, which is the first essential, the Government should actively encourage the production of such crops and the raising of such stocks as the native may prove best fitted in the particular circumstances to undertake, and such as will give him the best return for his efforts. Any proposal to prohibit the natives from engaging in any pursuit or from cultivating any kind of produce is, of course, to be deprecated, and if regulations are called for to safeguard stock or crops from disease, such regulations should apply generally to all persons without any racial distinctions. The provision of rail and road transport to ensure adequate access to markets for native just as much as for other produce must be a primary consideration for the Government.

Turning now to the question of taxation, his Majesty's Government consider that the principle to be followed is that, whilst the whole revenue of a dependency from direct taxation, by whatsoever class, vocation, or race payable, ought to be assessed in proportion to the ability to pay of each family or household, the levy of direct taxation on the native should be definitely limited by his capacity to pay such imposts without hardship, and without upsetting his customary method of life. The nature of any direct taxation levied upon the natives, together with the scale on which it is assessed, should be determined primarily in accordance with this principle. It is, indeed, a positive duty of the Governments to make sure that the native has an effective choice in the way in which he meets his taxes, and every care should be taken to provide that taxation, whether central or local, does not, in its result, actually oblige the native to labour for wages as the only practicable means of obtaining the money wherewith to pay his tax. On the other side of the picture, it is incumbent upon the Governments to ensure that Government expenditure on native services in the annual Budget should bear a proper relation to the revenue raised from the natives.

A note prefixed to the Memorandum says:—

The Officers Administering the Governments of these territories have been asked to take immediate steps to ensure that the policy in regard to native administration in these territories is brought into strict conformity, if in any respect this is not at present the case, with that laid down in the Memorandum. Instructions have been added that the widest possible publicity should be given to this statement of native policy.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING AT ASCOT

At the inquest at Ascot last night on the body of WALTER HOLBEM, of Ribble-avenue, Southport, a bookmaker, who was killed by lightning on Wednesday while standing in Tattersalls' Ring, it was stated that there were no witnesses of the actual occurrence. Dr. W. H. Brown, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, who was on duty at the first-aid room behind the grandstand, said that Holbem was gasping for breath when brought in, and died almost immediately. His condition was consistent with his having been struck by lightning. The only mark on the body was an abrasion of the skin on the Adam's apple. Samuel McClarence, who was employed by Holbem, said that he ran for shelter from the rain, leaving Holbem standing under his umbrella. Two minutes afterwards he saw him being carried away. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

DELAY ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Traffic on the Southern Railway was still dislocated yesterday morning, partly as a result of the storm on Wednesday night and partly owing to an accident near London Bridge at midnight. Charing Cross Station was for a time closed to incoming traffic, but a few steam trains were able to leave. No trains could enter Cannon-street Station, although there, too, it was possible for some to leave. Thousands of business people were delayed on their way to work. Night workers in Fleet-street suffered much delay on their way home in the early morning owing to the London Bridge accident. The 1.15 a.m. train to Orpington left St. Paul's three hours late. The Southern Railway issued the following official statement:—"The 11.22 p.m. Tattenham Corner to Charing Cross and the 8.43 p.m. Hastings to Charing Cross collided just outside London Bridge. The engine of the Hastings train and three coaches of the Tattenham Corner train were derailed, blocking two up lines on the Eastern side and two up and one down lines on the Brighton side. One man complained of shock. Normal working on the Eastern side was resumed at 8.43 a.m."

OBITUARY

SIR COLIN DAVIDSON

A former colleague in Tokyo writes from Madrid:—

By the premature death of Colin Davidson, announced in *The Times* of June 14, Britain has lost one of those servants who make of her interests in the Far East the chief preoccupation of their lives. It is only a few months since his friends were rejoicing with him in the signal honour which had crowned, not only his services to the most recent British Royal visit to Japan, but also the completion of nearly 30 years of active political work in the Far East. On the other side of Anglo-Japanese relations it is to him, together with, among Englishmen, Sir Charles Eliot, the late Sir Herbert Warren, and General Laurence Drummond, that belongs the chief credit for the remarkable success of Prince Chichibu's visit to England in 1926, including as it did a period of residence at Magdalen, unfortunately curtailed by the death of the Emperor of Japan.

But the companionship of princes did nothing to diminish the charm which Davidson's friendship held for ordinary men. In his character the Scot predominated: occasional moods of low spirits, amounting even to depression, were but as clouds fast drifting over the blue sky of a capacity for warm-hearted friendship which was based on an instinctive sympathy with, and understanding of, his fellow men. In his dealings, both private and official, with Orientals of all classes he had discovered the great secret that a ready sympathy need not, and should not, mean inevitable compliance. None knew better than he how to laugh out of a discussion unnecessary complications, mystery making, bazaar bargaining. He would often be grumbled at, but always respected and never disliked. Far from it—he will, I think, be mourned as deeply by his Japanese as by his British friends.

COMMANDER BOYD, R.N.

Commander James Lawrence Boyd, D.S.C., of Glendeuglie, Glenfarg, Perthshire, died on June 15, within five months of his retirement from the Royal Navy, which was gazetted on February 2 last. Commander Boyd entered Osborne College, with the second batch of cadets there, in January, 1904, and, after completing the four years' course at Osborne and Dartmouth, and the training cruise in the Cornwall, he passed out as midshipman fifth among the 54 cadets of the term in September, 1908. He was sub-lieutenant of the battleship Bellerophon in 1911-13, and about the time of his promotion to lieutenant in April, 1913, he joined the submarine service.

At the outbreak of the War he was second in command of C 34 at Dover. He subsequently commanded various submarines, and in October, 1916, was awarded the D.S.C. for service in these craft in enemy waters. In April, 1919, he returned to general duties for a spell on board H.M.S. Barham, flagship of the Second Battle Squadron, and in January, 1922, was appointed for instructional duties at the Periscope School, Portland. In August, 1924, after a few months in command of the Ross, submarine tender, he took command of K 14, one of the steam-driven submarines then in the Atlantic Fleet. In January, 1926, he was reappointed to M 2, the large submarine, formerly mounting a 12in. gun, in which experiments were made with the carrying of a seaplane. In July, 1926, he was promoted to commander, and appointed in command of the Experimental Half Flotilla, Portsmouth, with the Ross as parent ship. On the completion in 1928 of the new Australian cruiser Canberra, he became the first executive officer, and served in her on the Australian Station until August, 1929.

THE REV. F. FIELDING-OULD

Sir Richard Barnett writes of the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould, vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street, St. Pancras, since 1915, who died on June 16 under an operation:—

Fielding Fielding-Ould was a man of many gifts and striking versatility. Preacher, painter, poet, musician—he touched many of the arts and there was nothing which he touched that he did not adorn. After leaving Cambridge he had three years' art training in the Quartier Latin, and his drawing was better than that of most amateurs. His oil sketches were for the most part records of holidays in the sunshine and colour of Central Italy, and on many occasions he returned from a Continental chaplaincy with a portfolio of paintings which furnished forth a successful private exhibition in Bond-street in the following season. Only last year his deft pencil drew the beautiful designs of Britannia, King Harold, and the Black Prince so skilfully reproduced in silver in a new Imperial Challenge Cup for the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

He had published three books of poetry, "Westminster Abbey and other Poems," "Senlac," and "Stepping Stones." In a foreword to the first of these little volumes the Bishop of London wrote:—"These poems breathe a refined atmosphere of spiritual faith and hope, and are written by one who habitually seeks to live 'in the heavenlies.'" In recent years he had preached both at the Abbey and at St. Paul's, and when his feelings were roused, as by the persecution of the Russian Church, his eloquence was of almost Savonarolan directness. He will live in many memories as a very charming personality, a man of wide culture and wider sympathies, a faithful parish priest, and a fine type of Christian gentleman.

The first part of the funeral service will be held at Christ Church at 1.30 p.m. to-day, the Bishop of London officiating.

LORD GLENDYNE

Sir Andrew T. Taylor writes:—

May I be permitted to add a few lines to your comprehensive and sympathetic obituary notice of the late Lord Glendyne, of a more intimate nature, as an old friend who had long known him?

A few years ago he was at considerable pains to seek out all the old friends and acquaintances of his early, struggling years, and to send them each gifts of very substantial cheques in memory of old times. While some men who have risen to fortune are anxious to forget everything that would remind them of their less prosperous days, Lord Glendyne was a splendid exception, and the pleasure and help that he thus gave have left many grateful and sorrowing hearts. He was a most generous giver to the Presbyterian Church of England, of which he was a devoted member, but his benefactions embraced all good objects. His generosity was only equalled by the unostentation of his mode of giving. He also enriched his native town of Sanquhar by a fine public park and other gifts. But, after all is said, his great kindness of heart and practical expression of it are only known to those, and they are many, who will ever hold his memory dear.

MAJOR G. F. SEXTON

A well-known Sussex sportsman and philanthropist, Major George Frederick Sexton, died in hospital at Brighton yesterday. Major Sexton is said to have given hundreds of pounds to various sporting associations in all parts of Sussex. He also raised large sums of money in aid of local charities, and during the War entertained hundreds of soldiers and sailors who were home on leave. A few years ago he bought the whole of a butcher's Christmas stock and distributed it among poor families in Shoreham. He had lived for a long time in a railway coach formerly used by Queen Victoria, which he had converted into a bungalow at Shoreham.

Mrs. Arthur Meale, wife of Mr. Arthur Meale, F.R.C.O., organist at the Central Hall, Westminster, died on Wednesday at Hatch End at the age of 48. She was the principal contralto in the Central Hall choir, and was well known as a soloist on Wesleyan platforms in the country.

THE QUEEN TO OPEN INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The Queen has promised to open a new infant welfare centre which is in course of erection in Manor-street, Chelsea. The building, which is being constructed under the personal supervision of Lady Melchett on a site presented to her by Lord Melchett, is the first to be equipped as an infant welfare centre and a day nursery as well as a mothercraft home. Two gardens and a large concert and lecture hall for the recreation of mothers will be provided, while a roof garden with balconies is being laid out to ensure the maximum of sunshine for the babies. In addition to the senior staff, there will be 18 pupil nurses.

R.I.B.A. ELECTIONS

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held on Monday, June 16, the following members were elected:—

FELLOWS (13).—Benjamin, A. F.; Bucknell, L. H.; Chalben, H. B.; Clark, C. W.; Clarke, J. A.; Clifton, E. N.; Jackson, G. W.; Sutherland, T. S.; Dowton, W. L.; Greenen, W. A.; Lawrence, H. M.; Walkley, A. H.; Bragg, H.; Cantell, M. T.; and Robertson, R.

ASSOCIATES (14).—Bennett, W. G.; Beveridge, G. R.; Cowin, J. N.; Duncan, D. R.; Hillier, N. B.; Kelham, H. W.; McIntosh, W. G.; Macleod, A. N.; Orfeur, R. F.; Ritchie, J. A.; Robinson, A. F.; Tough, A.; Waksiin, R. N.; and Wall, Mary L. J.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The seventh decennial Lambeth Conference will assemble at Lambeth Palace early next month. Under the general heading "The Faith and Witness of the Church in this Generation," many momentous issues will be discussed. At the first conference in 1867 there were present 76 Bishops, of whom 24 came from the Colonies and 19 from the United States, the number of dioceses then eligible for representation being 137. This year the total number of dioceses in the Empire oversea and the United States is 310, and the attendance at the Conference next month is expected to reach 300.

The Church and Empire Number of *The Times*, which will be issued on Wednesday next, will serve as a guide to the Conference; and its other special purposes are to commemorate the reopening of the dome and choir of St. Paul's Cathedral and to illustrate the work of the Churches oversea.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will contribute to the Number a message to all Christian people emphasizing the significance of these two events in the life of the Church of England. The Number will contain a brief historical sketch, by the Bishop of Worcester, of St. Paul's Cathedral, not only as London's great church, but also in its relation to the Empire. There will follow a description of the architectural features of St. Paul's by Mr. Mervyn Macartney, architect to the Dean and Chapter, illustrated by a drawing of the Cathedral, in isometric projection, reviewing Wren's work and surveying the recent work of reparation, showing what was needed and what was done. The Dean will write on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's; another qualified contributor will write on the musical tradition of St. Paul's; and St. Paul's organ will be briefly described by Dr. Stanley Marchant, the organist.

The Dean of Westminster will write on Westminster Abbey, with an account of the work which is carried on systematically, year by year, to maintain the fabric in a state of repair; and another notable work of church restoration, the repair of the collegiate Church of St. George's, Windsor, which has taken 10 years to complete, will also be briefly described. Some account will also be given of the work of the Church of England, the Free Churches, the Church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholic Church in the missionary fields of the Empire. Other subjects which will find a place in the Number are the modern idea of a cathedral; the Church in the towns and in the country; parish church music; church organs; the English tradition of church art; the care of church fabrics; and the church bells of England and the ancient English craft of bell-ringing.

The Number, which will be fully illustrated, will be published, gratis, as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times* on Wednesday, June 25.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

THE DEMAND FOR MINERALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 18

A certain liveliness was added to to-day's programme at the World Power Conference by the news that objection had been taken to a statement on the cost of electric power to the consumer which Mr. Sackett, the United States Ambassador, was to make in his paper to be read to the conference. Mr. Sackett, however, had his way and addressed some vigorous criticisms to American power undertakings.

Mr. Sackett said that to state the point concisely, he knew of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the product to the great mass of the consumers was 15 times the actual cost of production of the article sold. Until the power business was brought into line with other industries in the relationship of production costs and the price paid by the consumer there could be little justification for the thought that this great industry was rapidly approaching perfection. Industrial leaders aided by science should strive to conquer this ratio of 15 to 1 which prevailed in the very business which this great conference represented, but which found no counterpart in any other important industry.

Mr. FOSTER BAIN, the New York mining engineer, then read a paper on "The place of minerals in a power-sustained world." After referring to the enormous use of minerals to-day he asked if the demand would continue to increase. To what extent, if any, would substitutes and synthetics take the place of minerals? There could be no dispute as to the fact that mineral deposits were exhaustible, but fortunately there were considerations which warranted a hopeful view. There were great areas in which the ore-bearing rocks were buried under later formations, and with new instruments and added knowledge these were brought within the range of possible discovery. It was a matter of developing methods, of finding and working such ores at a cost the world could pay.

Undoubtedly we should have adequate supplies of synthetic motor fuel whenever scarcity of natural petroleum made it generally necessary or profitable. In the George Baker Fisher lecture at Cornell University Professor Jaeger had pointed out the distinct possibility of utilizing solar energy through development of photo-electrical and photo-chemical cells. Thus there was a scientific road to the satisfaction of any real need.

AN INSURRECTION IN BOLIVIA

ALLEGED SOVIET ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 18

A revolutionary movement is in progress in Bolivia, but its extent is in doubt because the Government has been maintaining a strict censorship on telegrams for some time past.

An official statement issued in La Paz to-day admits that there was an attack yesterday on the railway station at Mojo, near the Argentine frontier. It describes the attacking force as being composed of 30 Communists under the leadership of Roberto Hinojosa. Señor Hinojosa is a well-known "Radical" who was formerly in the Diplomatic Service. According to the Government's information some of the Communists have already abandoned him.

POLITICAL AFFRAY IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 18

Late last night some 15 National Socialists, said to have been wearing neither uniform nor badges, entered a crowded motor-omnibus at Reinickendorf, on the outskirts of Berlin. They had come from a meeting at which the presence of Communists had resulted in a free fight with chairs and beer-mugs, in the course of which 16 people were injured and 62 arrested by the police.

The omnibus had hardly started when 10 revolver shots were fired through the windows, and a shower of stones followed. Five passengers were seriously wounded, one of them a woman. Only three of the victims were National Socialists. The authors of the outrage, assumed to have been Communists who had followed their enemies from the meeting, escaped in the darkness.

THE BATH ROAD

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON WILTSHIRE SCHEME

The Minister of Transport has intimated his approval of the Wiltshire County Council's scheme for widening that part of the Bath Road, 30 miles in length, which runs through the county. The correspondence columns of *The Times* have recently given evidence of the unpopularity of the proposal, the root objection to which is that the scheme is quite unnecessary. The estimated cost is £360,000, and the Ministry of Transport has promised to pay from 75 to 80 per cent. of this amount.

Mr. Morrison's approval of the scheme is indicated in a long reply which he has circulated to questions by Lieutenant-Colonel Ashley and Mr. Hurd. The former asked the Minister "whether, in view of the comparatively light traffic on that section of the Bath Road which lies in Wiltshire and the need for economy in public expenditure, both national and local, he will confer with the Wiltshire County Council with a view to cancelling the expenditure of £360,000 on the reconstruction of that road." Mr. Hurd asked whether Mr. Morrison's attention "has been drawn to the widespread local opposition to the proposed widening of the Bath Road through the county of Wiltshire as being unnecessary for present or prospective traffic; and whether he will invite the county council to submit a modified scheme for by-passes, corner cutting, and other minor improvements where necessary."

Mr. MORRISON replied:—I have recently made a personal inspection of the Bath Road (Route A.4) in Wiltshire. This road forms part of the principal route from London to the West of England. The total length to be dealt with in Wiltshire is 30 miles. The width of the existing carriageway between verges is from 18ft. to 21ft. and is only sufficient for two lines of traffic. The new road will have a carriageway of 30ft. throughout. The existing work will be utilized as far as possible; but new haunches are necessary and will be surfaced to meet the existing carriageway. A footpath will be provided along the whole length of the road, except through Savernake Forest, where the road will not even be kerbed.

The average volume of traffic on the section of the road in Wiltshire is at present estimated to be 3,000 tons per day as against 900 tons per day in 1922. Traffic will increase still further, and it is considered that the present strength and width of the road would be found inadequate within five years, and that considerable works of widening and strengthening (at a cost possibly in excess of that now proposed) would be then inevitable. As regards the appearance of the road, it is the intention of the County Council to preserve its amenities to the fullest possible extent. There has been a great deal of misconception on this point. For instance, over a stretch of seven miles, including the forest, only 21 trees need be felled, and a large number of new trees will be planted. The slopes of all cuttings and embankments will be covered with turf. Existing hedges will be interfered with in very few places, but where this is unavoidable a new quick hedge will be planted. I was impressed by the care which is being taken by the county council to avoid impairing the beauty of this famous road, and I have no doubt that their efforts will be successful. I am satisfied that the widening and strengthening of the road constitutes a prudent and economic piece of expenditure.

CONTROL OF CINEMAS

A NEW REGULATION

A circular letter upon the control of cinematograph theatres, issued last night to all Licensing Authorities under the Cinematograph Act in England and Wales, states that a new regulation is to come into operation on July 1. It provides as follows:—

The Regulations, dated July 30, 1923 (*a*), made under the Cinematograph Act, 1909, shall be read as if for Regulation 3 there were substituted the following Regulation:—

3.—(*a*) In order to secure the safety of the audience the licensee or some responsible person nominated by him in writing for the purpose shall be in charge during the whole time of any exhibition, and he shall be assisted by a sufficient staff of attendants who shall be specially instructed by the licensee or such responsible person as to their respective duties, in particular in relation to the carrying out of the requirements of these Regulations.

Where at any exhibition the majority of the persons attending are under 14 years of age the number of attendants required by the foregoing paragraph shall be such as to enable them effectively to control the movements of the children whilst entering and leaving the premises and during the exhibition and to ensure the orderly and safe clearance of the hall in case of emergency.

All the attendants shall remain on duty during the whole time that the premises are open to the public.

(*b*) All persons responsible for or employed in or in connexion with the exhibition shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the exhibition.

The licensee or the person nominated by him in writing as aforesaid shall see that the operators and every other person who may be called upon to handle inflammable film within the building for any purpose are fully instructed as to the dangers arising from the use of inflammable film, the precautions to be observed to prevent the risk of ignition and the steps to be taken in the event of a film smouldering or catching fire.

THE EXISTING RULES

It is stated that the Home Secretary, in consequence of the disaster at the Glen Cinema, Paisley, on December 31 last, when 70 children were killed in a fire, had given anxious consideration to the question whether any further precautions are required. The reports on the disaster, while they disclosed a failure to observe certain of the regulations made in 1923 under the Cinematograph Act, 1909, did not afford any evidence that those regulations, if properly and systematically carried out, were generally insufficient to ensure the safety of the public.

"The main lesson to be learned from the Paisley disaster is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the need for the strictest compliance with the regulations." The Home Secretary then asks all licensing authorities to review the whole position in their own areas, and consider carefully whether the existing arrangements for enforcing compliance with the regulations are adequate. They are also asked to exercise sparingly their power of waiving the application of any regulation, and to ensure adequate and systematic inspection after the licence has been granted.

COUNSEL IN CROAT TRIAL ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JUNE 19

M. Dukanatz, one of the counsel for Dr. Matchek in the recent Croat trial, where he may be said to have represented the Serb Democratic Party, was arrested yesterday.

M. Dukanatz had been called to the police station to give information about some unknown matter. He was detained there, and told that he was to be under arrest for 10 days for having taken part in the dinner in honour of Dr. Matchek on the day of the latter's release, and for having opposed the authorities who arrested his colleagues at the dinner. As the arrest, however, comes four days after the event which is said to be its cause, the police explanation is not considered convincing.

AUSTRALIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE

The first call on the new London-Adelaide telephone service was put through at 6.30 yesterday morning, and resulted in a very clear conversation between the *Advertiser* of Adelaide and *The Times*. The voice from Adelaide came through to London quite distinctly and even rather louder than is usual in telephone messages.

A message was sent from London to the *Advertiser* complimenting it on having brought itself at the first opportunity within the orbit of the new wireless telephone service, and good wishes were sent to Mr. Lloyd Dumas, the managing editor, who had spent several years at Printing House-square in charge of the Australian cable service.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY, SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, June 19

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression on the Eastern Atlantic is moving eastward together with associated secondaries. Rain is likely to spread slowly from the west to most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate or fresh southerly or south-westerly winds; cloudy, some rain; rather warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS, AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate to fresh southerly to south-westerly winds, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in the West and North; mainly fair in the South-east.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Mainly fair and rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate to fresh southerly to south-westerly winds, strong at times; cloudy, some rain; sea rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh south-westerly to westerly winds, strong at times; cloudy with some rain at first, brighter intervals; occasional showers later; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-west wind, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather cloudy with rain spreading eastwards during the day; local fog or mist in Western Germany and Holland early. Visibility 3 to 6 miles generally, but 500 yards locally in Western Germany and Holland early.

Sun rises, 4.44 a.m.; sets, 9.18 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.35 a.m.; sets, 2.7 p.m.
New Moon June 26.
Lighting-up time, 10.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.12 a.m. and 9.11 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 19, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1015.2mb. (29.98in.), steady; temp., 68.7deg.; humidity, 54 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fair.

Wednesday, 7 p.m., to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 59deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 10 a.m., to 7 p.m.—Max temp., 73deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 10.7 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 7; Kingsway, 4; Lowestoft, 5; Margate, 8; St. Andrews, 4½; Southport, 4; Torquay, 11½; Ventnor, 7.

SHIPS ASHORE

SCHOONER SUNK IN FOG NEAR HOLYHEAD

During a dense fog in the Irish Channel on Wednesday night the schooner Baltic, of Wicklow, bound for Garston with pit wood, struck the South Stack, near Holyhead, and became a total wreck, disappearing some two hours later. There were on board Captain Conway, together with his two daughters, aged 16 and 18, and a crew of two. They were all saved, after spending seven hours on the rocks.

The Glasgow trading steamer Sagittarius, bound for the Hebrides with a general cargo and six passengers, ran on the rocks at Sanda Island, near Campbeltown, on the Kintyre coast, early yesterday morning. The weather was very thick at the time, and the steamer was proceeding slowly. The passengers, a husband and wife and two children and two young men on holiday, were landed by the ship's boat and guided up the rocky face of the cliff by a local farmer. The crew stood by awaiting assistance from the Clyde.

Attempts at high tide to refloat the steamer Aberdonian, of Aberdeen, which, carrying 65 passengers, went ashore on the rocks near Whitby early on Wednesday morning, were unsuccessful. Efforts will be renewed when higher tides are experienced. The vessel has suffered little damage.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Hunmanton	4·7	1	60	74	Bright periods.
Cromer	2·6	—	61	74	Mainly cloudy.
Lowestoft	2·1	0·3	59	74	Cloudy, drizzle.
Walton-o-N.	6·5	—	61	77	Fair, mist early.
Maldon	9·3	1	58	76	Fine.
Southend	9·9	—	60	79	Fine.
Tunbridge W.	10·0	—	56	71	Fine.
Margate	8·8	—	61	75	Fair.
Ramsgate	8·3	—	61	74	Fair.
Deal	8·1	—	60	76	Fair.
Dover	7·9	—	59	65	Fair.
Folkestone	10·2	—	58	69	Fine.
Hastings	8·0	—	56	68	Fair.
Bexhill	7·6	—	57	67	Fair.
Eastbourne	6·1	—	56	64	Fair.
Brighton	7·4	—	58	64	Fair.
Worthing	8·0	—	58	65	Fair.
Littlehm'ton	7·8	—	56	63	Fair.
Bognor Regis	8·6	—	57	66	Fair.
Southsea	8·9	—	56	68	Fair.
Sandown	7·7	—	56	68	Fair.
Ventnor	6·0	—	55	61	Bright periods.
Bournem'th	8·4	—	55	68	Fair.
Jersey	3·7	—	56	66	Bright intervals
Weymouth	9·2	—	56	67	Fine.
Sidmouth	5·8	0·3

ROYAL MAIL
SUMMER CRUISES

VISITING
ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, NORTHERN CAPITALS, NORTH CAPE, NORWAY Etc., JULY 5, JULY 25, AUG. 15, BY
R.M.S.P ATLANTIS
THE LATEST CRUISING SHIP
Write for cruising programme to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. London: America House, Cockspur St., S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Paris: 12, Boulevard des Capucines. Southampton, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow or Local Agents.

Try a Sea Holiday
on a
20,000 TON STEAMER
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AT REDUCED FARES
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For sailings see page 2
Write for programme to
ORIENT LINE
Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN & CO. LTD.
West End Office: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1
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CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
ARTHUR STREET, S.W.3.
PATRON: H.M. THE QUEEN.
1,500 IN-PATIENTS ANNUALLY; FORMERLY 800.
DOUBLE WORK
The RADIUM lent by the King's Fund is, with the Hospital supply, in constant use.
DOUBLE SUPPORT Needed

ASK YOUR DRAPER FOR
OSMAN LYNETTE
THE IDEAL FABRIC FOR SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
50% LONGER WEAR
THE PRICES ARE MODERATE

IN OBESITY, RESPIRATORY TROUBLES,
Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the blood vessels, take
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
It is the ideal remedy for promoting assimilation, blood circulation, and for restoring tone to the whole intestinal tract. All good Chemists sell it.

Say a whisky and
Perrier
No comparison.

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 19

The King and Queen, accompanied by Their Majesties' Guests and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, honoured Ascot Races with Their Presence to-day.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has left St. Mary's, Wimbledon, for a short stay at Folkestone.

Baroness Rubido-Zichy has left for the Continent, where she will stay with her children during the summer.

Lord Farrer has returned to Abinger Hall and is making good progress towards convalescence after his severe illness. Lord and Lady Farrer desire to thank their friends for the many kind inquiries made.

Lord Queenborough is still maintaining progress after his recent operation.

Lord Ebury will return to London next month from Canada.

Lord and Lady Dickinson expect to return to London at the end of the month from Geneva.

Lord and Lady Invernairn will leave 21, Upper Grosvenor-street on Sunday for Scotland. They expect to be away for several months.

Major-General the Hon. Sir William and Lady Katherine Lambton have arrived at 2, Mansfield-street from the Riviera.

Colonel the Master of Sempill, President of the Royal Aeronautical Society, having been appointed British Juror for Aviation and Chairman of the International Jury of awards for aviation at the Antwerp Exhibition, will leave this morning for Antwerp, where he will stay for a few days.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond Graeme have left for Paris.

Sir Kenneth Crossley will return to London next month from Africa.

Sir Ernest Wild will return to London on Monday from the country.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. T. N. James have moved to Wheltones, Seer Green, Bucks, which is their permanent address. (Telephone, Beaconsfield 523.)

Captain and Lady Muriel Liddell-Grainger have arrived at 78, Cadogan-square. (Telephone, Sloane 4404.)

The Earl Marshal has appointed Mr. G. Woods Wollaston, M.V.O., Norroy King of Arms, to be Deputy to Garter King of Arms.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji has arrived at the Halcyon Club, 14, Cork-street, from India. She will remain in London until the end of September.

Mrs. Allan Adair gave birth to a daughter yesterday at 24, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

We have to announce the death of Anthony Orlando, the six-years-old son of Major Allan and Lady Honor Bridgeman, which occurred at midnight on June 18 at a nursing home at Windsor, following an operation for appendicitis.

DANCE

BARONESS QUARLES VAN UFFORD

Baroness Quarles van Ufford gave a dance at 44, Belgrave-square last night for her daughter, Miss Vere Morrison-Scott. The house was decorated with blue and pink lupins, sweet peas, and roses from Lady Neave's house, Dagnam Park, and Lady Aberconway lent her drawing rooms for sitting-out. Pitman's band played. Dinner-parties for the dance were given by Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Lawrence, Baroness de Lynden, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren, and Mrs. Grant Forbes.

Among the guests at the dance were:—

Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Ruth Cokayne, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Lady Beaumont and Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Newborough, the Hon. Stella Wynn, the Countess of Lisdaay and Miss Shaw, Lord Lawrence, the Hon. Catherine and the Hon. Sara Lawrence, the Hon. John Lawrence, the Hon. Helen Ward, the Earl of Listowel, Lord and Lady Vivian, the Hon. Vanda Vivian, Lord Dawson of Penn, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Lord and Lady Wharton, the Hon. Elizabeth Kemeys-Tynte, Lady Helen Cassel, Miss Herrold Cassel, Lady Astbury, Miss Martha Girdlestone, Lady Browne, Lord and Lady Abercorway, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes and Lady Keyes, Miss Diana and Miss Katherine Keyes, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman, Miss Rosalind Norman, Lady Tenterden, Lord and Lady Louth, Sir FitzRoy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, the Misses Calthorpe, Lady Nevill and Miss Neave, Lady Noble and Miss Noble, Viscount Tiverton and Lady Flavia Gifford, Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, Evelyn, Lady Malcolm and the Misses Malcolm, the Hon. Diana Russell, the Hon. Elizabeth Atkin, Lady Jessel, Miss Vanda Swetenham, Mr. Anthony Swetenham, the Hon. Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. Terence C. S. Morrison-Scott, Lady Barker, Marchese and Marchesa de Madrid, Colonel Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Croft, the Misses Croft, Sir Henry and Lady Buckingham, Miss Buckingham, Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, Miss Johnson, Major-General Sir Wyndham and Lady Portal, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Captain Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Sir Hamond and Lady Kimloch-Cooke, Lady Morant and Miss Morant, Vicomte and Vicomtesse la Combe, Vicomte Claude la Combe, Sir Trehawke and Lady Kekewich, Lady Chalmers and Miss Chalmers, Lady Greenwell and Miss Greenwell, Mr. Nigel Greenwell, the Hon. Henry McLaren, Miss Betty McLaren, the Hon. Mrs. Carruthers and Miss Morrison, the Hon. Stephen and Mrs. Henn Collins, Miss Henn Collins, Sir Walter Lawrence, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, Jonkheer Roell, the Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd, Mr. Philip and Miss Joan Chetwynd, Colonel and Mrs. Auberon Kennard, Colonel and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Peggy Fuller, Mrs. Dorrien-Smith and Miss Anne Dorrien-Smith, Sir Maurice Gwyer and Miss Miranda Gwyer, the Hon. Brinsley Le-Poer Trench, Mr. Donald Lennox-Boyd, Major and Mrs. Paget, Judge Hill Kelly, Colonel and Mrs. Lockett and Miss Verona Lockett, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Chichester, Miss Chichester, Mrs. Edgecumbe and the Misses Edgecumbe, Colonel and Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart, the Misses Patricia and Katherine Villiers-Stuart, the Hon. Rowland Winn, Miss Haseline, Miss Christabel Moreton-Molyneux, Miss Nicol, Miss Elizabeth Fairbanks, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. William Warner and Miss Warner, Colonel and Mrs. FitzMaurice of Orkney, Mrs. Hallahan and Miss Hallahan, Mrs. Brocklebank and the Misses Brocklebank, Mrs. Willoughby Pemberton and Miss Pemberton, Miss Sophie Barker Hahlo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter and Miss Walter, Mme. Calmettes, Miss Rosemary Calmettes, Miss Margaret Campbell, Mr. Derek Lawson, Miss Pamela Osborne, Miss Howard Hall, Miss Betty Luxmoore, Miss Connolly, Miss Wilkinson, the Misses Grant Forbes, Miss Betty and Miss Jane Taylor, Miss Pauline Fletcher, Miss Skipwith, Mr. Edwin Moss, Miss Mary Greaves, Miss Rosemary Stevens, Miss Mary Chetwynd Stapleton, Miss Barbara Daniell, Miss Patricia Thompson, Miss de Worms, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Harrison, Miss McLean, Mr. Alec Binney, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Tufnell, Miss Martineau, Mrs. and Miss Turner, the Misses du Pré, Major and Mrs. Basil Fraser, Mr. Talbot-Ponsonby, Father Tuckermann, Mr. and Miss Metcalf, Miss Leslie Lawrence, M. Georges Cattaui, M. Philippe Gastambide, Mr. Grez Merrill, Miss June Harrison-Broadley, Miss Heather Leslie Wilson, Miss Nancy Wilson, Mr. Douglas Maurice, Mr. A. Binford, Mr. Michael Gold and Miss Gold, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Cecily Maitland, Miss Hawkshaw, Miss Rita Layton, Miss Clare Hanson, Mrs. and Miss Lysley, Mr. Gerald Mitchell, Miss Mary Baker-Wilbraham, Mr. Harold Anderson, Mr. Frank Holmes Wilson, Miss Capel-Cure, Mrs. Noel Bligh and Miss Bligh, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell Brown, Miss Rachell, Miss Anne Fyfe, Mrs. Pelham Clinton, Miss James, Miss Sybil Harris, Miss Ines Alston, Mrs. Schmidt van Gelder, Miss Joan Chitty, Mrs. Alfred Pitman, Miss Sybil Pitman, Mr. O'Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Rees-Mogg, Mr. Maurice Ruffer, Miss Vera Wise, Miss Edgar-Taylor, Captain Jocelyn Lucas, Miss Alston, Mrs. D'Arcy, Captain Hume, Miss Nina Castello, Mr. George Labouchère, Mr. Roger Sanford, Mr. John Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Mr. Douglas Laird, Mr. John Gaisford, Mr. and Mrs. Aylsford Harris, Mr. Ian Sarel, Mr. C. H. Creed Miles, and Mr. Peter Coleridge.

DINNERS

MRS. ROBERT MOND

A dinner was given at the Savoy Hotel lats night by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Mond to celebrate the completion of 50 years' research work by Sir Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist. In addition to Sir Flinders and Lady Petrie the guests included:—

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Lord and Lady Melchett, Prince and Princess Wissemsky, the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir Henry Birchenough, Lady Burghclere, Sir Charles Close, Lady Evans, Sir James and Lady Fraser, Sir Richard Gregory, Sir Charles and Lady Marson, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Sir Andrew Taylor, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Robert and Lady Witt, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Howard Carter, Dean Inge, Professor Stephen Langdon, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Professor E. J. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Goetze, the Rev. C. B. Mortlock, Professor Peet, Dr. Seligman, Mr. Sigmund Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, the Principal of King's College, Major and Mrs. Brackley, Mrs. Irene Austin, M. Jean Capart, Mr. and Mrs. N. de G. Davies, Mr. Philip de Laszlo, Professor and Miss Donnan, Dr. Hamed Mahmud, Mr. Robert Mathias, and Mlle. Mai le Nansch.

THE CHINA SOCIETY

Sir Denison Ross presided at the annual dinner of the China Society at the Hotel Rubens on Wednesday evening. Among the guests were:—

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, Mr. Sammi Sze, Lady Ross, Dr. C. Kwangson Young and Mrs. Young, Dr. W. C. Chen (Chinese Consul-General) and Mrs. Chen, Dame Adelaide Anderson, Professor J. Percy Bruce, Mr. T. H. Chiu, Mrs. Filert, Mr. W. Giles, Mr. W. F. Ker, Mr. H. Y. Lee, Mr. F. E. Loewe, Miss Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ottewill, Mr. Archibald Rose, and Mr. E. T. Silcock (secretary).

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. I. BRADSHAW AND MISS MAITLAND

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. I. Bradshaw, Gordon Highlanders, and Miss E. C. Maitland will take place at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday, June 28.

MR. J. P. PHILIPPS AND MISS E. J. KINDERSLEY

The marriage between Mr. J. P. Philipps and Miss E. J. Kindersley will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, June 24, at 2.15 p.m.

CAPTAIN M. MURRAY, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS HARGREAVES

The engagement is announced between Captain Malcolm Murray, R.N. (Retd.), youngest son of the late James W. Murray, Mosstown, Longford, Ireland, and Nina Dorothy, elder daughter of the late Arthur S. Hargreaves and Mrs. Hargreaves, of Beel House, Amersham Common.

MAJOR R. S. DICKIE AND MISS V. E. KIRBY

The engagement is announced between Major Ronald Stevenson Dickie, Royal Army Medical Corps, younger son of the Rev. W. S. Dickie and Mrs. Dickie, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, and Violet Eleanor, younger daughter of Colonel J. T. Kirby, D.S.O., Indian Army, and Mrs. Kirby.

MR. W. C. DRACUP AND MISS WHEELOCK

The engagement is announced between Wilfred Cruwys Dracup, The Green Howards, son of the late Mr. R. H. Dracup, I.C.S., and Mrs. Dracup, of 163, Half Moon-lane, S.E.24, and Cissy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheelock, of Gaines, Whitbourne, Herefordshire.

MR. R. D. JONES AND MISS E. BICKERTON

The engagement is announced of Roy Denville Jones, L.D.S., second son of the late R. D. Jones and Mrs. Jones, of Underdale-road, Shrewsbury, to Edith, youngest daughter of the late G. H. Bickerton and Mrs. Bickerton, of Stonehurst, Shrewsbury.

MR. D. FLOWER AND MISS COSS

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Desmond, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Newman Flower, of Idehurst, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Margaret Cameron, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Coss, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

MR. J. J. TURNER AND MISS LYNES

The engagement is announced between John James Turner, elder son of the late Mr. Noël Turner and Mrs. Turner, of Sylfaen, Welshpool, and Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Lynes, of Cyfronydd Hall, Welshpool.

MR. A. C. BEDINGTON AND MISS R. J. D. PURDON

The marriage arranged between Alfred Christopher, youngest son of Mr. William Bedington and Mrs. Bedington, of Knowle, Bristol, and Rosalind Juliet Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Pratt Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, of Huntingdon, Co. Westmeath, will take place quietly in London on June 21.

MR. G. T. MORTON AND MISS STAFFORD

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. T. Morton and Miss Joan Stafford will take place on Thursday, July 3, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 2.30.

MR. G. NORTON AND MISS P. B. BOYD

The marriage arranged between Gordon, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, of Dunheved, Caterham, and Barbara, younger daughter of Percival Boyd, of Gibcracks, Warlingham, Surrey, will take place at Warlingham in September.

MR. M. A. J. VALENTINE AND MISS J. HODDER

The marriage between Martin Arthur Joseph Valentine, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Valentine, 2, Clare-road, Cambridge, and Joan Hodder, second daughter of the late G. W. Hodder, M.A., and of Mrs. Hodder, 28, Carlyle-road, Cambridge, will take place quietly at Cambridge on July 5.

MR. D. STEWART AND MISS B. SEATON

The marriage arranged between Duncan Stewart, Leckhampstead House, Newbury, and Betty Seaton, Whitewells, Wormelow, Hereford, will take place on July 9, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 2.30 o'clock. There will be no reception, owing to a recent bereavement.

MR. P. T. ECKERSLEY AND MISS A. E. L. HYDE JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Peter Thorp Eckersley, son of the late William Eckersley, of Tyldesley and Lowton, and Mrs. Eckersley, of Lowton, Lancashire, and Audrey Estelle Ljufling, younger daughter of Mrs. Hyde Johnson, of 20, Gledhow-gardens, S.W.5.

MR. F. S. BROWN AND MISS FIRMINGER

The engagement is announced between Frederick Stanley Brown, F.I.A., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brown, of Forest Hill, and Betty Gibson, only daughter of the late William Gibson Firminger and of Mrs. Firminger, of Grafton House, St. Mildred's-road, Lee.

MARRIAGES

MR. H. B. TAYLOR AND MISS H. M. SMITH-DODSWORTH

The marriage took place at Bedale Church, Bedale, Yorkshire, yesterday, of Mr. Herbert Brian Taylor, elder son of Captain and Mrs. Herbert A. Taylor, of Sutton Hall, Thirsk, and Miss Hilda Monica Smith-Dodsworth, younger daughter of Sir Matthew Smith-Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass Hall, Bedale. Canon Windham de la Poer Beresford-Peirse officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Vodden.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple ankle-length gown of white satin. Her train of white satin, which was lined with silver tissue and embroidered with a true lover's knot in silver diamanté, was carried by Miss Penelope Owen and Master Dennis Vodden. She wore a Yorkshire Hussars regimental badge in diamonds, and carried a sheaf of white lilies. The little girl attendant wore an ankle-length gown of primrose satin, with a gold lace cap, trimmed with blue rosettes, and the page wore a primrose satin suit. The grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Jackson, Miss Curzon Howe, Miss Weston Adamson, and Miss Rishworth, wore yellow chiffon dresses over cornflower-blue chiffon, with large hats of natural coloured straw, trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and finished with a diamond and platinum initial brooch. Mr. E. H. L. Rowcliffe was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by the Yorkshire Hussars and the bride's company of Girl Guides. A reception was held at Thornton Watlass Hall.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a blue flowered crêpe de Chine dress, with a navy blue coat and hat to match.

MR. A. T. MAXWELL AND MISS ISHERWOOD

The marriage took place at Christ Church, Chislehurst, yesterday, of Mr. Andrew Thom Maxwell, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Dunbeth-avenue, Coatbridge, Scotland, and Miss Marie Isherwood, only surviving daughter of Sir Joseph Isherwood, Bt., and Lady Isherwood, Raggles Wood, Chislehurst, Kent. The Rev. J. B. Carpenter officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin with a long train of the same satin, with an appliqué of net embroidered with pearls, diamanté, and silver thread in a design of arum lilies. Her tulle veil fell from a coronet of orange-blossom buds, and she carried a bouquet of ivory rosebuds, lilies of the valley, and white heather. The bride's train was carried by Miss Jean Thom Crichton, in a dress copied from the bride's and an embroidered Juliet cap. There were four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss J. K. Scott, Miss Mary Dallas, Miss Marjorie Marshall, and Miss Gladys Brown. Their dresses of powder-blue georgette had capes of embroidered net to match, and the skirts were inset with pleated godets. They wore blue straw hats with edgings of embroidered net to match the gowns, and carried bouquets of blue, mauve, and pink sweet peas. Captain R. L. Maxwell was best man to his brother. A reception was held afterwards at Raggles Wood.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY BALL

The Countess of Haddington and Lady Melchett are bringing large parties to the ball, at which the Prince of Wales will be present, to take place at Grosvenor House on Monday, July 7. Among those who have taken tickets and will bring parties are:—

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Rank, Mrs. Wesley-Watson, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Heathcote, Lady Tree, Lady Baron, Lady Ethel Howard, Lady Lord Mountbatten, Lady Luke, Mrs. Woolland, Lady Nall-Cain, Lady Marjorie Stirling, Lady Alexandra Haig, Miss Joan Crichton, Mrs. Herbert Sapte, Lady Wallace, Mrs. Louis Philip, Lady Williams-Taylor, Mrs. Orme, Lord Marshall, Lady Armstrong, Lady Rothschild, the Hon. Mrs. Arnold Henderson, Mrs. Philip Foster, Lady Alexander, Mrs. Frank Lesley, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Lady Watson, Lady Evelyn Guinness, and the Dowager Lady Glentanar.

Tickets may be obtained from the Countess of Haddington, 19, Cowley-street, S.W.; Lady Melchett, D.B.E., 35, Lowndes-square; Viscountess Furness, 60, St. James's-street; and from Miss Eva Milnes, O.B.E., the League of Mercy, 46, Charing Cross, S.W. The Embassy band will play.

SERVICE DINNERS

3RD CARABINIERS (PRINCE OF WALES'S DRAGOON GUARDS)

The 3rd Carabiniers' annual dinner was held at Claridge's on Wednesday evening. Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson presided, and the following were present:—

Lord Glenarthur; Brigadier-Generals Burt and Smith-Bingham; Brigadier Rome; Colonels Hankey and Mercer; Lieutenant-Colonels Ferguson, Hayes, Lascelles, Marsham, Sanford, Stewart, and Sir Ronald Waterhouse; Majors Campbell, Cole, Donald, Gill, Kerans, Lloyd, and Lomer; Captains Barnard, Barnsley, Bell, Benton, Cattley, Ford, Harries, Holland, Holt, Horn, Kent, Nicholson, Paton, Shepley, Thorne, Turner, Vincent, Worthington, and Younger; Messrs. Archer-Shee, Clarke, Cliff, Goddard, Hamilton, Hurt, Jameson, Le Marchant, Notley, and Watson.

4TH/7TH DRAGOON GUARDS

The annual dinner of the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards was held at the Cavalry Club on Wednesday evening. The following officers were present:—

General Sir William Peyton; Major-Generals Sir Robert Hutchison, Mullens, Thompson, Brigadier-General Greene; Brigadier McCulloch; Colonel Sparrow; Lieutenant-Colonels Bramston-Newman, Cairnes, Dormer, Mathew Lannowe, Ogilby, Pilcher, Spencer-Folbett, Whetherly; Majors Aylmer, D. C. F. Darley, H. Read Darley, Gallaher, Herapath, Sir Alfred Hickman, Hornby, Sanderson, Vaughan; Captains Ansdell, Bolckow, Byron, Cobbett, Eaves, Farley, Gordon-Munro, Hastings, Jenkins, Miss Mullens, Pillman, Radclyffe, Sanderson, Scott, Shrubb, Watson, Wickham; Messrs. Allen, Barker, Clarke, Cooper, Craig, Cullen, de Pass, Dixon, Moulton-Barrett, Rumble, Turner, Watson, D. G. Williams, and L. Williams.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

The annual dinner of The Worcestershire Regiment was held at the Hotel Victoria on Wednesday evening. Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob presided, and there were present:—

Major-Generals D. E. Cayley, W. J. Dugan, G. J. Farmar; Brigadier-Generals B. F. B. Stuart, C. B. Westmacott; Colonels J. H. S. Gibb, G. W. Lewis, E. Bell; Lieutenant-Colonels H. A. Carr, W. R. Chichester, B. C. S. Clarke, W. A. Lenox Conyngham, H. F. T. Fisher, A. C. Johnston, C. R. R. Malone, G. T. Peacocke, C. Richardson; Majors C. V. Beresford, E. L. Bowring, J. T. Goff, C. H. Inwood, J. H. Pelly, F. M. Reddie, R. F. Traill; Captains J. C. Baldero, E. F. Bennett, D. Chesney, C. F. G. Crawford, H. E. R. Ford, B. A. T. Hawkes, R. O. Knight, T. Moillet, C. H. Peel, W. R. Prescott, H. F. Stacke, H. A. Gillum Webb; Messrs. F. W. Allen, G. N. Clark, R. H. Couchman, G. L. Usher, and C. P. G. Wills.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT (63RD AND 96TH)

The annual dinner of The Manchester Regiment was held at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday evening. The following officers were present:—

General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence (Colonel of the Regiment); Brigadier-Generals J. H. Abbot Anderson, B. L. Anley, W. K. Evans, E. Vaughan, J. B. Watson; Colonels F. H. Dorling, J. P. Gethin, R. W. Studdy; Lieutenant-Colonels C. Abbot Anderson, W. H. Eddowes, B. C. Freyberg, R. N. Hardcastle, J. R. Heelis, H. L. James, W. P. Nash, P. Paulson, H. V. Ravenscroft, H. C. W. Theobald, R. S. Weston, B. A. Wright; Majors L. C. Bostock, E. B. Costin, N. W. Humphrys, R. H. R. Parminter, D. R. Paton, L. H. Prideaux, E. G. Sotham, C. Tuely; Captains F. Brittorous, R. A. Chauncy, B. H. Churchill, P. Gray, H. R. C. Green, E. B. Holmes, F. A. Levis, P. J. McKevitt, A. W. U. Moore, S. K. Pembroke, C. E. Stracey Clitherow, C. F. Webb, H. F. Whitmore; and Messrs. C. L. Archdale, K. F. Black, P. W. Buchan, T. B. L. Churchill, H. D. Dook, W. J. Douglass, E. B. Harvey, H. S. Hoseason, P. Huth, J. H. Orgill, R. H. H. Stewart, and G. A. Tod.

The annual reunion of The Manchester Regiment took place on Wednesday at the Hyde Park Hotel, when the following were present:—

Brigadier-General J. H. Abbot-Anderson, Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. P. W. Buchan, Mrs. W. O. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Major Sir John Burden, Admiral and Mrs. Burton, Miss Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. J. Churchill, Mr. T. Churchill, Major E. B. Costin, Colonel and Mrs. F. Dorling, Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Dorling.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. K. Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. Freyberg, Captain and Mrs. Gray, Captain Green, Colonel J. P. Gethin, Mrs. Holswood, Mrs. Hodge, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Heelis, Major N. W. Humphrys, Mr. Hoseason, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. D. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Josselyn, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. L. James, Miss James, General the Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Lawrence, Captain Levis, Colonel and Mrs. C. C. Melvill, Captain A. Moore, Major and Mrs. O'Brien, Major and Mrs. Parminter, Major and Mrs. D. R. Paton, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Z. Paulson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Colonel Studdy, Mrs. Smurthwaite, Mrs. Sowray, Major and Mrs. Tuely, Brigadier-General E. Vaughan, Brigadier-General and Mrs. J. E. Watson, Miss Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. A. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Weston, and Mr. Watson.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

The annual dinner of The Durham Light Infantry was held at the Hans Crescent Hotel on Wednesday evening. General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, colonel of the regiment, presided, and the following were present:—

Major-Generals Luard, Sir Frederick Robb; Brigadier-Generals Bush, Sir Charles Gunning, Irvine; Colonels Briggs, Fairfax, Grimshawe, Kenyon-Slaney, Lee, Paget, Wiene, Wilson; Lieutenant-Colonels Cartwright, Crosthwaite, Greenwell, Harter, Hudson-Kinahan, Matthews, Maughan, Unthank, Wallace, Wilkinson; Majors Cartwright, Clifton, Ferguson, Taylor; Captains Airey, Goldschmidt, Hasted, Heslop, Paget, and Messrs. Johnston, Lang, Leather, McCoy, Rogers, Simpson, and Vaux.

20TH BURMA RIFLES

The dinner of the 20th Burma Rifles was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. The officers present were:—

Colonels P. L. Coleridge, S. W. Egerton, R. G. Gatherer, W. L. Hoey, S. Hutcheson, K. E. Kirkpatrick, B. E. Morgan, C. Kennedy Crauford Stuart; Majors A. H. Hill, V. B. Ward Simpson, C. S. Gordon Smythe; Captains D. A. Bullard, C. E. Case, H. B. Holme, R. W. Mayers, H. A. Pollock, and W. H. Webster.

INDIAN POLICE

Mr. G. A. Cocks presided at the dinner of the Indian Police Dinner Club which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Wednesday evening. Mr. Wedgwood Benn was the guest of the evening, and the officers present were:—

BENGAL.—Mr. T. Clear, Mr. F. C. Daly, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. P. N. Jones, Mr. S. H. H. Mills, Captain O'Donevan, Mr. A. E. O'Sullivan, Mr. F. L. Peters, Mr. H. E. Sabine, Mr. W. G. Thrupp, Mr. F. N. Warden.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.—Mr. A. C. Carter, Mr. R. E. S. Ferguson, Mr. F. F. Gill, Mr. C. E. Pearman, Mr. E. A. O. Perkin, Mr. E. F. Rawlins.

BOMBAY.—Sir John Wallinger, Mr. J. R. Gregory, Mr. H. B. Kidd, Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Mr. H. S. Needham, Mr. A. W. Pryde, Mr. C. W. E. U'Ren, Mr. G. S. Wilson.

MADRAS.—Mr. E. R. Ward-Close, Mr. E. B. Lovelock, Mr. R. S. Bell, Mr. R. N. Marsh-Smith, Mr. S. R. Mayers, Mr. E. F. McIntosh, Mr. H. de L. Ross, Mr. R. D. Smith, Major D. M. Straight, Mr. E. S. Thomson, Mr. G. Waddell, Mr. D. R. Wright.

PUNJAB.—Mr. J. Coatman, Mr. G. A. Cocks, Mr. D. Gainsford, Mr. E. G. Gregson, Mr. D. S. Hadow, Mr. J. S. Kyle, Mr. V. W. Smith.

N.W.F. PROVINCE.—Mr. C. W. Foster, Mr. H. T. Wickham.

BURMA.—Mr. A. G. Adams, Mr. A. L'E. Brownlow, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. C. Carter, Mr. A. T. Fay, Mr. G. J. Harvey, Mr. W. Marsh, Mr. J. P. W. Robertson, Mr. W. H. A. Webster, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. de M. Wellborne.

INDIAN POLITICAL SERVICE

Sir Denys Bray presided at the dinner of the Indian Political Service Dinner Club, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Wednesday evening. Other officers present were:—

Mr. J. G. Acheson, Mr. J. Almond, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. W. Anson, Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Bannerman, Major-General Sir Percy Cox, Captain W. F. Campbell, Mr. W. S. Davis, Sir Stuart Fraser, Sir George Forbes, Major D. M. Fraser, Mr. E. C. Gibson, Captain E. H. Gastrell, Sir Robert Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Wolseley Haig, Captain C. P. Hancock, Captain C. W. L. Harvey, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Impey, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Keen, Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. D. G. MacKenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Neale, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Patterson, Captain H. M. Poulton, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Ramsay, Mr. F. P. Rennie, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, Captain C. C. H. Smith, Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arnold Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Watson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband.

FUNERALS

LADY COODE-ADAMS

The funeral service for Lady Coode-Adams took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater. The Rev. L. T. Maund officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Taylor. The chief mourners were Sir John Coode-Adams (husband), Miss Betty Coode-Adams (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. James Ryall (son-in-law and daughter), and Mr. Geoffrey Coode-Adams (son). Others present included:—

Miss Whinney, Miss G. Whinney, Mr. H. C. D. Whinney, Miss Joyce Whinney, Mr. E. F. G. Whinney, Dr. W. Coode-Adams, Captain and Mrs. Whinney, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whinney, Viscount Astor, Lady Swinford, Lady Davison, Sir Harold and Lady Morris, Sir Christopher Robinson.

Mr. Henry Cutler (representing Major the Hon. J. J. Astor), Mr. Harold Wildy, Miss Phyllis Field, Mrs. D'Arcy Sugden, Mr. J. H. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Vice-Admiral Payne, Mr. Cyril Wildy, Mr. Walter Wyard, Mrs. Story, Mrs. R. H. Hill, Mr. Elphinstone Farrer, Mr. R. Vicary, Mr. J. Venning, Miss Northcott, Miss Graysman, Mrs. Berley, Miss Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wayte, Mrs. L. T. Maund, Mr. Percy Cope, Mrs. G. E. Timins, Mrs. Tunnicliffe, Colonel Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alder, Mr. J. S. Watts, Mrs. and Miss Aubrey, Miss Madeline Wills (representing Mrs. H. Adams), and Mr. H. C. Hingston.

The interment took place at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

MRS. TUDOR

The funeral of Mrs. Edna Blanche Tudor, of Waverley Court, Camberley, widow of Brigadier-General E. T. Tudor, took place at Frimley Churchyard yesterday after a choral funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Camberley, at which the Rev. J. W. Partridge (rector of Frimley) officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Eddison. The chief mourners were:—

Mrs. W. E. Sanford (mother), Flight Lieutenant E. D. H. and Mrs. Davies and Captain and Mrs. Basil Davey (sons-in-law and daughters), Miss Hilary Tudor (daughter), Mrs. H. M. T. Tudor (sister-in-law), Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Tudor, Miss Phyllis Tudor, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Owen Tudor, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. C. J. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Craigie, Miss Audrey Henderson, Lady Speed, and Mr. C. F. Ross.

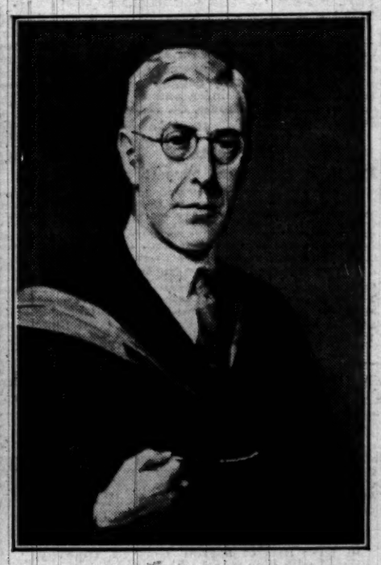
Others present included:—

Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, Major and Mrs. Clement, Mr. Dennis Swinburne, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mr. Fred Good, Mr. Percy Vanstone, Brigadier-General T. Birchall Wood, Mrs. Reginald Davies, Mr. Frank Smith, Mrs. Layers, Mr. W. D. Davies, Mrs.

THAMES SAILING BARGES: THE ANNUAL RACE IN THE ESTUARY

CATCHING THE BREEZE.—The annual race for Thames barges was held yesterday, the course being from Lower Hope down to the Mouse Lightship and back to Gravesend. A photograph of the race in progress shortly after the start, when the wind was light.

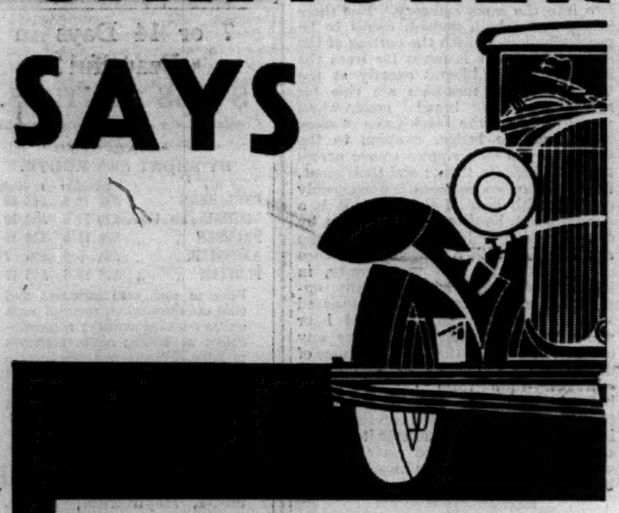
JUMPING AT OLYMPIA.—Lady Helen McCalmont's Royal Gris taking one of the jumps at the International Horse Show, which opened at Olympia yesterday.



FOR CANADA.—Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe, the Headmaster of Christ's Hospital, from a painting by Mr. M. Ayoub. Mr. Fyfe has been appointed Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

A WOLSEY PAGEANT.—In commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the death of Cardinal Wolsey a pageant is being given next week in his native town of Ipswich. It is being presented in front of the Tudor house, Christchurch Mansion, now a public museum. One of the scenes photographed at a dress rehearsal.

CHRYSLER SAYS



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CHURCH ASSEMBLY

THE POWER TO SELL ADVOWSONS

A CLOSE VOTE

The summer Session of the Church Assembly was continued yesterday at the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) presided.

LORD HUGH CECIL, M.P., continuing the debate on the motion to give general approval to the Benefices Act (Amendment) Measure, to abolish the sale of advowsons, brought forward by Sir Thomas Inskip the previous evening, said he entirely agreed that the treatment of advowsons as property and the consequent power of selling them was a gross abuse. It ought never to have arisen, but it had existed for 700 or 800 years. It did not seem to him that it was just and right to sweep it away altogether, throwing the loss of the reform entirely on those who, with the full countenance of State and Church, had become owners by purchase of advowsons. He did not think it would be right to depart from the policy deliberately adopted and patiently pursued of acknowledging the right of property, extinguishing it gradually, and in the meantime securing the Church against any gross mischief arising out of it. He hoped the Assembly would say that the Measure was unnecessary.

HAMPSTEAD "SCANDAL"

The BISHOP of LONDON (Dr. Winnington-Ingram), while admitting the principle that the sale of advowsons should not be allowed in the future, said he did not feel able to support the Measure, because it would stop negotiations going on in London. They had had the great scandal of the living of Hampstead, which carried with it the patronage of three other livings, being sold without the knowledge, and contrary to the wishes, of the parishioners. They were trying to remedy, if possible, that great wrong. Negotiations were taking place to buy back their rights in that matter, and they had met with some measure of success. But if the Measure introduced by Sir Thomas Inskip were passed it would make it impossible for them to remedy a great wrong.

MAJOR FLETCHER (Manchester) asked the Assembly to give a unanimous vote in favour of the motion for general approval. He was perfectly sure they had public opinion behind them in this matter.

LORD WOLMER, M.P., said he could not vote for general approval. He believed the Measure was dishonest, in that it confiscated property which had been acknowledged by the State for many hundreds of years. That was a principle to which the Church, of all bodies, ought not to be a party. He also regarded the Measure as a breach of faith in regard to the agreement arrived at in 1923 by which the scandal of the sale of livings should be brought gradually to a close. On considerations of justice and equity it seemed to him to be wrong to vote for the Measure. Nobody hated the sale of advowsons more than he did. They had passed that session three important patronage Measures which would go far to remove the worst scandals in the traffic of advowsons. But they did not cover the whole ground.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP having replied on the debate, the vote on the motion for general approval was taken by Houses, with the following result:—

	For	Against
Bishops	9	9
Clergy	93	93
Laity	82	98

The motion, therefore, was not adopted.

The three Measures for the reform of patronage were further considered for revision and will come up for final approval to-day.

FUTURE OF CHURCH SCHOOLS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. MARTIN (Leicester) presented the second report of the Committee on Elementary Schools and Schemes of Reorganization, and moved that it be received. The committee in their report make it clear that the Government Education Bill represents the proposals of the President of the Board of Education after discussion with the committee and with others. While not responsible for the proposals, the committee expressed the desire that they might be carefully considered, and that attention might be directed to the actual Bill rather than to the White Paper which preceded it. They said they believed that the Bill deserved sympathetic consideration and that, possibly with certain amendments, it would afford an acceptable basis for the settlement of the limited problem with which it deals.

Colonel Martin also moved:—

That the Assembly is prepared to accept Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill introduced into Parliament by the President of the Board of Education as providing a basis on which it is possible to secure a satisfactory solution of the problems with which they deal.

He said that of the 20,000 elementary schools 9,000 or 10,000 were Church of England schools; therefore, in education the Church was a partner with the State to a degree not shared by any other bodies. If the Hadow Report was to have the effect they hoped it would have, a complete recasting of the elementary schools was imperately demanded. There need be no despair nor dejection in respect to the part the Church would play in the education of the future. There would be opportunities for doing the work really well, and in a way that had not been possible in the past. There was a growing spirit of cooperation among people of quite different religious views in regard to religious instruction in our schools. They had, almost for the first time, very definite and concrete evidence of the appreciate of the value and the place the Church schools held in the educational system of the country. The two clauses of the Government Bill to which his resolution referred represented a partial and limited settlement. But it was a definite recognition that they wanted to get on with their organization. There was nothing obviously inconsistent with the sort of standard which would have to be met, and nothing which they would have to jettison wholesale when their great educational system came up for final settlement.

CANON A. L. WOODARD (Ely), in seconding, said he thought the Government Bill was a very fair attempt to meet their demands.

MANAGERS AND TEACHERS

Miss J. R. CHITTY (London) moved as an amendment:—

That the Assembly, while fully endorsing the raising of school-leaving age, is not prepared to come to a decision on the new principle respecting the appointment of teachers in Church schools until sufficient time has been afforded to elicit the views of Church managers and trustees all over the country; and until the Agenda of the Assembly allows of adequate discussion of so important a subject.

She urged that they ought to know much more intimately than they did the views of the managers and trustees of Church schools before they deliberately stated to the world that the Church Assembly accepted those clauses as a proper foundation and basis for a settlement.

CANON SCOTT-MONCRIEFF (Derby) seconded the amendment.

The BISHOP of ST. ALBANS (Dr. Furse) moved to add the following words to the resolution:—

At the same time it urges upon all Churchpeople, and especially upon the diocesan authorities and managers of Church schools, to make every effort to maintain and improve existing Church schools under the present system of control in order that the Church may make its full contribution in the development of the national system of education.

They were all concerned, he said, to make a definite appeal to Churchpeople throughout the country to maintain at all costs their existing Church schools, and to improve them in order that the Church might take its proper place and make its contribution to the development which they all welcomed in the national system of education. He was rather inclined to agree with the amendment that they should not come to a decision, on the ground that they had not had sufficient opportunity for considering that important question. The proposals had been put before the Churchpeople of the country, if not with enthusiasm, with the highest possible approval. They had been endorsed by the National Society. They had been endorsed, or recommended, by the person whose office and personality carried the greatest weight—the Archbishop of Canterbury. That being so, it constituted a very serious bribe to a good many Church school managers, who were not prepared to raise the money necessary to keep the schools in their present condition.

The BISHOP of ELY (Dr. White-Thompson), seconding, said it was most important that every Church school which was considered worthy of permanent recognition should be maintained and be brought into such a state of repair and equipment as would enable it to take its proper place.

CANON W. J. BROWN (Wakefield) said he found himself reluctantly obliged to vote against the resolution. In the diocese of Wakefield the managers of Church schools were against the Bill and the White Paper. In some cases the managers would rather hand over the schools than face the difficulties of maintaining the schools with the help of the local authorities.

The debate was adjourned till to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

PROFESSOR THOMAS NORTHCOTE TOLLER, D.Litt., of Lansdowne House, Didsbury, Manchester, who died on March 2, left estate of the gross value of £14,492, with net personalty £14,319. He left:—

£1,000 in trust for his sister, Caroline Ellen Toller for life, and then to Christ's College, Cambridge.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HYDE, of Alleyn-park, West Dulwich, S.E.21, a pawnbroker, jeweller, and general salesman at Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, who died on March 18, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £110,761, with net personalty £65,946.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD NICHOLLS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Waterloo-place, and Rottingdean-road, Brighton, who died on March 23, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £87,486, with net personalty £83,047. He gives:—

An annuity of £100 to his housekeeper, Jane Stapleton; and an annuity of £52 to his late coachman, George Hardman.

The residue of the estate in trust for his wife for life, and on her death one-half in trust for his daughter, Mrs. Livesey, for life, and then as to two-eighths to the National Canine Defence League, and two-eighths to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM WINTLE, of Mervyn Lodge, Ross, Herefordshire, and of Messrs. Rootes and Wintle, accountants and estate agents, chairman of the Alton Court Brewery, died on March 6, aged 80, leaving £36,627, with net personalty £35,675. He leaves:—

£200 to Mary Crump, if still in his service.

Mr. JOHN HEALE, of Redhill House, Coventry-road South, Yardley, Birmingham, who died on January 30, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £21,592, with net personalty £20,309. He left:—

£100 to his housekeeper, Fanny Powell, if in his service at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AYLEN, Captain Charles Glover William, R.N. (retired), of Burston-road, Putney, S.W. (net personalty £13,559)	£13,662
BANKS, Mr. Thomas (86), of Holmleigh, Chesterfield-road, Clay Cross, Derby, retired clothier (net personalty £248)	5,017
BEARE, Mr. Philip Henry (64), of Paragon-road, Weston-super-Mare, formerly an ironmonger (net personalty £6,296)	6,376
BICKERDIKE, Mr. Benjamin (70), of Elmwood, Station-road, Altofts, Normanton, Yorks, late secretary, Locke and Co. (Newland), Limited (net personalty £5,216)	5,860
BLAKEMORE, the Rev. John Watson (72), of Sharrow, Seymour Villas, Totnes, late Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Birmingham ..	164
BLAND, Mr. George Roxberry (76), of Brondesbury-park, N.W.	16,825
BURDEN, Mr. Arthur Reginald, of Homesgarth, Sandbanks-road, Parkstone, Dorset (net personalty £6,667)	16,008
CHESERY, (Miss Josephine Zilla, of Michaelsted, Hill-road, Springfield, Essex (net personalty £5,752)	6,155
COCKCROFT, Mr. William Lonsdale (41), of Fern Bank, Crosshills, Yorks (net personalty £2,368)	5,039
COLLINS, Mrs. Annie Lamb Campbell, of Balnacraig, Banchory, Kincardineshire, widow of the Rev. T. Collins (personal estate in Great Britain)	30,961
FISHER, Mr. John Thomas (90), of Denant, near Haverfordwest, Pembs (unsettled) (net personalty £12,549)	16,438
GREENWOOD, Mrs. Emily Maud (67), of Hillcrest, Church-hill, Loughton, Essex, widow of Major Greenwood, M.D. (net personalty £6,359)	6,389
HANNING, Mr. James Henry Skrine (76), of Hill Crest, Tadworth, Surrey (net personalty £13,859)	14,218
HETT, Mr. Henry Metcalfe (67), of Wrashy, Lincs, senior partner in the firm of Hett, Davy and Co., solicitors, of Brigg and Scunthorpe (net personalty £4,043)	5,718
HIRD, Mr. George White, of Brumsfield, Uddingston, oil refiner, of Hird, Hastie and Co., Limited (personal estate in Great Britain)	19,595
LEE, Mrs. Susan Bowley Richmond, better known as "Curtis Yorke," the author, of St. Quintin-avenue, North Kensington, W., widow of J. W. R. Lee, M.I.M.E. (net personalty £1,170)	1,321
LENNOX, Mr. William (93), of Oban, Waterloo-road, Matlock Bath, Derby, retired outfitter (net personalty £4,231)	4,776
LEWIS, Alderman William Leach (48), J.P., of Chapel Hill House, Margate, joint proprietor with his brother of Margate College (net personalty £14,908)	20,836
LONG, Mr. Sam Brandford (60), of Clearwater, Bourton, Dorset (net personalty £7,420) ..	9,583
MAISEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles (78), of Pulteney-street, Bath (net personalty £283)	1,121
MOLYNEUX, the Rev. George (93), of Woodside, Milford-road, Salcombe Regis, Devon (net personalty £2,044)	2,197
MONTGOMERY, Major John Alexander, D.L., of Beuvarden, Co Antrim (unsettled personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	20,617
MOXON, Mrs. Frances, of Fairview, Hatherley-road, Cheltenham, widow of J. Moxon (net personalty £6,580)	6,686
PLANT, Mr. Edwin (64), of Waterside, Offerton, near Stockport, Cheshire, of Messrs. Edwin Plant and Sons, Limited, corn millers (net personalty nil)	5,935
SAMPSON, Mr. William, of Gresford, Stoke-lane, Bristol, at one time superintendent engineer of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company (net personalty £3,151)	5,179
SCLANDERS, Miss Bertha Morrison (81), of Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £20,873)	31,004
SELBY, Mr. Richard, of Wood Farm, Windermere, Westmoreland, "estate so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £26,274)	27,767
STANBURY, Miss Emily Edith (70), of Vallance-road, Hove (net personalty £6,997)	8,465
STEWART, Mr. Norman Peter Henderson, of Suffolk Lodge, Whitecraigs, chemical merchant and exporter, Wellington-street, Glasgow (personal estate in Great Britain)	7,254
TAYLOR, Mr. Charles Percy (54), of Helenville, Strathern-road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, retired stockbroker (personal estate in Great Britain)	11,471
THORNTON, Mr. Roger Devereux, of Dingleside, Redditch (net personalty nil)	4,764
TOMLIN, Mr. George Gregory (76), of Leicester-road, Hinckley, Leics, hosiery manufacturer (net personalty £17,557)	50,340
WILSON, Mr. William Gilchrist, M.A., of King William's College, Isle of Man, and of Roxholme Hall, Sleaford, Lincs, Vice-Principal of King William's College (net personalty £12,880)	13,941

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. F. G. SWINDELL, formerly Archdeacon of Singapore, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Isfield, Sussex.

The Rev. J. W. PENDLETON, curate of St. Alban's, Preston, has been appointed curate-in-charge of Bungalow Town, Shoreham, by the Bishop of Chichester.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York remind incumbents and Churchpeople generally that the week beginning Sunday, June 29, has been appointed as a week of prayer for the Lambeth Conference. The Bishop of Winchester has prepared a short scheme of prayer (published by the S.P.C.K. at 3d.) which many Bishops have already sanctioned for use in church.

NOTES

The Archbishop of Melbourne (Dr. F. W. Head) will preach in Liverpool Cathedral on Sunday at 3 and 8.30 p.m.

The Bishop of Tinnevelly (the Right Rev. F. J. Western), who has been closely connected with the Committee that has drawn up the South India Church Union scheme, will preach on Sunday at 11 a.m. at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart-street, W.C.1), on "The Coming Indian Church."

The Bishop of Sodor and Man ordained as priest at St. George's, Douglas, on Trinity Sunday, John Herwald Rice Glynne Jones (Bishop Wilson Theological College). The Rev. R. Wakeford, vicar of Onchan, preached.

A bronze tablet has been erected in Bangor Cathedral by former choristers and pupils in memory of Dr. Roland Rogers, for over 40 years organist of the Cathedral. On the tablet are a few bars of music from "Prayer and Praise," which Dr. Rogers composed for his doctorate.

The Rev. H. J. Fynes-Clinton, rector of St. Magnus-the-Martyr, by London Bridge, has received authorization from the Archbishop of Canterbury to accept the insignia of an arch-priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, with which he was invested recently in the Russian Church in Paris.

THE POET LAUREATE'S CUP

Boys from the training ship Worcester beat their rivals of the Conway in their annual boat race on the Mersey on Saturday. The race, instituted in 1890, was revived in 1929, and until Saturday Conway had won nine times and Worcester eight, with one dead heat. The race was over two miles for crews of six and the winners' time was 15min. 40sec.

Three thousand parents and old boys, among them Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, himself an old Conway boy, watched the Worcester crew win by three lengths.

The Masefield Cup, presented by the poet, was handed to the Worcester crew by Captain A. F. Richardson, of the Conway.

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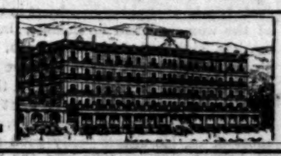

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Books of the Week

SIR FRANK BENSON

ATHLETE, ACTOR, DREAMER

MY MEMOIRS. By SIR FRANK BENSON. (Benn. 21s. net.)

On the fourth page of this irresistibly charming book occurs a sentence which—though taken by itself it may raise a smile without all that should underlie that smile—is so characteristic of the author that its importance cannot be overlooked. Sir Frank is writing of his boyhood, and has told us how nurses and elder brothers taught him "the comradeship of the man-pack and the wolf-pack, the discipline of the school of the woods." And then comes:—

Gradually, in the companionship of the sisters, some of the meaning of Eve, Astarte, Ruth, Athena, Mary and Joan, and the fashioning of the world's chivalry, stood revealed.

He does not mean, of course, that as a little boy he thought of his sisters in terms of the women whom he names; but he reveals, and with complete truth, that from the first his mental eyes have been fixed upon far horizons, and that things have never been for him only what they seemed. His sisters were not only, as to most of us, his sisters—jolly good sorts, or little beasts, as time and the mood might declare. Athletics were never only the activities of a terrifying physical energy. The stage was never a means of livelihood (indeed, to Sir Frank it has nearly always been the very opposite), never a profession, and never only an art. Always he looks out wider than ordinary men—and achieves successes and topples into blunders accordingly.

We are to talk about his book, not about his career. Yet no one who has watched that career and known something of the man will be in the least surprised to find that he must get nearly half-way through the book before there is more than a bare reference or two to the stage. To the end of Chapter V. this might be the autobiography of a schoolmaster, a soldier, a Master of Hounds, a missionary, or a poet (the last two, perhaps, are the most likely of the lot). It begins with intimate records and reflections (but there is nothing either mean or shocking in this sort of intimacy) of childhood in a country house. With all its differences, this part will remind the reader much more of "Earlham" than of the "Apology" of Colley Cibber. Then come chapters on school-life at Brighton; and then chapters on school-life at Winchester, which prove that, although Sir Frank has forgotten one or two of his "notions," he has remembered a very great many, and has remembered also about Winchester that which is more essentially Wykehamical than many notions. Then comes Oxford; and no one who has pondered that early sentence about the sisters will doubt what Oxford meant to this dreamer, in whose mind time past (and now and then time future too) could seem as actual as time present. Yet this dreaming is only the background for countless exciting and amusing memories of things and people seen (and certainly he has seen and remembered more than most), and especially for details of violent physical prowess. Every one knows that F. R. Benson won the three miles for Oxford; and many people know that he always jumps five-barred gates on a walk because it is too much trouble to open them. But there seems to be no form of sport in which he has not done—well or ill, but mostly very well—something that is exceptional. And he tells about it all with an open pleasure which may be full of honest pride, but is wholly free of that sort of conceit, that impulse to self-assertion, which he is always trying in this book to persuade us that he was full of.

A cheeky youth, with a gift for mimicry and a tendency to imitation—this, according to his own account, was the F. R. Benson who played Clytemnestra (and did much more for the production than merely play the part) at Oxford; was engaged by Irving for the Lyceum, and before he had been on the stage "five minutes" had his own company. His picture of himself may be true (it is, at least, a very honourable attempt to be candid), but it is not all the truth. It takes too little notice of the man with a mission—a mission only the more devoutly realized after it became a charge given him by Irving and by Ellen Terry. When the story comes at last to the *Agamemnon* at Oxford and elsewhere, the engagement at the Lyceum and its ending, the external happenings which suddenly brought fulfilment to a dream and put young Benson in charge of the Bentley company, and so on to the Benson company and its Stratford-upon-Avon Festivals and the great life's work "not yet accomplished," as he writes in his seventy-second year, the narrative is so different from what theatrical autobiography is expected to be that the reader in search of facts must go for them to another book, very unusual in its way, Lady Benson's gallant account of those eager years. (Both books have this in common—tributes more than generous to the fellow-workers who made the Benson company what it was.) The end of Sir Frank's book is a little "huddled up"; yet the vision and the dream shine clearly in it. And in the whole work there is so much fun, so much charm, and so much earnestness that his readers will look eagerly for the promised sequel, which will include the War service of this most strenuous of dreamers and doers.

SOME NEW BOOKS

MY MEMOIRS. By Sir Frank Benson. (Benn. 21s. n.)

PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC, 1929. Edited by J. B. Condliffe. (Cambridge University Press. 22s. 6d. n.)

SOME NOTES ON THE PETRINE CLAIMS. By Friedrich von Hügel. (Sheed and Ward. 3s. 6d. n.)

NO POPERY. By Herbert Thurston, S.J. (Sheed and Ward. 7s. 6d. n.)

THOMAS AQUINAS. By M. C. D'Arcy, S.J. (Benn. 12s. 6d. n.)

AUTORIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER WRITINGS. By Alan A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S. (Longmans. 10s. 6d. n.)

SOME ROYALTIES AND A PRIME MINISTER. By Princess Marthe Bibesco. (Appleton. 10s. 6d. n.)

FIGHTS AND FLIGHTS. By Air-Commodore Charles Rumney Samson. (Benn. 21s. n.)

CALIBAN IN AFRICA. By Leonard Barnes. (Gollancz. 10s. 6d. n.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERSIA. By Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold T. Wilson. (Milford. 20s. n.)

CONFESSIONS AND IMPRESSIONS. By Ethel Mannin. (Jarrolds. 10s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

THE WATER GIPSIES. By A. P. Herbert. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

SOLDIERS' PAY. By William Faulkner. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

The Stelvio Pass (9,041ft.), connecting the ITALIAN lake district with the climbing centre in the Ortler Group and the Dolomites, will be accessible to-morrow, which is about a fortnight sooner than the usual date of opening.

NEW NOVELS

MR. BARING AND MR. A. P. HERBERT

Among new novels are ROBERT PECKHAM, by Maurice Baring (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net), and THE WATER GIPSIES, by A. P. Herbert (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net).

The gist of Mr. Maurice Baring's new novel is contained in the hero's epitaph: "Here lies Robert Peckham, Englishman and Catholic, who, after England's break with the Church, left England because he could not live in his country without the Faith and, having come to Rome, died there because he could not live apart from his country." This short tale is mainly told in the first person with a studied simplicity, and relates the life of Robert Peckham, son of one of Henry VIII.'s most trusted advisers. His tragedy is that of conflicting allegiances. The narrative shows the ferment of religious differences working into the other issues of life—love, filial devotion, and politics. Robert Peckham married a wife whom he did not love because he had once sworn to do so; Mary married him out of jealousy, hearing that he had fallen in love with Joan Brooke. The poison thus introduced into their married life works apace and comes to full fury when Robert's brother Henry, a false man in every fibre, wins Mary's love. Out of jealousy Mary turns the head of Anthony Restwold, who had married Joan, whom Robert loved, whereupon Henry, mad with greater jealousy, divulged to his father the plot against Queen Mary in which he and Anthony Restwold were involved. That old man, whose loyalty to the Crown and to his oath was his sole guide in action, acted without flinching. The conspirators, including his own son, are arrested and hanged. Mary, cursing the Peckhams for heretics, leaves her husband. She dies repenting, and Robert has hope now to marry his true love. But Joan is a Reformer at heart and sorrowfully refuses, seeing the gulf between them. The most notable feature of this tale is the skill with which Mr. Baring sketches in dialogue different types of mind in their attitude to religion. And his little sketch of Ronsard at 40 is a brilliant digression on Robert Peckham's way to Rome. It is a sad little story, resting upon definite religious presuppositions, but one woven with subtle threads of poetry on a warp of history.

Mr. A. P. Herbert, "A. P. H." of *Punch*, tells of the mating time in the life of Jane Bell, who was "neither one thing nor the other." She had not been born on a canal barge, and therefore lacked the chief qualification for marrying Fred Green, bargee—so his parents said; on the other hand, she was not a shore girl, for her home was on a hulk permanently tied up to a wharf near Hammersmith—the cheapest place of residence open to that "natural picnicker," her father, who "earned a little money by playing the 'cello (or the cornet) in a cinema, and lost most of this money betting on racehorses." Jane did most of the breadwinning for the family by going into service in the house of a lady of the neighbourhood. In the course of her domestic functions she met and lost her heart to the Hon. George Gordon Bryan, who was also neither one thing nor the other, for he was a Neo-Post-Impressionist artist, but not recognizable as such from garb or speech. At the same time Jane was walking out with Ernie, a militant Socialist, whose "talk was a strange mixture of Nationalization and Love, neither quite convincing." To Jane, who was 20, love was passion, for her ideas about it were derived from the Sunday papers and from "the pictures," to which, as her father's daughter, she had free entry. The main theme of Mr. Herbert's story is her artless experiments in love-making, these being contrasted with the more resolute enterprises of her plump sister Lily. Mr. Herbert is equal to the many variations on the theme, and invests them all with the sympathy of sentiment but without its falseness, and with humour which is never malicious.

SHORTER NOTICES

Mr. C. E. Vulliamy, in a learned and careful work, THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MIDDLESEX AND LONDON (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net), links together as far as possible the pre-history and early history of the Middlesex and London area from remote palaeolithic ages, perhaps 50,000 or more years away, until the end of the Saxon period. His account of the palaeolithic, neolithic, and bronze age material which the Thames and its area have yielded is specially important, and the warning against modern forgeries of flint implements should be kept in mind by amateurs and indeed by specialists, who have been themselves deceived. The British workman has realized for some fifty years the market value of ancient flint implements, and he can imitate them with ease. Mr. Vulliamy is all for recruiting workers, and says that "the science of archaeology depends as much upon the alert and intelligent co-operation of the ordinary man as upon the specialized work of the expert." Indeed, he has severe views upon some experts: "Judgment is too often seduced by fancy, and learning too often the accomplice of fiction." Mr. Vulliamy comes to the disappointing conclusion that "of the lay-out of Roman London we know nothing at all . . . excavations have disclosed the remains of a few buildings, a few walls, and one gateway. . . . The remains of only one important building are known—those of the basilica, or town hall, which stood upon the site now partly occupied by Leadenhall Market." But Mr. Vulliamy brings together all that is known of Roman London, and it seems to have been a very busy, commonplace town, with not much real art (apart from the Walbrook god) to set off its busy commercial life. But apparently those early Londoners made the best boots in the world. That and good roads to walk out of the city were no mean achievements.

Visitors to London and still more London natives, who usually know less of the special interests and history of their city, should be grateful to Mr. A. H. Blake for his LONDON CAMEOS (Jenkins, 5s. net), in which short descriptions, one to a page, are given, facing a photograph, of places of historical interest. The value of such a record is enforced when we are reminded by Mr. Blake that photographs he had taken in many parts of London only a few years ago now illustrate nothing that exists. He asks what has become of the stone let into the front of a stable over a doorway in Ducking Pond-yard, in Shepherd's Market, Mayfair, which recorded the place of a tavern where visitors were entertained during the Great Fair of May; or where is the fine carving of the Prince of Wales's feathers that used to decorate the building belonging to the Religious Tract Society in St. Paul's Churchyard; or where are the portions of the windows of Becket's Chapel on old London Bridge which bordered a small garden in a builder's yard in North London? They have disappeared and left no trace. If included in such books as Mr. Blake's a record at least would have been preserved.

The publication of Mr. Carl W. Ackerman's GEORGE EASTMAN (Constable, 24s. net) is to be welcomed as providing an account of the work of an American, still living, whose inventions have given pleasure to millions of people throughout the world. Everyone who has been entertained by a cinema show or has taken holiday snap-shots with a Kodak owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Eastman. Like his friend, Mr. Edison, he started on his career without the advantage of any scientific instruction, but he has recognized the value of the education he himself lacked by his princely gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions. This biography is an attractive revelation of Mr. Eastman's personality as well as a history of his inventions, his business enterprises, and his benefactions.

Mr. Charles Dixon's AMY JOHNSON: LONE GIRL FLYER (Sampson Low, 3s. 6d. net) can be considered as a travel book, though it has other qualifications. If Miss Johnson set a record for women flyers, Mr. Dixon must have done so among book producers. He describes Miss Johnson's training days, the machine that carried her to Australia, the route she followed, the incidents of the flight, the young airwoman's future in aviation, and the effect her journey may have on the air route to Australia.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To New Zealand†*.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira†‡, Mauritius‡‡, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡.
6 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)†, Madeira†, Peru (Iquitos)†.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island)†), Canada (Nova Scotia)‡‡, Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America, (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, &c., India, Iraq, and Persia‡.
7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guianas (British French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Trinidad).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo) (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal, Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINE, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: MacIver†† (Thessaly)	June 20	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	June 21	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	June 28	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	June 26	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Orama)	June 26	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails‡	June 26	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	June 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	June 21	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): R.M.S.P. (Sabor)	June 26	Noon
(Bahia): L. & H. (Euclid)	June 27	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Emp. of Australia)††	June 21	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland)†‡	June 21	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)‡	June 21	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	June 25	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	June 26	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. N. Scotia): Direct (Emp. of Australia)	June 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland)	June 20	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	June 25	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	June 21	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E. & F. (Orotava)	June 23	8 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	June 26	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife): K.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Lisbon	July 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Orama)	June 26	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Sarpedon)	June 24	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Bayano)	June 27	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS.: Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Tahiti)	June 25	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	June 24	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	June 25	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. Air Mails‡	June 21	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (P. Lot)	June 21	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	June 24	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	June 25	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	June 25	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	June 26	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Ventura)	June 25	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	June 28	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., Du.): Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	June 21	7.30 a.m.
Booker (Amakura)	June 26	8 p.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails‡	June 21	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (P. Lot)	June 21	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	June 23	Noon
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	June 25	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	June 25	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Saxon)†‡	June 20	11.30a.m
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	June 20	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Durban (Saxon)‡‡	June 20	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Nova Scotia)	June 24	2 a.m.
Via Canada: (Montcalm)	June 26	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	June 23	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montcalm)	June 25	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama* (Corinthic)	June 20	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Tahiti)	June 25	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	June 20	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia): U. Castle (Saxon)	June 20	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*†	June 20	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Saxon)†‡	June 20	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Sarpedon)	June 24	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	June 26	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Cunard (Mauretania)‡	June 21	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	June 21	Noon
W. Star (Homeric)	June 25	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	June 26	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	June 27	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	June 21	7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Daytonian)	June 25	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	June 21	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Elizabethville)	July 4	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	June 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Phrygie)	June 23	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons: K.D. (Apapa)	July 2	2 a.m
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey and Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	June 21	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Ivory Cst.: K.D. (Bata)	June 23	8 p.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey: Holt (Thomas Holt)	June 26	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: K.D. (Abinsi)	July 9	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	June 21	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	June 21	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	June 21	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Leyland (Daytonian)	June 25	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): E. & F. (Ariguani)	June 28	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡‡ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d.	per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d.	„
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	„
„ India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d.	„

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡† Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, &c., by the Saxon may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station, June 20, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Mauretania to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent *viâ* New York, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on June 21, from 8.50 a.m. to 9.40 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡† Letters for Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island), by the Empress of Australia, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on June 21, from 8.20 a.m. to 9.10 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Pennland to Canada (Nova Scotia) may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on June 21, from 7.25 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island only), China (*viâ* Canada), China (*viâ* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Estonia, Japan (*viâ* Canada), Japan (*viâ* U.S.A.), Latvia, Panama Canal Zone (*viâ* U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Europe and Russia-in-Asia, United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria (*viâ* France), Iraq and Persia (*viâ* France and Desert Motor Service), Malta. **6 P.M.**—To British Honduras (*viâ* Jamaica), Guatemala (*viâ* Jamaica). **TO-MORROW, 11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—

TO-DAY.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Oranja. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Darro. China and Japan, *viâ* Siberia. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Chambord. **TO-MORROW.**—Canada, by ss. Duchess of York. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Alcantara. Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Dramatist. Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Mantua and Chitral. Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Perou. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Abinsi.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

DUCHESS OF YORK (C.P.R.), from Montreal; Liverpool, 3 p.m.
MACEDONIA (P. & O.), from Bombay; Tilbury Dock, 8 a.m.
ORANIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires; Southampton, p.m.

TO-MORROW

ABINSI (E.D.), from West Africa; Plymouth, noon.
ALCANTARA (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Southampton, 1.30 p.m.
AUSONIA (Cunard), from Montreal; Plymouth.
CITY OF FLORENCE (Ellerman), from Bombay; London.
DRAMATIST (Harrison), from West Indies; London, a.m.
HERTFORD (Federal), from New Zealand; London, a.m.
LETITIA (Anchor-Don.), from Montreal; Liverpool, 9 p.m.
MEGANTIC (W. Star), from Montreal; Southampton, p.m.
PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth.
TUSCANIA (Cunard), from New York; Plymouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

BASSA .. .. For Ldn., left Takoradi 17th.
NEW MEXICO .. For Duala, left Accra 17th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER DELAWARE Fm. Constantinople, arr. Volo 17th.
RIVER ORONTES .. For Beyrouth, left Haifa 17th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MISSOURI .. .. For Baltimore, left Boston 16th.

BEN LINE

BENMOHR .. .. For U.K., arr. Vancouver 15th.
BENREOCH .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro' 16th.

BIBBY

STAFFORDSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 18th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ADRASTUS .. .. For N.Y., left Algiers 17th.
AGAPENOR .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 18th.
ANTENOR .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 17th.
ATREUS .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 18th.
DIOMED .. .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Tsingtao 17th.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Taku Bar 14th.
KERMUN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 18th.
MENTOR .. .. For Japan, left Singapore 15th.
PERSANDER .. For Ldn., left Padang 16th.
PHILOCTETES .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 16th.
RHEXENOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 17th.

BLUE STAR

AVILA STAR .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 18th.
DORIC STAR .. For China, arr. Pt. Swettenham 19th
ROYAL STAR .. For China, left Rotterdam 18th.

BOOTH

AIDAN .. .. For Manaos, left Lisbon 19th.
BONIFACE .. .. Fm. Paranagua, arr. Victoria Braz 17th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACCRA .. .. Left Accra 17th.
MARY SLESSOR .. Left Duala 17th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. For Montreal, left Hamburg 18th.
EMP. OF CANADA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Honolulu 18th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND For Sthmtn., left Quebec 18th.
MELITA .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Clyde 19th.
METAGAMA .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Sthmtn. 19th.
MONTCLARE .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., due Quebec 18th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. For Ldn., left Algiers 18th.
CLAN KEITH .. For U.K.-Cont., left Morombe 17th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 19th.
CLAN MACIVER .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Algoa B 19th.
CLAN MACPHERSON For U.K., left L. Marques 18th.
CLAN MATHESON .. For Bremen, left Ldn. 18th.
CLAN RANALD .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Glasgow 18th.
CLAN ROSS .. .. Fm. Pacific Is., arr. Suva 19th.
CLAN STUART .. For S. and E. Africa, left E. Ldn. 19th.
CLAN MACTAVISH Fm. Australia, arr. Suez 19th.
HALIARTUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Swansea 19th.

CUNARD

BERENGARIA .. For N.Y., 1,347 miles east of N.Y., noon 18th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

BAYANO .. .. Fm. S. Marta, arr. A'mouth 18th

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

BLOEMFONTEIN .. For U.K., left Rangoon 18th.
CITY OF CARLISLE.. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Hamburg 19th.
KEELUNG .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Antwerp 19th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BARODA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Hull 18th.
CITY OF BEDFORD Fm. Calcutta, arr. Baltimore 18th.
CITY OF CAIRO .. For Calcutta, left Suez 18th.
CITY OF DIEPPE .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Bremen 18th.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE For N.Y., left Penang 11th.
CITY OF RANGOON For U.K., left Calcutta 18th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX For U.K., left Shanghai 15th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Hull 18th.

FURNESS LINES

CANONESA .. .. For Hull, left Hamburg 19th.
KENMORE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Piraeus 17th.
PACIFIC GROVE .. For Vancouver, cld. Colon 18th.
PACIFIC TRADER .. Fm. Tacoma, arr. Olympia 18th.

GLEN

CARNARVONSHIRE

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

BRITISH EXPERT'S VISIT

The announcement made by Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, that Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, has been invited to pay a visit to the Commonwealth for the purpose of studying the financial and economic situation there and to consult with and advise the Government in regard to it denotes the taking of a step of the first importance. Sir Otto is one of the most highly-placed officials in the service of the Bank. In selecting him the Australian Government have chosen well, for few men have had such a wide experience as Sir Otto of the particular kind of problems with which Australia at present is faced. For a number of eventful years he was Controller of Finance at the Treasury, and as a leading member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations since 1922 he took a very prominent part in devising and carrying through schemes of financial and economic reorganization in various countries in Europe, a work which still ranks as one of the most notable achievements of the League. It was because of his exceptional knowledge of such matters that he was invited in 1927 to join the Bank of England after having spent about 21 years in the Treasury. Since then he has been associated with a number of important operations with which the Bank of England has been connected, and the establishment of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation—the first land bank to be formed in this country—was largely the outcome of his efforts. Therefore, the fact that one so exceptionally qualified as Sir Otto Niemeyer has been selected to advise the Government of Australia in the handling of its present crisis has produced a very good impression in the City, and there is no doubt that the credit of Australia will gain by the adoption of any proposals that he may think fit to recommend. Indeed, the announcement of his visit should tend to counteract in part the unfortunate impression, inimical to Australia's credit abroad, which certain recent events have created. The Government are to be congratulated upon the step which they have taken, for it shows that they are anxious to obtain the best advice possible in dealing with the present exceptionally difficult situation.

Lower New York Bank Rate

The New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday reduced its rediscount rate from 3 to 2½ per cent., thus bringing it down to the level of the French Bank Rate which has prevailed since May 1. On that date the New York rate was lowered from 3½ to 3 per cent., and two days later, May 3, the London rate was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. To-day the Reichsbank is expected to reduce its rate of discount from 4½ per cent., fixed on May 19, to 4 per cent. The action of the New York Bank was not unexpected, for the plethora of funds in America in consequence of the business depression has become very marked. Not only is the movement warranted by domestic conditions, but also by international considerations, for it should tend to divert more foreign borrowing to New York. In fact the American and German reductions should help to move the exchanges in favour of sterling, which has been none too strong lately.

The Proposed Loan for Yugoslavia

The proposed loan for Yugoslavia, to which reference was made by our Milan Correspondent in *The Times* of yesterday, will not be issued for the present. Indeed, we understand that the operation will not be undertaken until after the holiday season. It is stated that the loan, which will be an international operation, will amount to about £15,000,000, and that the bulk of it will be spent on public works.

Marconi Marine Profits

The shares of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company have fallen since the beginning of the year from 2 5-16 to 1 13-16, probably mainly in sympathy with the heavy fall in Cables and Wireless stocks, for it appears to be widely supposed that this company is a part of the cable-wireless merger. This, however, is not the case, the Marine Company being entirely independent of the merger, though the latter has a large shareholding in it. As will be seen from the statement issued by the board yesterday (which appears in another column), nothing has happened in connexion with the company's affairs to warrant the fall, for the results in the first five months of the year are not less satisfactory than they were in the same period of last year. Further, the directors confidently anticipate that the results for the whole year will be as good as those for 1929, but, having regard to the general depression in industry, they do not anticipate paying a larger interim or final dividend in 1930 than in 1929. Under its present skilful management the company has made remarkable progress in the last six years. In 1924 the profits were £83,000, having fallen from £85,000 in 1923. Certain changes in the administration were made at the end of 1924, Mr. Kellaway, the present chairman, being appointed managing director. In the first year, 1925, the profit was raised to £118,000, in 1926 to £126,000, in 1927 to £179,000, in 1928 to £193,000, and in 1929 to £203,000—a record figure. For the past two years the Ordinary dividend has been 15 per cent.

Stanton Ironworks Progress

The Stanton Ironworks, of Nottingham, has just issued a report that indicates a state of healthy activity. The main products of this company are iron and concrete pipes, and it is evident that these have been in good demand, for the profits in the year ended March 31 have risen by £44,000 to £236,169. The company is maintaining its now usual dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, and is again allocating £50,000 to depreciation. Important developments affecting the company's productive capacity have been in progress. The rebuilding of the blast furnace plant is practically complete, four new furnaces having been in blast for the whole of the financial year, and the fifth and last furnace is now nearing completion. The company's centrifugal plant for making iron pipes has been operating successfully and at high pressure throughout the year, and extensions for doubling the output of iron pipes made by this process, between 4in. and 16in. in diameter, in lengths up to 18ft., are now in progress. A modern slag plant at Stanton for the manufacture of dry and tarred road materials has just been completed, which will deal more adequately with the output from the new blast furnaces. The new colliery at Bilsthorpe is almost completed, and a large output of coal is being obtained. The difficult conditions now ruling in the coal trade, of course, hinder the company from obtaining adequate returns from this expenditure.

Elder Dempster Report

The profits of Elder Dempster and Co. dropped from £547,106 in 1928 to £306,504 last year, which is £204,371 less than is required to meet the Debenture and Preference share interest. The Debenture interest absorbs £100,000 and, the balance of the profits being insufficient to meet the dividends on the three issues of Cumulative Preference shares, which require £412,875, the directors paid the full interest on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Preference shares, absorbing £23,375, but only six months' interest on the Six per Cent. Second Preference and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Preference shares. Payments on the latter absorbed £193,750, and the balance carried forward is reduced from £142,838 to £127,217. In view of these results it is not surprising to learn that the half-yearly dividends shortly due on the company's three Preference issues will not be paid.

Tankers Balance-sheet

Results attained in the 12 months ended March 31 by Tankers, Limited, which owns 10 vessels of a d.w. tonnage of 100,508, compare not unfavourably with those of the preceding year. The balance of trading profit was almost the same, at £137,548, but other income showed an increase, and the net profit, before charging interest or depreciation, was £142,843, as compared with £126,313. Interest is paid on the Preference shares, but profits are again insufficient to pay the interest (which is cumulative) on the Funding certificates, which were allotted in respect of arrears of Preference interest. While owing to the increased world tonnage under construction there has recently been a decline in tanker freights, the directors state that the whole of the company's fleet has been chartered until about the end of 1931 at remunerative rates. A satisfactory feature of the accounts is the reduction from £670,306 to £254,440 that has been made in the mortgages representing the company's commitments to the builders. This large repayment of debt was made possible in part by the realization of a portion of the company's holding of shares in the Standard Oil of Indiana, which produced £300,000. It is anticipated that the company will be able to discharge the remaining instalments of the mortgages when due, without having to realize any more of its investments for the purpose. Arising out of the sale of the Indiana shares the company obtained a surplus of £72,439, which has been applied to reserves and depreciation.

Cook, Son and Co. Scheme

Although in the absence of a quorum sufficient to satisfy the articles of association the scheme of capital rearrangement proposed by the directors of Cook, Son and Co. (St. Paul's), was not voted upon yesterday by the Ordinary shareholders, it was passed unanimously at the general meeting of Preference shareholders, and resolutions submitted to an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the reorganization of the share capital were also adopted. The meeting of Ordinary shareholders was adjourned for 14 days. The decision of the Preference shareholders was given after explanatory speeches by Mr. R. M. Cook and Sir William Plender. The latter gentleman, in an allusion to the attitude of a small minority of shareholders, said that whenever there was a movement which touched in any way—favourably or adversely—the rights of a particular class of shares there was a disposition on the part of some holders to hesitate in agreeing to suggested modifications, even if they were demonstrated to be of possibly greater value. In the case under notice, the reasonableness of the scheme was appreciated by an overwhelming body of Preference shareholders, and that it was endorsed by expert market opinion has been clear from the recent course of share values.

East African Shipping Services

At a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday the question of a subsidized regular British passenger and mail service to and from the ports of East Africa was raised by Major Conrad Walsh. Those directly concerned with East African commerce are in the happy position of being able to point to a considerable expansion of the trade of that part of the world within the last few years. Taking Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar together, the total value of the imports and exports was, in round figures, £16,000,000 in 1919 ; £29,000,000 in 1924 ; and £35,000,000 last year. Further, business men look for progress in future. The part taken by the British shipping lines in the development of East African commerce is well recognized ; and the latest passenger vessel to be employed in the service of the Union-Castle Steamship Company—the motor liner Llangibby Castle, of 12,000 tons—is much appreciated, and it is said that residents in East Africa have made long journeys to inspect her as a ship which is even in advance of the other vessels in the fleet which she has joined this year.

Sailings of Foreign Lines

There is also recognition that the British shipping lines serving the East African Coast, which include the British India Steam Navigation Company, are now, very likely, doing as much, unaided, as can fairly be expected of them. Indeed, it is probable that, financially, the passenger services have so far been highly disappointing to the British lines. If, therefore, a case can be made out for a more frequent British passenger and mail service than is at present given, its institution in the early future may depend on some form of subsidy. As Lord Kylsant reminded the proprietors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company on Wednesday, some countries subsidize their shipping services substantially, and British merchant firms may well think that the relationship between subsidized foreign lines and East African commerce, and its possible effects, deserve to be taken into very careful consideration. The figure of £100,000 a year was mentioned at the meeting on Wednesday in connexion with a possible regular fortnightly mail and passenger service, and it would seem all to the good that the possibilities of a more frequent service than that now provided should be examined by the authorities. One day, no doubt, the need will become insistent, and it would be unfortunate if, in the meantime, the shipping of other countries, aided in one way or another, was immensely to strengthen its position at the expense of the British lines and of British commerce in general.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	2
New York	2½	2½-2	2½
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4½	2½	2-4
Swiss Bank Places	3	2¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¾	1
Brussels	3	2¾	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRMER MARKETS

RISE IN INTERNATIONAL SHARES

A firmer tone prevailed in the stock markets yesterday, particularly in the afternoon, and prices closed higher in most sections of the House. International shares were conspicuously strong after their recent weakness and stood above the New York parities all day, while the rally in metal prices—silver, tin, and copper—was responsible for a general advance in mining shares. The leading British industrial shares in many cases recovered slightly, and Carreras advanced further. The price of rubber receded again, but rubber shares remained fairly steady.

The GILT-EDGED market was firm on the whole. There was a rise of ¼ in the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan (103¾), and the War Loan finished ¼ higher at 102½. Old Consols and the Funding Loan weakened slightly, and the "shorts" had an easier tendency. A number of Australian loans declined. HOME RAILWAY stocks went lower in the morning, but improved in the afternoon, showing little change on balance.

In the FOREIGN market there was a better tendency in the afternoon, partly as a result of bear covering. The Reparations Loan fell to 1½ discount at one time, but was bid for at that price, and closed only ¼ lower on balance at 1¼ discount. Brazilian bonds were mostly a shade harder on the day after opening lower. The new San Paulo loan rose ¾ to 2½ discount, having touched 4 discount, and Brazilian Rescission "Fours" were bid for at 62, after being 61¼. Chinese bonds were the "turn" harder. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY securities showed little change on balance, after losing some ground in the morning. Leopoldina finished ½ higher at 43½, but San Paulo (171) again weakened.

OIL shares were firm as a whole. Shell, after being 4½, advanced to 4 23-32, a rise of 1-16 as compared with Wednesday's closing price, and Attock rose 5-32 to 1 5-16. The price of RUBBER fell at one time below 6d. per lb., but rallied slightly, and there were few changes in share prices. TEA shares were fairly steady, though Chargola and Nedeem weakened.

RALLY IN MINING SHARES

In the MISCELLANEOUS market international shares underwent marked improvement. Brazilian Traction opened at 41 and rose to 41½, falling back in the late dealings to 41¼, a rise of 1¼ on Wednesday's closing price. Hydro Electric, after opening at 39½, rose to 41½, and International Nickel, which opened at 23, advanced to 24½. Columbia Graphophone were bid for at over 3 15-16, and closed with a net gain of 3-16 at 3 13-16, while Gramophone closed without change on balance at the same price, after being 3½. In the store group Harrods were a weak feature, falling 1s. 4½d. to 60s. 6d., and Maple was easier. Carreras shares advanced, the "A" rising ½ to 8 3-16. Cables and Wireless "B" was a little harder at 16½. In the shipping group Cunard, Furness Withy, and P. and O. all showed small declines; and Harland and Wolff Preference was lower. Guest Keen rose 9d. to 34s. 3d., and Vickers hardened to 68s. 10½d. In the textile group small falls occurred in Bradford Dyers, Bleachers, and Calico Printers. Courtaulds were a shade lower at 2 5-32. Celanese issues weakened, British Celanese Ordinary falling 7½d. to 11s. 10½d. Imperial Chemical Ordinary hardened to 23s. 1½d. Marconi Marine strengthened to 1 13-16. Unilever shares were firm, the new shares rising 9d. to 8s. 9d. discount. Motor shares were mostly lower, Rolls-Royce falling 1s. to 42s. 6d. and Austin 9d. to 19s. 9d., but Leyland and Dennis both hardened. There were initial dealings in Courage 5½ per Cent. Debenture stock and H. and G. Simonds 6½ per Cent. Preference shares. The former opened at ½ premium, but fell to ½ discount, closing at ¼ discount, and the latter finished at 3d. discount.

South African Mining shares were a good market. Johannesburg was a buyer of Consolidated Main Reef, which rose 1s. 4½d. to 15s. 7½d., and strength was shown by Sub Nigel (2½), West Springs (14s.), Randfontein (7s. 4½d.), and Brakpan (2½). De Beers weakened further to 7½. Rhodesian shares were again strong. N'Changa were bid for at 3¼ at one time, and closed with a net rise of 5-16 at 3. Congo Border rose ¼ to 1½, and Rhodesian Selection Trust ¼ to 1½, while Bwana M'Kubwa closed 6d. higher at 14s. Chartered rose 10½d. to 34s. 3d. Tin shares were firm on the rise in the price of the metal, London Tin rising 1s. 6d. to 18s., and Malayan 1s. to 19s. 3d. Copper was also higher, and Rio Tinto finished 1½ higher at 34½. The rally in silver was reflected in the price of Burma Corporation shares, which rose 6d. to 11s. 6d. bid.

LOWEST NEW YORK BANK RATE

REDUCTION TO 2½ PER CENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 19

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate to-day from 3 to 2½ per cent. There has never before been a 2½ per cent. rate in New York.

Recently, the Bank rate has been a full one above the call money rate. The bank on Monday reduced its buying rate for bankers' acceptance to 2½ per cent. and to-day a number of dealers reduced their short-term bid rate to that figure and set bids of 2½ per cent. for 120-day acceptance and 2½ for 150-180-day bills.

GERMAN BANK RATE

BERLIN, June 19.—A meeting of the Council of the Reichsbank has been summoned for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the discount rate will probably be reduced to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

MORGAN CRUCIBLE

NEW RECONSTRUCTED COMPANY WITH £3,258,000 CAPITAL

The registration of the Morgan Crucible Company with a nominal capital of £3,258,000 is announced by Jordan and Sons to-day. The company has been formed to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets, rights, powers, liabilities, and duties of the Morgan Crucible Company, Limited (incorporated in 1890) pursuant to a scheme of arrangement and reconstruction sanctioned by an Order of Court dated June 6, 1930, or otherwise as may be considered expedient.

The capital is in £1 shares, divided into 300,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative First Preference, 300,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference, 500,000 Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Ordinary, and 2,158,000 Deferred Ordinary.

The directorate is the same as that of the old company. So long as Doulton and Co. hold 158,000 Deferred Ordinary shares they may nominate one director.

CABLES AND WIRELESS ANNUAL MEETING

The date of the annual general meeting of Cables and Wireless is fixed provisionally for Tuesday, July 15, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The meetings of the Eastern Telegraph Company ; the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company ; the Western Telegraph Company ; and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company are fixed provisionally for Monday, July 14, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street.

GUY MOTORS INCREASE OF CAPITAL

It is proposed to increase the nominal capital of Guy Motors, Limited, to £750,000 by the creation of 570,570 new shares of 10s. each. The increase of the capital is considered advisable in view of possibilities of the acquisition of, or developments in connexion with, other interests in the industry.

TRUST UNION ISSUE

The directors of the Trust Union announce that they propose to issue to the Ordinary stockholders 50,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference and 50,000 Ordinary £1 shares at the price of £2 for each unit of one Preference and one Ordinary share.

At the forthcoming annual meeting the directors will recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making a distribution of 10 per cent. for the year to May 15, which is the same as that for the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

NEW YORK, June 19.—Although trading was much less active the market had a distinctly stronger appearance, and sharp recoveries occurred in the representative issues. Sales were returned at 3,756,000 shares.

Firmness at the opening gave indications of an oversold technical situation. While overnight margin calls, due to yesterday's net losses, resulted in scattered liquidation the afternoon's partial recovery, despite the continuance of active selling, was taken to indicate that organized support was under the market awaiting the psychological moment to promote a rally. This prompted a good deal of "bear" covering, and the majority of standard issues advanced in good style, numerous gains of 1 point to 3 points being shown throughout the list. General trading, however, was much quieter, and the market subsequently showed a backing tendency. In view of the caution generally advised by brokerage houses, the potential bullish faction evidently needs additional encouragement, and while current investment liquidation is regarded as mostly executed, there is a fear that further concentrated selling drives would prompt additional liquidation by oppressed long pull speculators and investors.

Copper stocks came into demand early in the afternoon by the news that the substantial demand for the metal, created by the recent weakness, had enabled producers to restore the price to 12 cents per lb. The continued absence of selling pressure helped to strengthen confidence, and accumulation of high grade stocks was encouraged by attractive yields at current prices in relation to the easiness of money. In the last hour sharp rallies occurred in leading industrials, and public utilities, and the close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	June 19	June 18
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85 17/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85 29/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 31/32	4.83 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85 9/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 15/16	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92 1/2	3.92 1/2
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.25⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14 1/2	40.14 1/2
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.85 1/2
Copenh'gn, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76 1/2
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85 3/8	23.85
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36 1/2	19.36 1/2
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.85	11.71
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11⅝	14.11⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49 3/4	17.49¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29 7/8	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.98	36.98
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.24	11.35

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
—	June 19	June 18	—	June 19	June 18
Atchison	213	208	Int. C. Amer	23¾	23¾
Atl. Coast	157⅜	156	Kansas City	63½	67⅛
B. & O.	105½	101¼	Louisville	130	127
Do. Pref.	82⅜	82⅜	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn	—	—	Mis. Pac.	67½	65
M. T'sit	63	61	Do. Pref.	122	121½
Can. Pac.	191½	188	N.Mex.I. Pf	—	—
Cent. N.J.	226	226	Do., 2 Pf.	¾	¾
Ches. & O.	166	173	N.Y. Cent.	161½	158
Chi. G.W.	9⅝	9¼	Nfk. & W.	222	221
Do., Pref.	53½	53½	N. Pacific	74	74
Ch. N.W.	75	72½	Pennsylv'a	72	70⅝
Ch. Mil. St. P.	14	14	Reading	110	108½
Ch. Rock Is.	103½	104	S.L. & S.F.	100	98
Del. & Hud.	157	156	S.L. & S.W.	59	58
Del., Lack.	111½	111½	Pacific	112½	111½
Erie	37¼	35½	Southern	104¾	103½
Do., 1st Pf.	55	55	Do., Pref.	98½	98
G.N. Pref.	83	84½	U. Pacific	214¼	210
Ill. Cent.	117	115½	Do., Pref.	85	85½
Interboro'	—	—	Wabash	34	33
Rapid Tr.	25¾	23⅞	Do., Pf. A	75	—

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	126⅛	123	Int. Paper	21½	20
Allied Chem	260	249	Int. Tele.	44½	40½
Am. Agricul.	—	—	Kennecott	39¼	38⅛
Ch., Pref.	25¼	25⅛	Kresge S.S.	26½	26½
Am. and F. Pwr.	65¾	60⅝	K'gor. 5%	27¾	26⅞
Am. Can.	121¼	115¼	Liggett & M.	91	85
Am. Car.	51	51	Loose Wiles	59⅜	56
Am. Rolling Mills	60⅛	58	Mack Truck	52	49
Am. Smelt.	57½	56¾	Montg'y W.	35⅝	35
Am. Sug. R.	51½	50¼	Nash Mtrs.	34¾	32½
Am. Tel.	205¾	203½	Nat. Biscl.	79	76½
Am. Tob.	225	217	Nat. Cash R.	53	51½
Am. Wool'n	11⅜	11⅛	Nat. Dairy	51½	48¾
Anaconda	49½	46⅞	Nat. Amer.	105	100½
Armour D.	76	74	Packard	13⅝	12⅞
Armour A.	5⅝	5⅜	Pan A. Pet.	57	54½
Atl'tic Ref.	35	32¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	95	89
Baldwin	21½	21¼	Pullman	66	64
Barnsdall A	22⅝	21⅜	Radio Corp	38⅝	34½
Beth. Steel	83⅝	81	R'm'g'n Rd	27⅜	26½
Borden	43½	43	Ryl. Dutch	50⅞	49⅝
Chile Copp.	50	50	Sears R'b'k	73½	72
Chrysler	26⅝	25⅞	Shell Trans	44	44¼
Col. Fuel	48¼	44	Shell Un.	19¼	18⅝
Colum. Gas	66¼	61¼	Sloss S. St.	22	25
Col. Graph.	17⅞	16¾	Std. Brands	19⅝	17½
Cons. Gas	110⅝	105⅛	Std. Gas.	94¼	88
Cont. Can.	54½	52¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	61	58¼
Cont. Oil	20½	19¼	Do., N.J.	66	61¼
Corn Prod.	95½	94	Do., N.Y.	31⅝	30¾
Crucible	71½	71	Studebaker	26	25¾
DavisonCh.	26	24½	Texas Corp	50⅞	50⅜
Drug. Inc.	74	70	Tex. G. Sul.	52½	51
Du Pont	109	101½	Tidewater	14⅛	13⅝
Eastman K.	205	200	Tri-Cont'p	12	11⅞
Elec. Aut.	68⅛	60¾	Un. Carbide	66	62½
Electric Storage	65¼	64¼	Un. Fruit	88	83½
Fox Films	42⅜	39	United Corp.	33⅛	30
Gen. Elect.	71⅜	67⅜	United Gas	35½	33¼
Gen. Foods	54⅜	52⅜	U.S. Ind'r	11⅝	9½
Gen. Motors	41⅝	40	U.S. Rbr.	22	20
Gillette	71½	69	U.S. Steel	160⅝	158⅝
Goodrich	27¾	23½	Do., Pref.	145½	145⅝
Goodyear	64⅛	62	W. Un. Tel.	163⅛	159½
Hou. Oil Tx.	77	70	Wes. Mfg.	140	132
Hud. Mtrs.	30⅞	30⅝	Woolworth	55	53½
Ind. Rayon	92	92	Worth'n Pump	127	114
Int. Harv'r	82½	81¼	Youngst'n Sheet	115	115
Int. Match	71¾	70½			
Int. Nickel	24⅜	21⅞			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am. Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	27¼	25¼
Asoc. Gas	32¼	31½	Pennroad	11⅞	10⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	24⅝	23¼	Silica Gel.	16½	15½
Celanese	17½	12½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50¼	49½
Elec. Bond	80¾	74¾	Swift Int.	31½	30
Gulf Oil	126	126*	Vacuum Oil	79	77
Hydro Elec.	40⅜	37½			
Int. Pet.	18⅝	18			

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 5½%	100 31/32	100 30/32	Finl., 6% 1945	96⅜	96½
Do., 4½% (41b)	102	102 1/32	Fren., 7½% 1941	122⅝	122⅝
Do., 4½%	102 22/32	102 25/32	Do., 7.49	117⅝	117⅝
U.K., 5½% 1937	103¼	104	Ger. 7% '49	106¼	106¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88	88	Greek, 7% 1964	100	101
Arg., 6% 1959	98¼	98¼	Hamb'g, 8, 6%, 1946	95¼	95¼
Aust., 5% 1957	85½	87	Hungary, 7½% '44	99⅞	100½
Aust., 7% 1943	103	103⅝	Ital., 7% 1951	97¾	98
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅞	103½	Jap., 6½% 1954	104	103⅝
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104	104	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	105½	105½
Brazil, 7½% 1952	101⅝	101¾	Norway 6% 1952	102	102
Bulg., 7, '67	83	83	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¾	104¼
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞	Do., 7% 1958	104¼	105¼
Chile, 7, '42	101	101	Poland, 7% 1947	85	85¼
Do., 6, '60	88¼	89¼	Do., 8% 1950	93½	94¼
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	109¾	Rio do Sol., 8% '46	98½	99⅜
Denm'k 6% 1942	104¾	105	San P., 8% 1950	96⅞	97½
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101¾	101¾	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅜	107⅝
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	Swed. 5½% 1954	104¼	104¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105½	105½	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	90⅛	90¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	June 19	June 18
Atchison, Pref.	106	106
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	37⅝	36
New York, Ontario and Western	9½	9
Reading, 1st Pretd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	117	117
National Lead	126	129¾

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money was easy, call loans ruling at 2½ per cent. throughout the day. Commercial Paper was quoted 3½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were lowered ½ to 2½ to 2 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer, cable transfers improving to 4.85½.

Gold imports this week amounted to $54,000, and there were no exports, but the earmarked stocks of gold decreased $1,000,000.

Silver rose ½c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed that brokers' loans were reduced $211,000,000 to $3,787,000,000, against $3,998,000,000 in the previous week, and $5,420,000,000 last year.

BONDS.—The market was quieter but firm. Sales reached $10,795,000

A sub-branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at Barrack-road, Christchurch.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, June 19.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady, ½c. down to ½c. up. No. 2 red winter, 113c. ; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted ; No. 2 hard winter, 102½c. ; No. 2 Manitoba, 109½c. MAIZE steady, ½c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 87½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. higher. White clipped, 46½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm, 1½c. up. No. 2 Western, 60½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	753	1,038	2,763	414,945	503,934
Do., Atlantic	18	100	646	82,415	123,331
*Exports, ditto	56	185	617	82,597	104,093
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	425	916	2,707	243,533	271,038
Do., Atlantic	12	13	68	4,910	21,125
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	10	17,852
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	112	92	459	27,057	26,828
Receipts, Atlantic	92	65	252	20,846	23,370
*Exports, ditto	10	10	39	4,087	5,525
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	130	324	945	134,632	133,556
Do., Atlantic	22	16	61	5,942	12,355
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	187	4,328

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.05 ; Middle West, spot, $9.90.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed barely steady, 1 point to 15 points lower. Sales estimated at 26,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 7.54c. ; Sept., 7.38c. ; Dec., 7.16c. ; Jan., 7.10c. ; March, 6.98c. ; May, 6.90c. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, 15 to 23 points down. Sales, 25,000 bags. Closing prices :—July, 12.30c. ; Sept., 11.30c. ; Dec., 10.84c. ; Jan., 10.74c. ; March, 10.50c. ; May, 10.20c. Cash coffee steady, Rio No. 7, 9c. to 9½c. ; Santos No. 4, 13c. to 13½c.

COCOA futures closed firm at 32 to 22 points advance. Sales, 50,000 bags. Closing prices :—June, 7.84c. ; July, 7.85c. ; Sept., 8.02c. ; Dec., 8.12c. ; Jan., 8.22c. ; March, 8.38c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, 1 point to 2 points up. Sales, 61,000 tons. Closing prices :—July, 1.28c. ; Sept., 1.37c. ; Dec., 1.47c. ; Jan., 1.48c. ; March, 1.56c. ; May, 1.63c. No. 2 contract, duty free :—July, 3.18c. ; Sept., 3.28c. ; Dec., 3.39c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was offered at 3.24c. per lb. Sales comprised 18,000 bags of Philippine, June shipment, at 3.29c. per lb., c.i.f., and 59,000 bags of Philippine, June-July shipment, at 3.25c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 25 points higher at 13.95c. The futures market opened 15 to 32 points higher on bear covering, spot houses supporting near months, foreign buying orders, firm Liverpool advices, and smaller offerings. After reacting slightly on realizing and favourable weather generally the market improved again on renewed covering and closed steady at gains ranging from 22 to 35 points. New Orleans spot middling closed 36 points up at 13.10c., and the futures market finished steady with values showing a rise of 22 to 32 points.

New York Futures	Closing To-day		Range Previous Day	
June	13.74	13.74	13.44	13.44
July	13.84	13.84	13.61	13.55
August	13.55	13.55	13.00	13.00
September	13.40	13.40	13.10	13.10
October	13.42	13.42	13.17	13.14
November	13.49	13.49	13.18	13.18
December	13.60	13.55	13.30	13.30
January	13.61	13.60	13.31	13.30
NEW CONTRACT				
October	13.15	13.14	12.93	12.92
November	13.23	13.23	12.95	12.95
December	13.31	13.28	13.05	13.02
January	13.32	13.32	13.06	13.06
February	13.43	13.43	13.16	13.16
March	13.54	13.54	13

COMPANY MEETINGS

CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

PROGRESS UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

LARGER PROFIT

HOME AND OVERSEA ACTIVITIES

IMPORTANT LONDON CONTRACT

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

SIR J. FORTESCUE FLANNERY, Bt., D.L., M.Inst.C.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Howard Foulds, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—At a time of great depression in trade, both industrial and agricultural, resulting in daily increases in the number of unemployed, prosperity can be expected only from industries dependent upon special circumstances such as advance in scientific application to industry and special development of engineering progress. Those industries which are concerned with the development of services for the general distribution of power, light, and heat have not yet fulfilled all the demands that this section of scientific engineering progress has created throughout the world.

DELAY IN CONNEXION WITH "GRID" CONTRACT

The manufacture and supply of electric cable and appliances, which is the business of your company, has, notwithstanding the general demands to which I have referred, fluctuated during the year 1929, because, especially during the early part of the year, one of the chief sources of demand—namely, what is known as the Grid System—was suspended for a considerable time. You are aware that the system I have just referred to is that of connecting power-producing stations with each other by special cables, so that surplus power in any one of the stations may be transmitted to assist other districts where the demand for current is greater than the supply. Your company has received a very important contract in connexion with this system, but great delay, and consequent heavy cost, arose in the Electricity Board arranging the necessary wayleaves upon which the execution of your contracts depended.

As you are well aware, in a comparatively new trade like electric cable manufacture, research is very active and progress is very rapid, so that advantage was taken of the opportunity to develop, where possible, the company's plant so as to reduce the costs of manufacture for the mutual advantage of purchaser and producer, and, as you will see in the report, some £67,000 was expended in this way.

We were therefore ready in the fullest and most modernized sense for the improved demand in the latter part of last year, and the output for the year as a whole has been satisfactory, and the finance results show a substantial increase upon past years.

A SATISFACTORY PURCHASE

You will remember that a year ago you were informed that your board had arranged for the purchase of another old-established firm of cable makers—namely, W. T. Glover and Co., Limited—and sufficient time has now elapsed to enable the directors to report that the result has been satisfactory and presents an encouraging outlook for the future. Our indefatigable managing director, Sir Tom Callender, has joined the board of Messrs. Glover and is working in union with Sir Philip Nash, the chairman of Glovers, and the other directors.

Your subsidiary or associated company the Anchor Cable Company, at Leigh, in Lancashire, has been well occupied in the manufacture of special cable, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be satisfactorily occupied.

It is perhaps unnecessary to emphasize the fact that, in addition to the expenditure of £67,000 I have already mentioned, other expenditure necessary to keep the plant at the works both at Erith and at Leigh in thorough working order has been incurred and paid for out of current charges; and we believe that we are fully equipped with the best possible facilities for steady and efficient delivery of a very large output.

CONTINUALLY EXPANDING USES OF ELECTRICITY

The general use of electricity, not only for lighting and power but for domestic purposes, is expanding practically in every direction, and there are few of the ordinary household operations from cooking the dinner to sweeping the floor that cannot be carried out by electric-driven apparatus. One of the features of the present day is the greater use of overhead lines, and these overhead mains lead to cable orders and to the wiring of factories and houses, for which we are so admirably equipped at Leigh by our Anchor Works.

We secured a very important contract for heavy underground mains which we are now laying in the London area and much appreciate the confidence which the London power authorities have shown in placing this large contract in our hands.

The year has, as I have said, been a difficult one, and, like others engaged in world-wide trade, we have had to face severe competition, especially in our export business; but we are still widening our scope and pushing our operations in new fields. We are not always allowed to do so, as, for instance, in Australia the Dominion Government has decided on home manufacturers for electric wires and cables, and has forced us into a difficult position by the threat of a 35 per cent. tariff.

In this new venture the members of the Cable Makers' Association are jointly interested, and the permanent cutting off of part—even if only a small part—of our produce and the consequent reduction of employment in this country is a fact of great public importance.

EFFORTS TO ENLARGE THE COMPANY'S MARKETS

We are looking in all directions to maintain and enlarge our markets. Sir Tom Callender has lately visited South Africa, and his visit will help materially to strengthen our old friendships there. He will tell you also of other lands in which important contracts are being carried out, not the least important of which is India, in which our old-established connexions hold true, in spite of the serious unrest.

During the year extraordinary changes have occurred in the market prices of the most important materials used by us, viz., copper and rubber. Reliable information which had come to us enabled us to act with extreme caution, and your company suffered no loss by these intense market fluctuations. Such violent shrinkages in both commodities do, however, interfere with trade and are bad for us all in the long run.

The management has devoted special attention to economies of production. Many improvements in process and handling at the factories have been effected, some of them large, some small, but all useful.

THE ACCOUNTS

Turning now to the accounts; these have been slightly altered in form in order to meet the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929. The changes required in the ordinary form of these accounts have been very small, showing that our accounts have provided in the past all the information that could reasonably be required.

The profits for the year, including interest and dividends on investments, and the reserve for taxation no longer required, after deducting all charges on manufacturing account, were £684,366 odd. This is approximately £58,600 more than last year. There remains a profit to be taken for distribution of £403,911 19s. 8d., to which must be added the balance of 1928, £570,246, making a total of £974,158. The balance remaining to be carried to the balance-sheet is £324,658 odd.

PROFITABLE SUBSIDIARIES

I am very pleased to say that all our subsidiary companies made a profit, although one or two of the younger ones have not declared a dividend, but where a dividend has been paid that is included in the revenue shown in the profit and loss account of this company, and where a dividend has not been paid, it has been retained by the subsidiary company itself.

Turning to the left-hand side of the balance-sheet there is an increase in the Ordinary share capital of £316,000, of which the share bonus, issued in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting in June last year, accounted for £186,000, and the balance of £130,000 represents the shares issued to provide the money for the purchase of W. T. Glover and Co., Limited. These shares were issued at a substantial premium, which, after providing for expenses, produced a sum of £347,270, and this sum, as required by the articles of association, has been added to the reserve account. In addition, there has been transferred from the current year's profit and loss account £238,730, making a grand total of £986,000. From this has been deducted and transferred to the Ordinary share capital account to provide for the issue of bonus shares the sum of £186,000, leaving the reserve account £800,000, or twice what it was at the end of the preceding year. (Cheers.)

THE DISTRIBUTION

There remains a balance of £540,128 5s. 3d. From this balance the directors have decided to recommend you to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent., which absorbs £111,600, and leaves the carry forward to next year's account £428,528. I would like to draw your attention to this very noticeable fact, that the reserve of the company, £800,000, and the carry forward, £428,528—totalling £1,228,528—are considerably larger than the Ordinary share capital. (Cheers.)

I am sure you will agree with me that the position of the company is thoroughly satisfactory, and it is therefore with the utmost confidence that I formally move "That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

SIR TOM CALLENDER'S REMARKS

SIR TOM O. CALLENDER, Kt., J.P. (deputy chairman and managing director), who was received with cheers, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to second the resolution, and with your permission, I will make a few observations. The points on which I can be chiefly of use to you are those concerning our practical business, manufacture, and disposal of our products.

We have devoted much time and energy at our factory and on contracts to economies in our production and in the disposal of our cables, both by improved machinery and methods. The outstanding alteration is in our method of steam raising by the employment of powdered fuel, and I am fortunate in having the help of Sir Ernest Moir, who has had special experience in this new development, as also from your chairman, whose wide marine and engineering experience has been most useful.

It is, however, less by any large outstanding change that economies result than by the constant small improvements that our savings can be and are being made. In this, development and progress of manufacture of cables and efficiency of our local management are of the utmost importance, and by Mr. Pipkin in the production side, and by Mr. Watson, our technical head at Erith, I am most efficiently assisted.

RESEARCH

Our research department, which is always engaged in new problems of electrical distribution under Mr. Brazier, is an indispensable adjunct to our business, though such work is costly. At Leigh similar watchfulness exists, and we owe much of our wonderful success in rubber cables to the constant attention of the management there under Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Smith.

HAPPY RELATIONS WITH LABOUR

I am glad to say that we have worked in unbroken harmony with our employees at Erith and Leigh. It may be that the friendly feeling in the whole service of our company has been strengthened by the harmony given forth so well by that famous Callender Band.

INDIA

We are ceaseless in our care of our overseas connexion, which may be fairly described as world-wide. India is our oldest and one of our most important fields of operation, and, in spite of internal disputes and uprisings, of riot and commotion, we are steadily pursuing our way, extending in our old districts and opening up new areas. Our men have been singularly free from interference in our cable laying and our overhead erection, no doubt due largely to the experience of Indian ways and knowledge in handling Indian labour which Mr. Bradshaw and his engineers and staff have gained by their many years' residence in that country.

We are carrying out an important contract for the cable system to supply the South Indian Railway in Madras, where we have had a close friendship with the authorities. We have nearly completed the distribution mains, mostly overhead, of the network for the United Provinces electricity authorities, radiating from their hydro-electric station on the great United Provinces canal system. This supplies several towns, including Roorkhi, a well-known military centre.

The Government of India, in cooperation with the Government of the Punjab, has placed with us the contract for the construction of the widespread network throughout the Punjab, spreading from the Shanan power house, situated on the Uhi River. The first section has been completed, and we shall continue in other portions of the Punjab as soon as the monsoon is over. The line will extend ultimately to Lahore, and will serve several thousand square miles of territory. We are carrying out work in other towns and districts in India which are too numerous to mention.

CHINA

In view of the continual warfare in China you would hardly expect me to report progress; but I am pleased to say that the China Light and Power Company operating from Kowloon has placed in our hands their important extension northwards, and Mr. Somerville, one of our engineers experienced in cable work in many parts of the world, is leaving this afternoon for Hong-kong to undertake it for us.

In South America our men are at work laying cables for the supply of power to the Central Argentine Railway. Our old friends in Chili have given us several excellent orders. Brazil also has come to our help, and considerable cable orders have been placed.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Our chairman has told you of the interruption to our general trade likely to follow the heavy taxes to be imposed which are avowedly for the protection and fostering of Australian labour. The cable makers as a body are seeking to meet this difficulty by erecting a factory in Australia to produce certain classes of wire in that country. We regret losing part of our manufacture, but it cannot be helped. We hope, however, that the high tension cables more difficult to manufacture abroad will still remain to us. The New Zealand electricity authorities have given us the contract for some important extensions in Auckland.

SOUTH AFRICA

I thought it would serve an excellent purpose, especially after my recent illness, if I visited South Africa, where, whilst we continue to get orders, the volume of municipal cable business coming to us and Great Britain is inadequate. My visit was heartily welcomed by our excellent representatives, Wilson and Herd, Limited, and equally so by those representing our friends associated with us in cable research.

This visit has done much good to British trade. It has bound us closer to many old friends who have worked with me in the past in this country and who now hold important positions in the Union of South Africa. The first-hand information gained whilst in the Cape as to Rhodesian copper developments will, I consider, amply repay all the time and money spent on the voyage. I now beg formally to second the motion. (Cheers.)

Replying to a question SIR TOM CALLENDER said that the factories were full of orders, and more were coming in every day.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend approved.

The retiring director, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Bart., G.B.E., was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. James Worley and Sons, C.A., were re-appointed; and a vote of thanks was passed to the management and employees of the company.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was next held at which a new set of Articles of Association was approved, and a cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the proceedings terminated.

SANDERS BROS. (STORES), LIMITED

FAVOURABLE RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

NEW LINES STOCKED

SATISFACTORY WORKING OF THE BISCUIT FACTORY

FLOUR MILLED FROM ENGLISH WHEAT

MR. ERNEST FAIRBROTHER'S SPEECH

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Sanders Bros. (Stores), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ERNEST FAIRBROTHER (chairman and managing director) presided.

Mr. G. MILLER, F.C.I.S. (secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You have had the directors' report and balance-sheet in your hands for some days, and I propose, with your permission, to treat them as read. (Agreed.)

THE YEAR'S PROFIT

The net profit for the year, after providing for all expenses, depreciation, and liability for income-tax, amounts to £113,246 13s. 5d. This shows a small decrease of £1,142 as compared with the amount of net profit for the previous year. From this figure there has to be deducted a sum of £4,815 18s. in order to reduce the cost of our investments to market value. In this connexion I would refer you to our annual meeting last year, when I pointed out that the investments at that time showed a small depreciation; as a matter of fact, it was about £1,820, and the directors were then of the opinion that this was only temporary, and it was suggested that the depreciation need not be provided for. As you are quite aware, however, the past year has seen a further considerable decline in the market values of practically all securities, and those we hold have suffered with the rest. These investments are all in first-class companies, and your directors have no doubt whatever about the security; but they do feel that as there has been a further depreciation in the value during the last 12 months, and that the amount now is £4,815 18s., it would be prudent to write off this to bring down the book value to the present market value.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

After this deduction has been made there is a balance of £108,430 15s. 5d., and this, together with the amount of £40,163 3s. 8d. brought forward, brings the total disposable to £148,593 19s. 1d. From this amount there have to be deducted the dividend on the Preference shares to March 25 last, less tax, amounting to £21,000, and the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares paid December 24, 1929—namely, £7,520 2s. 8d.—thus leaving a balance of £120,073 16s. 5d. to be dealt with. We propose appropriating this to the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, amounting to £29,140 11s., making 12½ per cent., less tax, for the year.

We propose placing £25,000 to the reserve account, which will bring that account up to £125,000; placing a further £10,000 to the reduction of goodwill, thereby reducing that item in our assets to £90,000; applying £10,000 in reduction of the amount of premiums for leases, and carrying forward a balance of £45,933 5s. 5d., which is an increase of £5,770 1s. 9d.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

We will now take the statement of assets and liabilities. Taking the liabilities first, sundry creditors and accrued charges show an increase of £16,198 15s. 6d., which is mainly accounted for by outstanding income-tax. The reserve account shows an increase of £35,000, which is the amount you voted last year. We are to-day recommending you should place another £25,000 to this fund, bringing the total to £125,000.

Taking the assets, you will observe that freehold and leasehold premises show an increase of £41,800 10s. 9d., which represents the amount spent on acquiring and adapting premises for additional branches and the balance due on the new steam wagon garage and the biscuit factory. Of the total amount of £580,194, you will be interested to know that £512,000 represents freehold property unrestricted, comprising up-to-date factories, warehouses, flour mills, and shop property in the finest trading positions.

Machinery, plant, &c., shows a small decrease of £920, which is the net effect of some small additions, less depreciation.

Stocks show a decrease of approximately £6,000 and sundry debtors also a decrease of £950.

The amount of the investments is arrived at after writing off the depreciation to which I have already referred, and now represents the actual market value.

Cash shows an increase of £12,300 over last year, and in addition to this I would just observe that the bank overdraft, which was in our liabilities last year and amounted to £24,598, has now been extinguished.

FURTHER SUM WRITTEN OFF GOODWILL

Goodwill shows a reduction of £20,563, which is the amount you voted last year. We propose to write a further £10,000 off this amount, in pursuance of the policy which I mentioned at our last meeting, that is, to write this down gradually until we have eliminated it from our balance-sheet.

There is also an item in the directors' recommendations to which I would draw your attention—namely, the amount of £10,000 in reduction of premiums for leases. We have perforce sometimes when renting premises to pay a premium for the lease. This amount we could, of course, legitimately spread over the term of the lease, as the annual value is greater than the actual rent which we are called upon to pay. We feel, however, that the best course would be to allocate an amount from profits to extinguish this item, which, you will no doubt agree, will be in our best interests.

In view of the abnormal year through which we have passed, with its widespread depression in trade and the continued increase in unemployment, your directors consider that the results achieved cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

UNFAVOURABLE TRADING CONDITIONS

The financial year under review has been the most difficult we have experienced. One of the effects of the considerably reduced spending powers of the people has been increased competition for their business. When times are good and wages high and regular, we all receive a portion of the people's expenditure, but when economy has to be practised, then there is a struggle for business. This increasingly keen competition makes it even more necessary for us to see that our organization is thoroughly efficient in every respect and capable of dealing with any emergency.

In addition to the influences which I have mentioned, there was also the fact that the summer of last year was exceptionally fine and warm, and, as you doubtless know, that kind of weather is not very beneficial to food distributing businesses; nor did we get any assistance from the weather during the winter, for, as you will remember, the winter was a mild one, so that for the slackness in trade during the hot weather we did not get a compensating cold spell in the winter.

Having regard to these factors I think there is cause for gratification in the fact that our net profit is very little below that of the previous year, which was a record.

The margin of profit on each article that we sell is infinitesimal; we rely on our large turnover to aggregate the total net profit which we show in our accounts. This policy has always been practised by us and has proved in all conditions to be most satisfactory and reliable. The vast public which we serve and who rely on the consistently high standard of quality of the goods we sell, are thereby enabled to purchase those commodities at prices which show the smallest possible margin of profit over working expenses, and compare most favourably in quality and price with similar articles offered elsewhere.

NEW LINES STOCKED

During the year we have added various new lines to our stocks and, to meet the demands of our customers, have commenced the sale of margarine in the last few months. Although our shops were not designed for the sale of provisions, and consequently it is not possible to give the best display, we are quite satisfied with the returns of this commodity so far, and in the additional service we are enabled to render to our many customers who require to purchase as much of their weekly food supplies as possible from our branches.

We have now been established for some months in our new biscuit factory and everything is working satisfactorily. The fittings of the factory and the machinery and ovens which have been installed enable us to produce an even better biscuit than formerly. This is making a bold statement, as our biscuits have always been held in the highest esteem. We can now, however, without exaggeration, say that Sanders' biscuits are the highest-grade value obtainable at the lowest possible price. With the facilities now at our disposal we have been enabled to add many new varieties of biscuits to our list, all of which have found immediate favour with our customers. We are now manufacturing a large number of varieties and are able to meet all demands. At times like the present, when the purchasing power of the people is very much reduced, biscuits are apt to be looked upon as a luxury. This should not be so, as really good plain biscuits undoubtedly have a high food value, and if the price charged for them is reasonable they are an economical food.

SANDERS' ENGLISH WHEAT FLOUR

There is also another item of very considerable importance to which I would direct your attention. We are very materially assisted in the production of high-grade biscuits by the fact that we manufacture our own flour at our mills in Great Shelford. Since these mills have been remodelled we have been able to manufacture flour which in quality is second to none, and in this connexion you will no doubt be interested to know that all of our flour is milled from English wheat only, and is guaranteed absolutely pure and free from any bleaching matter whatsoever. The public, therefore, have the satisfaction of knowing that when they buy Sanders' biscuits they are buying a purely Empire product, as all the constituents used in the manufacture of the biscuits are supplied by this country or the Colonies.

It is opportune at the present time, when the question of agriculture in this country is of such vital importance to the nation, that I should tell you that all flour sold in our shops is of our own manufacture and, as I have already stated, is milled from nothing but the finest English wheat. There is no foreign wheat whatever used in the milling of Sanders' flour. The public would be helping towards the solution of this pressing problem if they would insist on buying no flour except that which has been milled from none but English wheat and would also insist that all the bread which they use be made from similar flour.

INCREASING DEMAND

With regard to our own shops, the public are protected when they buy Sanders' flour, for we guarantee it to be absolutely pure and unadulterated, and made from English wheat only from the finest wheat-growing lands of the Cambridgeshire district. The demand for Sanders' flour is continually increasing, and this we attribute to the excellence of the article. There is an abundance of cheaper imported flour being sold, but our adherence to quality has given us a trade for this commodity which it would be difficult to dislodge. There is sometimes a great temptation to offer a slightly inferior article at a cheaper price in order to meet the demands of customers to whom cheapness appeals. We believe, however, that maintaining the best quality is the only way to build up a stable and substantial business, and, although it requires courage and patience, it is undoubtedly the sure way.

The products of our manufacturing departments continue to be held in very high esteem by housewives; our biscuits are still high in the public favour. I would repeat what I said last year, that we now have a factory thoroughly up to date in every respect, capable of producing a far greater quantity of biscuits than our present output, and we are looking forward to the time when we shall be working to capacity.

THE FUTURE

We are passing through troublous and strenuous times, and every ounce of trade has to be thoroughly sought after. He would indeed be a bold man who would prophesy the state of trade in the near future. We are all hoping that this world depression will soon give way to a brighter outlook. In any event, come what may, we can rest assured that we have an organization capable of adapting itself to any and every condition, and that when trade receives the necessary stimulus, which we hope will not be long delayed, we will take our rightful share in the increased business resulting therefrom.

I have now pleasure in moving that "the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the period ended April 26, 1930, be received and adopted, and the dividends, reserves, and appropriations recommended therein be approved."

I shall ask Mr. T. Sanders to second this resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which the shareholders may care to put.

Mr. T. SANDERS seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. CHASTON, the retiring director, Mr. Joseph Sanders, was re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. A. J. LEWIS, seconded by Mr. E. C. PIPER, Messrs. Thomson, McLintock and Co., chartered accountants, were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff for their services during the past year concluded the business of the ordinary general meeting.

At a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING the necessary special resolution to alter the articles of association was carried.

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA

INCREASED PROFITS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

COLONEL THE HON. SIDNEY PEEL, C.B., D.S.O. (the president), said that the total net profit for the past year amounted to £91,033, as against £86,300 in the previous year. They had charged to the statutory reserve fund £7,083 of net losses on land investments, as against £16,647 a year ago. This left them in a position to add £5,016 to that fund as laid down by their charter, to add £5,000 to the contingency fund, and to recommend the same dividend as for the previous year (6 per cent., free of British income-tax, for the year), leaving £21,208 to be carried forward.

Referring to the increase of $379,000 in land investments and of $116,000 in interest overdue, the president said there had been two outstanding features in Canada from an agricultural point of view. First, the wheat crop was, for Canada, a very bad one, being about half that of the preceding year—272,000,000 bushels, against 544,000,000 bushels the year before. Secondly, the fall in the cost of raw materials, which had been a world-wide factor, was felt with great severity in the price of wheat, which, after being about $1.75 a bushel in July last, had dropped to about $1.50 by the time the 1929 crop began to come on the market. The price to-day was barely more than $1 a bushel.

The effect of all this was that a large number of farmers who were formerly in good circumstances had found themselves seriously affected, and this had naturally contributed to the increased amount of unpaid debts. It had also affected the ease with which the land could be sold and accounted for the increase in the company's total land investments. It would be gathered that Canada had been, and was, passing through a difficult time, but, while there was no great ground for optimism for the immediate future, undue pessimism would be the great blunder. They had passed through several such cycles before now. Meanwhile it was satisfactory that the accounts submitted showed the company to be in a strong position.

The report was unanimously adopted.

DEBENHAMS, LIMITED

CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

DRAPERY TRADE CONDITIONS

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

BENEFIT OF COMPANY'S WIDESPREAD INTERESTS

SIR FREDERICK RICHMOND'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Debenhams, Limited, was held yesterday at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore-street, W.

SIR FREDERICK RICHMOND, Bt., the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. H. Alexander) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—In moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts I will assume that, as usual, you will wish me to take them as read. (Agreed.)

As this meeting is being held some two months later than has been customary in the past, I feel that you are entitled to a word of explanation as to the reasons for the delay. Briefly, it has arisen because of the awkward incidence of the dates of closing the financial years of this company and Drapery Trust, Limited. The financial year of your company ends on January 31, and we have always hitherto been able to incorporate in our accounts the results of all our subsidiary businesses. As, however, the accounts of Drapery Trust, Limited, our largest subsidiary, are made up to May 31, it was impossible for your directors to know the final results by the end of March, when we have been in the habit of issuing our report and accounts.

As a temporary measure, this difficulty was surmounted last year by the directors of Drapery Trust, Limited, declaring an interim dividend in January; but for obvious reasons it was not considered advisable to repeat that method this year, and your directors felt that the best course in the circumstances would be to postpone the issue of the report of this company until the board of Drapery Trust, Limited, were in a position to give them some indication of the dividend which might be expected from that company.

ALTERATION OF FINANCIAL YEAR

As stated in the report, your directors propose to avoid this difficulty in future by altering the financial year so as to end on July 31, by which time the final results of Drapery Trust, Limited, will have been ascertained, and we shall have a complete picture of the trading of all our associated companies. This alteration of the dates will not, of course, make any difference to the payment of your dividends, which will be payable on January 31 and July 31, as hitherto.

Before I say anything with regard to the year's trading, I think it will be convenient if I follow the usual custom of going through the balance-sheet item by item and comparing the figures with those of last year. The accounts are presented in substantially the same form as hitherto, the requirements of the new Companies Act not having necessitated any important changes. You will notice that, in accordance with the new Act, the balance-sheet this year is accompanied by a profit and loss account, and the amounts owing from subsidiaries and our indebtedness to subsidiaries are shown as separate items on the balance-sheet. Further, on the suggestion of our auditors, a number of the balance-sheet items have been re-grouped. This makes a detailed comparison with last year a little difficult in certain cases, but I think on the whole the changes we have introduced are conducive to greater clearness.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will begin with the liabilities side of the balance-sheet. There has been no alteration in our share capital, the nominal capital remaining at £7,000,000, of which £6,700,000 has been issued.

The Debenture capital has, of course, undergone a radical change since the date of the previous balance-sheet. The outstanding balance of the Ordinary 5½ per Cent. Debenture stock, which stood in last year's balance-sheet at £664,601, was repaid on August 1 last out of the proceeds of the £3,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock which was issued in February, 1929. Of this new issue it will be noticed that £16,434 has been redeemed by the operation of the sinking fund, which provides for the stock being amortized within a period of 50 years.

The mortgage of £48,704 on 36-40, Wigmore-street and the adjoining premises is a familiar item on our balance-sheet. Repayment is provided for by two insurance policies which become payable in about two years' time, when the loan will be extinguished.

Proceeding, we come to a group of accounts under the heading of creditors, which includes depositors. Owing to the re-grouping which I have just mentioned, the only individual item comparable with last year is bills payable, which shows an increase of £5,828. For the purpose of comparison with last year it will be sufficient to take the total of the group, amounting to £1,169,405, and set it against the total creditors and depositors in last year's balance-sheet, which amounted to £1,230,821, and the net result is a decrease of £61,404, which does not appear to call for any extended comment. On the one hand we have reduced the bank loans, and, on the other hand, certain of our associated businesses have placed moneys on deposit with us, and the net result is as stated.

RESERVE AND SINKING FUNDS

The reserve fund and sinking fund, which for the purpose of comparison have to be taken together, amount to £1,197,570, an increase of £102,031 as compared with the corresponding item in the previous balance-sheet. On the other hand the share premium account, which stood at £327,131, has disappeared. The explanation of these changes is that the discount and expenses in connexion with the recent issue of 5 per Cent. Debenture stock have been written off out of share premium account, and the balance remaining in that account has been transferred to the reserve fund.

I will now turn to the assets side of the account. The first item is the property account, which shows an increase of £54,972, and now stands at £3,352,294. Apart from what may be described as normal conditions and improvements to existing properties, a portion of the increase is accounted for by payments made in respect of the important new wholesale building erected in Wimpole-street, which is now nearing completion. Your directors anticipate substantial advantages from the increase in our trading space which will thus be put at our disposal.

Fixtures and fittings, after writing off the usual amounts for depreciation, show an increase of £24,730. This is mainly accounted for by the cost of installing new and up-to-date lifts in the business of Debenham and Freebody. We feel sure that this is an improvement that will be much appreciated by our customers, and that the cost will be fully justified.

Stock is £15,900 less than last year, the decrease being chiefly in the wholesale and manufacturing sections.

We now come to the sundry trade debtors, which appears as the first item of a number of accounts which have been re-grouped. For the purpose of comparison with last year it is necessary to take the sundry trade debtors in conjunction with the next item, bills receivable, and sundry debit balances, &c., a little lower down. These three items together amount to £1,434,911, which is only some £13,000 less than the corresponding figure last year.

ADVANCES TO ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Cash loans amount to £1,253,410, and represent advances to the associated companies, which we have been enabled to make out of the proceeds of our Debenture stock issued last year. As a natural consequence of the centralization of our finances, this company is called upon from time to time to make advances to the associated businesses for various purposes. These advances may be only temporary until such time as the borrowing companies are able to make permanent arrangements, either by the issue of additional share capital or otherwise.

The next and largest single item on the balance-sheet, shares held in subsidiary companies, amounts to £3,425,906, which is an increase of £73,110 as compared with the corresponding item last year. This is partly because certain items have been transferred from the account entitled investments lower down, which now comprises investments in companies which are not technically subsidiaries. This distinction, as perhaps you are aware, has been rendered necessary by the recent company legislation, which makes it compulsory to set out our holdings in subsidiary companies separately from all other assets.

Current accounts with subsidiary companies stand at £1,623,335, which is an increase of £612,545. This increase is largely accounted for by temporary advances to Drapery Trust, Limited, and certain other subsidiaries, and since the date of the balance-sheet has been substantially reduced.

The total of our home stocks, debtors, investments, and cash (after deduction of the dividends and participation fund now payable) shows a surplus over the creditors and depositors of over £2,000,000. You will see, therefore, that our financial position is a particularly strong one.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

This brings me to the profit and loss account. It will be seen that our net profit on trading, plus sundry dividends and other income, is £850,156 2s. 1d. From this we have to deduct Debenture interest and Debenture trustees' fees, amounting to £137,678 4s. 10d., which leaves an available balance of £712,764 9s. 9d. This you will understand is the result of the Debenham group of businesses only, as for the reason already explained it has not been possible to include in our accounts any dividend from Drapery Trust, Limited. From that company we expect to receive very shortly a dividend of 7 per cent. on our holding of Ordinary shares in respect of the year just ended.

The falling-off in the trading profit of the Debenham group is thus £34,067 for the year. During the first half of the year our net profit was more than maintained, but in the second half there occurred the financial crisis in America, with its world-wide ramifications, to say nothing of certain unfortunate events in the world of finance nearer our own doors, all of which contributed to produce an effect on business which more than wiped out the earlier improvement.

There appears to be a pretty general impression that the retail distributing houses have not felt the results of the prevailing depression in common with other industries. This is undoubtedly not the case, at all events in regard to the higher end of the trade. Those who are best in a position to judge will, I think, bear me out when I say that as regards the drapery trade it is the higher grade of businesses that has been most severely affected by the industrial depression; and the causes are not far to seek.

CURTAILED SPENDING POWER OF THE PUBLIC

Diminished industrial earnings have meant the payment of reduced dividends by only too many companies whose reports have been appearing during recent months, and this, added to the heavy and increasing taxation from which the country is suffering, has seriously curtailed the spending power of the public, more particularly that section of it for whose needs we cater in our West End businesses. This factor ought not to be lost sight of when considering the results of this company.

A comparison of the returns of the numerous drapery businesses with which we are associated goes to show that the medium class, and especially the popular sections of the trade, have not only not suffered in anything like the same degree, but in many cases have been able to increase their returns. It is something to the good, therefore, that our interests are very widely spread, and that we are not altogether dependent for our prosperity on the consumption of what may be described as luxury articles.

While, therefore, I do not pretend for a moment that the results that we have shown are satisfactory to your directors, I think that when due weight is given to these circumstances it will be seen that the reasons for the falling-off in our profits have been very largely, if not entirely, beyond our control, and I think I may fairly say that no effort has been wanting on our part to minimize their effects.

The wholesale trade, both in the home and export sections, has been difficult, but there has been no outstanding feature, and, broadly speaking, it may be said that we have maintained our position.

It would be unwise to endeavour to forecast at this stage the outlook for the current period, and I do not propose to do so. As already mentioned we have to face industrial depression, which affects particularly our higher grade businesses. On the other hand, I believe we have not yet reaped the benefit of the large sums of money which have been expended in modernization and enlargement of the medium and popular class businesses with which we are associated.

VALUE AND SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

I would remind you that we have a most valuable goodwill (although it does not figure in the balance-sheet), and we were never better equipped than we are to-day to give value and service to our customers and to obtain our full share of returning prosperity when the recovery sets in, as I venture to suggest it is bound to do sooner or later.

Before sitting down I should like to express a word of appreciation to the managers, buyers and staff in all sections of the business for the very loyal and efficient manner in which they have served us throughout a trying year. In the past history of the business it has always been our experience that the devotion of our staff has never been more conspicuously in evidence than when times were difficult, and I am confident that our traditions in this respect will always be maintained.

I am glad to say that the yield to the staff in respect of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares carrying in addition an interest in the participation fund is at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

I will now propose: "That the report and balance-sheet, as submitted, be adopted, and that the distribution of net profits, as set out in the report, be and is hereby approved." I will ask Mr. Spence to second the resolution, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be happy to reply to any questions.

Mr. J. SPENCE (deputy chairman and one of the managing directors) seconded the resolution, and after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions asked by a shareholder, it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Josolyne, Miles, Page and Co. were reappointed auditors, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan meat were larger in all cases than during the preceding week; beef by 17,000 quarters, mutton by 2,000 and lamb 5,000 carcases. Details are given below:—

—	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcases	Carcases
To London	70,000	19,000	44,000
,, Liverpool	37,000	6,000	17,000
,, Rest U.K.	12,000	1,000	5,000
Total to the U.K. ..	119,000	26,000	66,000
Total to U.K. last week	100,000	21,000	61,000
Total to U.K. so far this year ..	2,877,000	869,000	2,007,000
Corresponding week last year	136,335	9,068	37,411
Corresponding total last year	3,001,648	682,463	1,394,231
To France	12,000	1,000	—
,, Italy	14,000	—	—
,, Rest Continent ..	5,000	—	—
Total to Continent ..	31,000	1,000	—
Total to Continent last week ..	33,000	4,000	—
Total to Continent so far this year ..	894,000	177,000	—
Corresponding week last year	28,972	702	—
Corresponding total last year	768,489	147,928	—

COOK, SON & CO. (ST. PAUL'S), LTD.

REORGANIZATION OF CAPITAL

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER'S ADVICE

A GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the Preference shares of Cook, Son and Co. (St. Paul's), Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. R. M. COOK occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Sidney Pepper) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the absence of your chairman, Sir Herbert Cook, whose health will not allow him to take the chair to-day, I am acting on his behalf in my capacity as vice-chairman. The quorum required by the articles of association of the company for this meeting has been attained, and I accordingly declare this meeting duly constituted. It is not necessary at this juncture for me to go through the details of the proposals which we propose to set before you, but I think I should remind you of the fact that in a scheme of this magnitude your board thought it advisable to obtain the very best technical advice possible. The board therefore called in Sir William Plender in collaboration with Messrs. Linklaters and Paines and Messrs. Nicholson, Beecroft, and Co., our auditors, to advise us in this matter. The scheme which we have the pleasure of submitting to you to-day is the outcome of their careful deliberation and I trust that it will meet with your approval. I am glad to say that the directors hold proxies overwhelmingly in favour of the resolution.

The company possesses, as will be seen from the last balance-sheet, dated December 31, 1929, very large funds invested in gilt-edged securities, which produce a comparatively low return. These investments can be realized to an ext

RUBBER ESTATES OF KRIAN

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OVER-PRODUCTION

MR. W. ARTHUR ADDINSELL'S VIEWS

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Rubber Estates of Krian, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 7, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Mr. W. ARTHUR ADDINSELL (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. C. H. SMALLWOOD, on behalf of the secretaries, Messrs. Bright and Galbraith, Limited, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen,—I move that the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted to this meeting, be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend of 5 per cent. be declared and paid."

Having regard to the conditions prevailing in the industry during the year under review, it is satisfactory to report that, after payment of export duty and providing for the usual depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., the profit was £2,748 higher than in the previous year.

The increased profit was earned mainly by reason of the larger quantity of rubber harvested. The crop figure amounted to 734,926lb.

In order to meet the low price of the raw material, it was necessary to cut out all non-essential expenditure and to work as economically as possible. I am pleased to say, however, that so far as we can tell this economy has had no deleterious effect on the property. We continue to receive good reports from our visiting agent, Mr. J. Murray, who has recently arrived in this country on a well-earned holiday, and he tells us that, although the estate was passing through the wintering season when he last saw it, the property appeared to be well managed and in good order.

I therefore take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to our manager, his assistant and staff for the work which they have put in during a very trying period.

I have referred in previous years to our investment in Edensor. This estate is being developed on most modern and up-to-date lines. Certain areas have been budgrafted with specially selected clones, and seed from high-yielding trees has also been planted.

THE PRICE OF RUBBER

The low price ruling for the raw material is causing the administrators of rubber-producing companies intense anxiety. I can say, without fear of contradiction, and speaking with an intimate knowledge of the industry practically since its inception, that there are very few estates that can make both ends meet with rubber at the present price.

You are aware that the majority of companies did not tap their trees during the month of May, in accordance with a scheme inaugurated by the Rubber Growers' Association. It is estimated that this cessation will have the effect of reducing this year's output by approximately 25,000 or 30,000 tons, but having regard to the huge stocks of rubber now lying in London and the Port of Liverpool (which are well over 100,000 tons) this relief is proved wholly inadequate.

For the first time on record, rubber has recently changed hands at 6d. per lb.

Although the Stevenson Restriction Scheme had its critics and dissenters, I always held the view that it was sound in principle, on the theory that if an article is being overproduced it is sound economics to curtail production. Theoretically, there was no reason against the scheme being in force for all time, and it would simply have remained dormant when production under its regulations had reached 100 per cent.

It has to be admitted that there were weak points in its administration, and attempts to defeat its object were many.

It appears to me that, apart from the question of safeguarding the industry for British investors, the governing bodies in Malaya will, if existing conditions continue for much longer, be compelled to take action in protection of the local community.

A REVIVAL OF CONTROL?

If such a situation arises, I can see no fairer or saner proposals than the reintroduction of compulsory regulations for control of output. I have purposely avoided saying "restriction," which seems to be offensive to many.

The authorities, I am sure, know the weakness of the last enactment, and can take the necessary steps to overcome them. The fixing of a standard production would now be simple, and nothing could be fairer to all concerned than adopting as such the output for the calendar year 1929.

There are two cardinal points which must be kept to the forefront in any attempt at compulsory regulation of output—the first, elasticity; and the second, moderation in fixing the basis market price.

Any movement of this nature must also, of course, include the Dutch planters, both European and, as far as possible, the natives.

The Dutch are a clever and ingenious nation, and I feel sure that, given the will to help the industry, they can hammer out some scheme to bring in their native population in the Dutch Indies.

Proposals have been submitted recently for voluntary restriction, but I am afraid I cannot wholeheartedly support this.

If sacrifices are to be made to bring relief, they should cover the whole of the planting community, and experience in the past teaches us that voluntary schemes are not sufficiently watertight to ensure success.

I understand the British and Dutch Liaison Committee is meeting on the 26th inst., and possibly the discussion may travel along lines which will end in the Governments of the two nations being approached before they are compelled to take action for their own protection.

Mr. THOMAS A. GALLIE seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring director and the auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated.

MARCONI MARINE STATEMENT

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The following statement was issued yesterday by the board of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company:—

The Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited, have received from shareholders a number of letters of inquiry as to the position of the company. As these letters indicate some unnecessary anxiety the directors desire to state that there is nothing in the position of the company which justifies any loss of confidence.

The results of the first five months of 1930 are not lesssatisfactory than for the corresponding period of last year, and the directors confidently anticipate that the results for the rest of the year will be equally good.

While there has been some loss of revenue owing to the number of ships laid up, this has been more than compensated for by the growth in new classes of business. The threat of American competition in telephony on ships, to which several shareholders have referred, has not so far materialized. In any event, the performance of the company's wireless telephone installation on the liner Homeric has made it clear that the company have nothing to fear.

The recent broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation of a conversation from their London studio with a passenger on the Homeric when in mid-Atlantic, was the most successful broadcast of the kind ever attempted, and the company has received numerous congratulations on this remarkable performance.

The company understand that the Post Office thinks well of the Homeric telephone equipment, while the American Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, the telephone authority in the United States with which the Homeric works the American traffic, have been very favourably impressed.

Having regard to the general depression in industry, the directors do not anticipate recommending the payment of a larger interim or final dividend for 1930 than was made in 1929, and they are glad to be able to say that the steady progress of the last five years in the company's business has been fully maintained.

SECOND LONDON SCOTTISH AMERICAN TRUST

YEAR'S INCOME AND DIVIDEND

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Second London Scottish American Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 2, Bishopsgate, London.

Mr. NATHANIEL SPENS, who presided, after referring to the absence of Mr. W. H. Brown, through illness, said that it was not quite the third year of the company's existence, and they had certainly passed through a year which had been a very trying one for companies of their description, and a still more trying year for almost all companies, especially trading companies. He thought, taken on the whole, investment trust companies had come out of it very well.

So far as their own company was concerned, it would be noticed that, in the income account, the amount was really very much the same as last year, because they had been working for a full year without any real addition to the capital or much change in their funds, so that, whereas their income last year was £68,670, this year it was £68,311, so that the year showed an apparent loss of £359. Then, those stockholders who were accustomed to the business would know that that difference was much more than accounted for by the fact that the underwriting business of the kind which the company undertook had been much less and, to a certain extent, by their having to pay a slightly higher rate for the money which they borrowed and used for the purposes of the business. They were in a position where they found themselves justified in making the dividend recommendation which they had made. As there was a surplus of about £8,000 or £9,000 on revenue account they felt they should allow the stockholders to have a surplus of between £8,000 and £9,000 to carry forward after transferring £10,000 to reserve.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

The only point on which any comment might be made was that they were not able to say this year, as they did last year, that the investments they held, were, in value, in excess of the amount at which they stood in the books. That, however, was the common experience of almost every company such as theirs. So far as their own company was concerned, the actual position was that, deducting the reserves and the balance carried forward, the depreciation upon the whole capital was £34,151, or under 3 per cent. It should be borne in mind, on the other hand, that they had, out of capital, written off in previous years upwards of £18,000 on account of preliminary expenses, and that they valued their securities at middle prices, and the difference between those prices and the actual cost represented about 2 per cent. A depreciation of only about £30,000 in such a year as they had passed through was, in his opinion, absolutely negligible, having regard to the nature and quality of their securities.

Although this company had been in existence for only two or three years, it was being worked by those who conducted the London Scottish American Trust, and he might point out that that trust in its 40 years' experience had had to face tremendous crises—beginning with the Baring crisis and going on to the American crisis in 1896, and in 1907, and then to the War, but the net result was that its capital had been more than maintained intact and it had in addition to a revenue reserve of £150,000 a capital reserve of £250,000 beyond the capital, made from changes of investments. That record of 40 years under such difficulties made it easy to hope and believe that, with a return of better conditions in this country and in credit generally, the value of their own securities would greatly improve.

So far as income was concerned, the surplus of £8,752 which remained after payment of the dividend of 5½ per cent. was equal to between 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. upon the Ordinary stock.

Nobody could prophesy what would be the result in respect of income in the current year, but he would be disappointed if, on the whole, they were not able moderately to maintain the position they were now in; and it had to be remembered that as yet they had not had the benefit of having used the company's borrowing powers, which existed to the extent of £1,000,000, and which, in ordinary circumstances with cheap money, stood to make for them a profit of some £10,000 or more a year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

BOLIVIAN AND GENERAL TIN TRUST

POSITION AT THE FABULOSA MINE

The GENERAL MEETING of the Bolivian and General Tin Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at 21, Moorgate, London, E.C.

MAJOR R. L. BENSON, D.S.O., presided in the unavoidable absence of the chairman of the company, Mr. W. H. P. Stevens, and read the speech prepared by that gentleman, who, in the course of his statement, said:—The profit and loss account shows a net loss for the year of £2,560, mainly accounted for by the amount of £2,250 charged as directors' fees, which, however, have not been drawn. The balance-sheet shows that our total interest in Fabulosa Mines Consolidated is £494,144 14s. 6d., made up of our investment in shares and notes of the company at cost, plus cash advances.

So far as technical achievement is concerned, the Fabulosa company's record for the past year—as for the previous year—is one of almost uninterrupted progress. The output in 1927 was 1,224 tons; 1928, 1,479 tons; and in 1929, 1,891 tons. The output in November, 1929, reached a total of 197 tons, and 290 tons for December, which is sufficient indication of what the company's plant is now capable if only the price of tin were equally satisfactory.

STEADY REDUCTION IN COSTS

Further evidence of technical progress is to be found in a comparison of the Fabulosa company's cost per ton of concentrates placed at railhead, Bolivia, in each of the past three years—namely:—

	£	s.	d.
1927	133	10	0
1928	96	10	0
1929	81	10	0

I may say that at the present time it is understood that the cost is not much in excess of £60 per ton, which is definitely a low producing cost.

In view of the incidence of the Tin Restriction Scheme it is unlikely that a similar advance in production will be obtained this year, although it must be borne in mind that the company's plant only came into full operation last December, and that on an 80 per cent. basis the monthly quota would be about 220 tons. For the first five months of 1930 the output has averaged 152 tons per month, but the Fabulosa company's policy is to produce only sufficient ore to pay for essential outgoings, for, quite apart from the Restriction Scheme, it is felt to be bad policy to sell irreplaceable ores at to-day's prices, except in so far as it is absolutely necessary to do so.

In connexion with the restriction arrangements, the company decided, early in May, to close down the Milluni group of mines as rapidly as possible, with a view to concentrating operations at the La Union and Fabulosa groups. We understand that owing to troublesition difficulties Milluni has been working at a loss of about £2,000 per month, and it is hoped that, with the greater part of this loss eliminated, the company should still be able to pay its way, even at current prices.

OUTLOOK FOR TIN

Financially, however, the Fabulosa company has had no opportunity to reap any real benefit from the efforts it has made. Apparently no sooner does the company manage to cut its cost by £10 per ton than the price of tin falls £10 per ton, and that has been going on fairly steadily for nearly two years. In the result, the company's financial position continues to be strained, and there is no hope that the Note interest due July 1 will be met, nor the interest due January 1 next, unless in the meantime there is a substantial improvement in tin prices. As to this, I am not going to commit myself. Although things look black to-day, we must not forget that tin is indispensable, that no efficient substitute for it has yet been found, that the sources of supply seem to be strictly limited, and that, unlike such commodities as rubber, tea, and coffee, once used it is quite irreplacable and the world's sources of supply are accordingly being gradually but inevitably depleted.

I feel that when trade conditions throughout the world revive, an increasing demand for tin is bound to come, and with this increasing demand an improvement in the price is certain. Until that time arrives it seems to me that it is only prudent on the part of producers, quite apart from any restriction scheme, to husband their resources of the metal.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY RESULTS

DE BEERS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Anglo-Ceylon & Gen. Estts. ..	Fin. 6	10	—	10	15
Bidor Rubber ..	10	12½	July 12	10	12½
Bukit Mertalam ..	4 1-6	10	—	4 1-6	10
Carolina Tea of Ceylon ..	5	15	June 26	5	30
Cent. Hanover Bank and Trst.	Qtrly. 81½ per sh.	Same	July 1	—	—
Gilford Motor ..	Int. 7½	†	June 30	—	—
Hyde's Bird Seeds, R. Hyde and Co. ..	Qtrly. 3¼	3¼	June 30 About Aug. 1	—	—
Onverwacht ..	Int. 2½	Same		—	—
Platinum ..					

† No interim distribution was made a year ago, but a dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. was paid for the year ended Aug. 31, 1929.

De Beers Consolidated Mines.—Final dividend on the Preference shares of 10s. per share in respect of the year ending June 30, payable on July 9. A year ago an interim dividend of 10s. per share (or 20 per cent.) was declared on the Deferred shares.

Bullcroft Main Collieries. Net profit for year to March 31, £94,547, which, with the amount brought forward, makes £148,993. Final dividend of 9d. per share, making 1s. 3d. per share, tax free, for the year; £50,000 to reserve; £52,243 forward. For 1928-29 the dividend was 1s. per share, tax free.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power.—Final dividend on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of 1 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, and a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30. On the Ordinary shares, a final dividend of 12 per cent. is proposed, making 15 per cent. for the year 1929 (the same as for 1928). The dividends will be paid on July 15.

JOHN HUNTER, MORRIS AND ELKAN

John Hunter, Morris and Elkan, cigar manufacturers and importers, earned a net profit of £11,284 for the year to March 31 (compared with £11,961), and £5,431 was brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, a rate which has been maintained since 1921, and £1,000 is to be placed to agency rights account, leaving £5,627 to be carried forward. Meeting, June 26.

LEDANG RUBBER PLANTATIONS

The output of the Ledang Rubber Plantations for 1929 amounted to 1,133,376lb., which compares with 754,656lb. in 1928, but cost and prices per lb. are not shown separately in the report. The profit for the year was £7,608 (against £5,620), and £24,356 was brought in, making a total of £31,864, which the directors propose to carry forward (subject to London staff commissions). No dividend has yet been paid by the company, which was registered in 1925. Meeting, June 27.

MAYFAIR GOLD MINING

The report of the Mayfair Gold Mining Company states that owing to the breakdown of a portion of the power plant reduction operations ceased on January 15, 1930. Two new gas engines and a second compressor were placed on order and when these have been erected reduction operations will recommence.

Net earnings for the year were estimated at 37,500 tons. Ore reserves at March 31 were estimated at 37,500 tons. The accounts for the year to March 31 show a loss of £5,296, which increases the debit balance to £6,133. Meeting, June 27.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

Net earnings of the Cities Service Company for the year ended May 31 were $52,804,197—an increase of over $16,000,000, or 44 per cent. compared with 1928. Net earnings for May at $5,146,687 show an increase of 50 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1929. The amount allocated to common stock and reserves for the year is May 31 was $38,738,982, or $1.40 per share on the average number of shares outstanding, as an increase of 60 per cent. over the previous year when earnings per share were $1.12.

LANARKSHIRE TRACTION

The report for 1929 of the Lanarkshire Traction Company states that the provisional order referred to in the last report, under which the company sought powers to abandon its tramways, received the Royal Assent in December. In view of the loss in operating the tramways it is proposed to abandon them at an early date and arrangements have recently been concluded for the supply of the required motor omnibuses. The accounts show a net loss of £5,486, increasing the debit balance to £11,485. Meeting, June 30.

KURUNEGALA RUBBER

The Kurunegala Rubber Company (1929), Limited, harvested a crop of 181,892lb. during 1929, and the result of the year's working was a loss of £1,525, which is carried forward. The report states that the ratification of a new lease and agreement has not yet been completed. Under the Temple Ordinances a trustee has to be appointed and the directors are advised by their Ceylon lawyers that the delay in completion is caused by the illness of the responsible Temple officials engaged on the matter. A notice of a call of 2s. per share, payable July 31, is enclosed with the report. Meeting, June 27.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES

The accounts of West Canadian Collieries show a net profit for 1929 of £26,675, to which is added £27,379 brought forward. The directors recommend a final dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on September 15, 1930, making 5 per cent. for the year (against 6¼ per cent.). Shareholders are to be asked to confirm the transfer of a supplementary sum of £20,000 to general reserve. The report states that towards the end of 1929 Canada had to bear the repercussion of the world economic crisis and the slump in the grain market caused a decrease of traffic throughout the Dominion followed by a smaller demand for coal. Meeting, June 25.

LIBIOLA COPPER MINING

The accounts for 1929 of the Libiola Copper Mining Company show a net loss of £1,738 (against a profit of £70 for 1928), which increases the debit balance to £1,763. Production for the year was 11,451 tons of ore and 1,910 tons of concentrates, against 11,854 tons and 2,042 tons respectively. The reserve of ores as at December 31 was 32,850 tons of pyrites and 11,870 tons of copper ore. The report states that exploration has been pushed on energetically, and in particular the work in connexion with the new ore discovery at Castagna has been carried out as rapidly as possible. It is stated that the outlook in this, the lowest level of the mine, may be regarded as distinctly favourable. Meeting, June 27.

PACIFIC OILFIELDS

The reports of Pacific Oilfields for 1929 states that during the year an offer for sale of the whole of the company's properties in California was received, and a meeting was held at which the directors were authorized to continue the negotiations for the sale of the properties for $15,000,000. On March 24, 1930, shareholders were informed that the sale had been completed; that $60,000 had been received on account, and that the balance of the purchase money would be paid as to $50,000 in six months and $40,000 in 12 months later. The balance of the consideration has been secured by a mortgage on the whole of the property executed by the purchasers. As soon as the final payment has been received, it is the intention of the directors to propose the voluntary liquidation of the company. An extraordinary meeting for this purpose will be called at the appropriate time. Meeting, June 27.

MUTUAL LIFE AND CITIZENS' ASSURANCE

The report of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, of Australia, states that the new business written in the Ordinary branch in 1929 was £4,326,696 (of which £224,955 was re-assured), an increase of £168,986. The premium income was £1,225,684, and the total income £1,997,015. The expense rate, calculated on total income, was 7.87 per cent., and the effective rate of interest earned on the funds was £5 9s. 2d. per cent. net. In the Industrial branch premium income amounted to £615,079 and total income to £746,542, while the expense rate was 26.12 per cent., and the interest earned on the funds £5 9s. 10d. per cent. net. The total number of life assurances in force at the end of 1929 was 516,719, showing (with bonuses) £53,837,166, an increase during the year of £1,999,000. The assurance funds increased during 1929 by £614,219 and now amount to £17,708,856. The meeting was held in Sydney, on March 27.

JOKAI (ASSAM) TEA

The report of the Jokai (Assam) Tea Company for 1929 states that the total outturn was 10,117,832lb. (against 9,814,613lb. in 1928), of which 8,711,566lb. have been sold, and 1,344,389lb. have been taken into the accounts at a valuation. The average sale price, adjusting all sales to a London auction basis, is equal to 15.53d. per lb. (against 17.92d.). The cost of production was 12.89d. per lb. (against 13.11d.). The profit on the season amounted to £113,540 (against £198,498), and after adding £7,415 interest, &c., received and deducting £19,388 for income-tax (against £17,933), and £2,500 (the same) for staff provident fund, there was a net amount of £99,068, which, with £70,551 brought forward (after adjustment), makes a total available sum of £169,819. The directors recommend a final dividend of 12½ per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year (against 20 per cent.), leaving £62,438 to be carried forward. Last year £10,000 was transferred to renewals and replacements fund and £3,887 was written off duty on new capital, &c. Meeting, June 27.

HENDERSON'S TRANSVAAL ESTATES

The accounts of Henderson's Transvaal Estates for the year to March 31 show a net profit of £79,071 (against £36,196 for 1928-29), to which is added £6,678 brought forward. An interim dividend of 3½ per cent. was paid in August, absorbing £17,605, leaving an unappropriated balance of £28,143. The directors recommend a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year (unchanged). They also declare an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. in respect of 1930-31. The investment depreciation reserve is reduced from £114,345 to £100,000. The difference, together with reserves for depletion which have proved to be unnecessary, have been utilized in writing down certain of stocks and shares, so that the aggregate book value of the quoted shares and securities is now stated to be below market value. Cash and Government securities represent over £150,000, and in addition the company will receive £38,552 from the Henderson Consolidated Corporation when that company has reduced its capital which will increase the company's cash assets to over £268,000. This is stated to be in excess of requirements, and, as already announced, the directors propose to return 5s. per share to shareholders in cash, absorbing £140,924. At the meeting to be held on July 10 a resolution will be submitted to reduce the capital from £1,075,000 to £860,000 in order to permit this distribution.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH MEAT

After making provision for Debenture interest, amounting to £54,160, and making a reserve of £2,145 for income-tax, the accounts of the English and Dutch Meat Company for the year ended June 30, 1929, show a profit of £11,678 (against £15,911 for 1927-28). This is deducted from the debit balance of £373,848 brought forward, leaving a loss of £361,800 to be carried forward. No provision has been made for depreciation since June 30, 1924. No directors' fees have been paid for the period since December 31, 1924; all fees accrued up to June 30, 1929, have been waived. The item "sundry creditors," amounting to £555,535, includes sums advanced to the company by Wm. H. Muller and Co. to enable the company to meet its obligations to the holders of the Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures and to provide for the other liabilities of the company incurred in the course of the conflict in the meat trade during the years 1925, 1926, and 1927. No interest on this loan has been paid. The lease of the company's Las Palmas premises and plant at a rental of £90,000 per annum is still in operation and will expire on May 31, 1931, unless previously determined by the lessee. Negotiations for an extension of the lease are pending. The rent received by the holders of the Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, and in maintaining the plant in an efficient state. The auditors' report on the balance-sheet is given subject to the value of the shares in subsidiary companies, which are shown at £370,750. Meeting, June 27.

STANDARD WOOD PULP

The report of the Standard Wood Pulp Company for the seven months to December 31 states that as the trading of A/S Risor Traemassefabriker for 1929 resulted in a heavy loss no income has been received from that company. The accounts show that revenue amounted to £139 (against £14,656) and £2,418 was brought forward. After providing for all expenses there remains a debit balance of £1,319. The board was reconstructed early in 1929, and in the report the directors review the course of the company's affairs to December 31, 1929. With regard to the Norwegian Company it is stated that as the result of an investigation various adjustments were made in the books, and for 1929 a loss of approximately £27,784 was revealed. The Norwegian Company has also credited the London Company with interest at 10 per cent. on the total advances to December 31, 1929, amounting to approximately £32,511, which increases the loss for the year in the Norwegian Company's books to £60,295. The directors have also decided that a large amount of expenditure which was capitalized prior to January 1, 1929, and other losses, amounting in all to approximately £31,407, should be treated as losses on trading. After making all adjustments the debit balance of the Norwegian Company at December 31, 1929, amounted to approximately £88,122. The advances made by certain shareholders to the Norwegian Company to enable it to carry on its business now total £237,000. These advances have been guaranteed by the Standard Wood Pulp Company and after a loan of approximately £19,400 from a Norwegian bank has been liquidated, the shareholders concerned will have a first charge on the assets of the Norwegian Company. The report continues that the output for 1930 is estimated at the least at 60,000 tons, and this has been sold at satisfactory prices, but owing to the high cost of timber and power the company is still producing at a loss, and it is stated that the prospectus estimate of 75,000 tons, with the present machinery, is practically an impossibility. Meeting, June 27.

TANKERS

The directors of Tankers, Limited, report that the profit for the year ended March 31 amounted to £142,843 (against £126,313 for 1928-29), while £9,467 was brought forward. Out of the total of £152,310, interest and stamp duty on bills payable, &c., take £33,587 (against £40,656), and the year's Preference share dividend calls for £50,049, and £65,000 (against £85,000) is transferred to depreciation account, leaving £2,674 to be carried forward. The profits for the year are again insufficient to pay the interest (which is cumulative) on the Funding Certificates. These certificates, the total amount of which is £406,648 and the interest on which has not been paid since April 1, 1925, were issued in respect of arrears of Preference dividends and are redeemable out of surplus profits on and after March 31, 1932. The report states that the whole of the fleet (the total tonnage of which is 100,508d.w.) has been chartered until about the end of the year 1931 at remunerative rates. Of the company's original holding of 49,296 Common shares of Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, 49,230 shares were exchanged for 57,435 shares in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. With the object of reducing the company's commitments to the builders, it was deemed desirable to realize a portion of the Indiana holding; 37,435 shares were accordingly realized, producing £299,937. The company obtained a discount of £13,000 from the builders, which amount has been credited in the profit and loss account. Mortgage debts have been discharged during the year to the amount of £419,167, excluding interest. It is anticipated that the company will be able to discharge the remaining instalments of the mortgages when due—namely, £254,440 (reduced from £670,306 owing to the conversion of 30,000 Indiana shares and 66 Pan-still the owner of 30,000 Indiana shares and 66 Pan-American shares. These have been valued in the balance-sheet at $55 per share, as against quoted values on March 31 last of $57½ and $55½ respectively. From the sale of the above-mentioned Indiana shares and after giving effect to the above valuation, there remained a surplus of £72,429, which has been dealt with by transferring £50,000 to general reserve fund, adding £10,000 to survey and repairs reserve, and transferring the balance of £12,429 to depreciation account. Meeting, July 1.

INVERESK PAPER

SALE OF GERMAN INTEREST

The directors of the Inveresk Paper Company announce that negotiations have been concluded for the sale, subject to contract, of the whole of the company's shareholding in Koholyt A.G. to Feldmuehle, Papier und Zellstoffwerke A.G., for a substantial sum in cash, of which 50 per cent. is to be received shortly, and the balance in two instalments, the payments of which are guaranteed.

This transaction, it is stated, will alleviate the financial position of the company, but, in existing circumstances, the directors regret that it is impossible for the company to resume dividend payments on its First and Second Cumulative Preference shares and, consequently, no such dividend payments will be made on July 1.

WOOL-GROWING INDUSTRY

EMPIRE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED

BRISBANE, June 19.—Although approving of the principle of co-operation between woolgrowing countries, the Federal Council of Graziers has agreed that no scheme which can result in the best interests of the wool-growing industry. The Council considers that the careful regulation of offerings combined with a vigorous policy of scientific research with the object of producing more popular materials, will be one of the best means of establishing the industry on a sound basis. It is opposed to all forms of Government control. The Council suggests that an Empire Wool Conference shall be held in Sydney.

WELLINGTON, June 19.—A combined meeting to-day of the New Zealand Farmers' Union and the Sheep-owners' Federation agreed to co-operate with Australia and South Africa in the proposed scheme for the stabilization of wool prices.—*Reuter.*

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, June 19.—Smithfield meat (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,767 tons, made up of 384 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,383 tons of imported. Imports formed 78.3 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF, per 8lb.—Scotch, short sides, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; Scotch, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; English, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; English, hindquarters, forerib, and flank, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; English, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; Argentine forequarters, chilled, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; Uruguayan hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; Uruguayan forequarters, chilled, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; Brazilian hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; Brazilian forequarters, chilled, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; Australian hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. (Kosher), 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; Australian forequarters, frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch, short sides, select, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Scotch, long sides, short sides, prime, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Scotch, long sides, prime, select, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Scotch, long sides, T.K. select, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; English, long sides, prime, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; English, long sides, prime, T.K. select, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; English, long sides, good, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; Scotch, long sides, good, 5s. 4d. to 5s.; Scotch tegs, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; English, long sides, good, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; English, short sides, good, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; English, short sides, prime, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; English, short sides, select, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Scotch, long sides, prime, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Scotch, long sides, select, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; Scotch, short sides, prime, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Scotch, short sides, select, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.

MUTTON, per 8lb.—Scotch, 7s. to 8s. 4d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; English, Welsh and Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; New Zealand ewes, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; New Zealand wethers, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; New Zealand ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Australian wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.; Australian ewes, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; Patagonian wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; Patagonian ewes, 2s. 4d. to 3s.

LAMB, per 8lb.—English, 8s. to 9s.; New Zealand, 5s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 8s. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish (crate), 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

PORK, per 8lb.—English, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 5s. to 6s.; New Zealand, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 7s. to 8s. 4d.; English, specials, 6s. 4d. to 9s.; English, bobbies, 6s. to 7s.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; small, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; English, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; English, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Russian, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; English hens, old, 6d. to 10d.; ducklings, to 1s. 4d.; English hens, old, 6d. to 10d.; ducklings, country, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Aylesbury, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; ducks, Russian, 10d. to 11d.; geese, English, 9d. to 10d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 740 tons. Fair supplies of salmon were on offer at firm prices. Prime kinds were in steady demand at late rates. Quotations:—English and Irish salmon, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Scotch, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Norwegian, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d.; salmon trout, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; grilse, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; soles, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; sprats, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; lobsters, per lb. Dory, 2s.; turbot and bake, 7s. to 9s.; brill, 10s. to 12s.; lemon soles and plaice, 8s. to 10s.; halibuts, 10s. to 12s.; lemon soles and plaice, 8s. to 10s.; brill, 10s. to 12s.; witches, 6s. to 10s.; halibuts, 12s. to 16s.; witches, 6s. to 10s.; haddocks, 4s. 6d. to dry haddocks, 7s. 7d. to 12s. 3d.; haddocks, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; mackerel, 5s.; whitings, 2s. to 7s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 4s. to 6s.; rock salmon, 6s. to 8s.; English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch herrings, per stone, 12s. to 16s. 6d.; live eels, 10s. to 20s., per lb. 6d. to 6s. per stone. Live eels, 10s. to 20s., per lb. 6d. to 6s. per stone. Flukes, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; plaice, 1s. to 4s. 6d.; draught. Bloaters, 5s. to 7s. Heligoland Dutch oysters, 10s. to 20s.; Portuguese, 7s.; American, 6s. to 8s. per 100. fillets, 2s. 6d. per box. English brown shrimps, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and pink, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, June 19.—FISH.—Forty-four North Sea, ten Iceland, and seven Faroe Islands trawlers landed a fair supply. Demand was good. Plaice, 11s. 6d.; lemon soles, 12s.; whitings, 4s.; cod, 2s. to 7s.; skate, 8s.; small haddock, 3s.; kit haddock, 6s.; gibbed haddock, 5s.; dabs, 6s. to 8s. 6d.; codlings, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; hake, 10s. 6d. per stone; soles, 2s. 8d.; turbot, 8d. to 9d.; brill, 1s. per lb.

EGGS

LONDON, June 19.—The Smithfield market official report contains the following quotations:—English: ordinary packing, grade 1, 12s. to 12s. 3d.; grade 2, 10s. to 10s. 9d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; Danish, 18lb., 11s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 15½lb., 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Dutch, 18lb., 11s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 15½lb., 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; 16-18½lb., all brown, 18lb., all brown, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; 16-18½lb., all brown, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; 16lb., mixed, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; duck, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; French, 16lb., brown, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; 17lb., brown, 11s. to 11s. 3d. per 120. Australian, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; duck, 10s. 6d. per stone; soles, 2s. 8d.; turbot, 8d. to 9d.; brill, 1s. per lb.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The spot market opened quieter, but the demand improved later and the estimated sales were increased. Quotations were generally advanced 16 points; middling, 7.71d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 16 to 22 points higher; Egyptian and Egyptian were raised 15 to 60 points; F.G.F. Sakel., 12.60d.; and F.G.F. Upper, 9.43d. African 16 points dearer; Middling West, 7.61d.; and G.F. East, 8.26d. East Indian advanced 20 points; fine M.G. Broach, 5.45d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.80d.

American futures opened with a much better feeling in evidence, and under good buying for account of Continental and Bombay interests showed an initial advance of 14 to 17 points. Offerings came out on the higher level, but after a slight set-back the market strengthened again on the covering of short commitments and buying for trade accounts, values at midday showing a rise of 14 to 16 points. Although moderate fluctuations occurred in the afternoon the trend continued upward, realizations and American straddle selling being offset by foreign and local covering. The close was steady at an advance of 14 to 19 points. Liverpool closing prices:—July, 7.34d.; New York, 11 a.m. Oct., 7.06; Jan., 7.09; March, 7.16. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—July, 13.75; Oct., 13.35; Jan., 13.20; March, 13.43.

Egyptian

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Ticket ..	Settlement Dates	July 8	July 22
Pay-day	June 26	July 10	July 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54 54¼	−⅛
88⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87⅛ 87⅜	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅜ 102⅜	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101 101¼	+⅛
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	88¼ 88½	−⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94 94¼	..
95% 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94¼ 94½	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅞ 77⅛	−⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98¼ 98½	..
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	102¾ 103	+¼
101⅝ 97¾	Treas. 5% '32-35	102 102¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100½ 100¾	..
98½ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅞ 101⅛	−⅛
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅜ 100⅛	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	57½ 58½	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	62½ 63½	..
65⅛ ..	Local Loans, 3%	62 63½	..
84¾ 80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	250 253	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82 84	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	61½ 62½	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51½ 52½	..
64 54	Do., 2½% ..	42½ 44½	..
101¾ 98	Do., 5% 1927 ..	99½ 99¾*	..
92¾ 80¾	Do., 4½% '50-55	84½ 85½	..
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62½ 63½	−⅛
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74 75	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101¼ 102¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	105 106	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64½ 65½	..
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86 87	..
75½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	71¼ 72¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	"A" ..	60 61	..
83⅛ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½ 81½	..
100¼ 95	Do., 4½% ..	95 96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98¾ 99¼	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	86 86½	−¼
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½ 91	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 5½% '30-50	82¾ 83¼	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95 95½	..
85⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	82 82½	..
81⅝ 78¼	Do., 3% '49-59	83 83½	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3% '43-63	85 85½	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110¼ 110¾	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100½ 101*	..
85½ 81⅝	N't'l, 5½% '34-44	85¾ 86¼	+¼
76⅝ 72½	Do., 5% '29-49	75¾ 76¼	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '35	84 84½	−¼
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-50	65 65½	−⅛
104⅜ 100½	Do., 6% 1933	99½ 99¾	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	86½ 87	−¼
102 92	Do., 5¼% '47-57	88 88½	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	100¾ 101¼*	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95¾ 96¼	..
89½ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅜ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	88¾ 89¼	..
80⅝ 75	Do., 5% '45-75	79¾ 80¼	..
104½ 96½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Q'd., 5% '40-60	94 94½	−1
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	72½ 73	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Afr., 5% '45-75	99 99½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '42-63	85¾ 86¼	..
99⅜ 89	S.A.'47-53	95 95½	−¼
102⅜ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101¼ 101⅝	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a., 3½% '40	79¼ 79¾	+¼
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	85 86½	−¼
79¼ 70	Do., 5½% '29-49	66 66½	−1½
99⅝ 91	W. Aus., 5% '45-75	86½ 87	−¼
90⅜ 86	Do., 5½% '20-35	85½ 86½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	68 66½	−½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices June 2	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¾ ..	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	88 89	..
83½ ..	Do., 4% 1900 ..	82½ 83½	..
94 ..	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	94½ 95½	..
102 ..	Austrian, 6% ..	101 102	..
110 ..	Belgian, 7% ..	110 111	..
94½ ..	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94¼ 95½	..
52¾ ..	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	51½ 52½	+½
63½ ..	Do., 4% Rescision	61½ 62½	−½
65¼ ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63 64	..
76¾ ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76 77	+½
86¾ ..	Do., 5½% 1927 ..	84¼ 85¾	+¼
59¼ ..	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	59 60	−¼
83 ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	83 85	..
96½ ..	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97½	..
91 ..	Do., 5% 1911 ..	89 91	..
108 ..	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
97¾ ..	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	96½ 97½	..
82½ ..	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	80 81	..
46 ..	Do., 5% 1912 ..	38 40	..
64¼ ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60 61	+½
60 ..	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	52 54	..
25 ..	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	20 24	..
30 ..	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	26 29	..
110 ..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109¾ 110¼	..
76½ ..	Egyptian Unified ..	74 75	+½
203 ..	French, 5% ..	203½ 207½	..
20⅜ ..	Do., 4% ..	20 20½	..
105 ..	Midl. 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105 ..	Nord, 6% ..	104½ 105½	..
105¾ ..	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
106 ..	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
110 ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109¾ 110¾	..
104¾ ..	German, 7% ..	105½ 106½	..
63 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	62 65	..
79¼ ..	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79 81	..
101¼ ..	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101¼ 102¼	..
92¼ ..	Do., 6% Stabilisation	92¼ 93¼	..
102¾ ..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18½ ..	Italian, 3½% ..	18 19	..
102 ..	Do., Cst. Consort. "B"	101 102	..
75¾ ..	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	75 76	..
90 ..	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89½ 90½	..
101½ ..	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101 102	..
95 ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	..
18 ..	Mexican, 5% ..	16 18	..
79 ..	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	77 79	..
88 ..	Polish, 7% ..	88 89	..
47 ..	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	47 48	−¼
47 ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46 47	..
2½ ..	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 3	..
2¾ ..	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
103 ..	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12 ..	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10½ 11½	..
67½ ..	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65½ 66½	..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
7¾ ..	Peruvian Corp. ..	7 7½	−¼
46 ..	Do., Pref. ..	44 45	..
104½ ..	German Potash, 7%	104¾ 105¾	..
91 ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	88 89	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

83¼ ..	Great Western ..	£0⅝ 81½	−⅛
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81 82	−¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¾ 95¾	..
48¼ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	45 45¾	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	..
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	74⅝ 75⅝	..
— ..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	66¼ 67¼	..
8⅞ ..	L. and N. East., Def...	7½ 8	+⅛
26¾ ..	Do., Pref. ..	22 22¾	+⅛
— ..	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56¼ 57¼	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	77¼ 78¼	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	61½ 62½	..
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	48 49	..
66 ..	Metropolitan ..	63½ 64½	..
77 ..	Met. Dist. ..	75½ 76½	..
30 ..	Southern, Deid. ..	27⅝ 28⅛	..
71 ..	Do., Pref. ..	69½ 70½	−½
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76 79	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½ 98½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89 90	..
25/3 ..	Underground, £1 ..	22/9 23/3	..
110 ..	Do., Income ..	108½ 109½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85 ..	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	79½ 81½	..
— ..	Argentine Gt. West. ..	75 77	..
— ..	Argentine N. Easts...	28 29	..
88 ..	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	82½ 84½	+½
79 ..	B.A. and Pacific ..	75 77	..
68½ ..	B.A. Western ..	62 64	+½
211 ..	Canadian Pacific ..	195½ 196¾	−1¼
71 ..	Central Argentine ..	63 65	..
81 ..	Central Uruguay ..	75½ 77½	..
13½ ..	Cordoba Central ..	13 15	..
17 ..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	15 17	..
32 ..	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½	..
80½ ..	Entre Rios ..	75 77	..
— ..	Int. Cent. America ..	24½ 26½	..
51½ ..	Leopoldina ..	42½ 44½	+½
7½ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	6¾ 7½	..
4⅝ ..	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4 4¼	..
187 ..	San Paulo ..	169 173	−1½
13½ ..	United of Havana ..	10 13	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅞ ..		Lloyds, A ..	62/9 ..	
Alexanders ..	3½ ..		Martins ..	7⅝ ..	
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜ ..		Merc. Ind. ..	12⅝ ..	
Bk. of Aust.	11½ ..		Midland, £1	75/6 ..	
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾ ..		Do., £12	91/6 ..	
Bk. of Mt. ..	61½ ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	91/6 ..	
Bk of N.S.W.	35 ..		National ..	2⅝ ..	
Bk. of N.Z.	58/0 ..		Nat. Dist., B	9¾ ..	
Barclays, A	8 ..		Nat. Egypt	29¼	+¼
Do., B ..	55/6	−3d	Nat. India	43¼ ..	
Do., D.C.O.	27/6 ..		Nat. Prov. ..	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	5¾* ..		Ryl. of Can.	61½ ..	
Can. Com. ..	51½ ..		Stand., S.A.	15 ..	−⅛
Char. India	16⅝ ..		Un. of Aust.	10½ ..	
District ..	5 ..		Un. Discount	9 ..	
Eng. S. & A.	5¾ ..		Westminster	78/9 ..	
Hambros ..	8⅛		Do., £1 ..	50/9 ..	
Hongkong ..	106½	+½	Wms. Dens. A	39/6 ..	

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¾* ..	Nthn. Assur.	14½ ..
Atlas Assur.	12 ..	Phœnix, f.p.	13⅝* ..
Britannic ..	14½ ..	Prudential ..	22* ..
Com. Un. ..	22½ ..	Do., "B"	37/0 ..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝ ..	Royal ..	71⅜* ..
Empl'rs Liab.	71/0 ..	R. Exchange	5¾ ..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14½ ..	Scottish, "A"	14⅞ ..
Guardian ..	10* ..	Sea ..	71/0 ..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	Sun Assur. ..	36⅞* ..
Ldn. Assur. ..	6 ..	Sun Life ..	53 ..
N. Brit. & M.	31¾ ..	Y'kshr'e (50/-)	6

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½ ..	Engl. Cotton	13½* ..
Bleachers ..	18/3 ..	FineSpinners	22/0* ..
Borax, Def.	7⅛ ..	Hoyle ..	4/0 ..
Brad. Dyers	23/9 ..	Impl. Chem.	23/1½
Brit. Celanese	11/10½	Do., Defd.	7/0 ..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0 ..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/3 ..
B. Col. Dyers	4/7½* ..	Linen Thread	11½
Brit. Enka ..	3/9 ..	Lister ..	15/3 ..
Calico Print.	8/9 ..	Patons & B.	17/6 ..
Can. Celanese	2 ..	Ryland's ..	19/6 ..
Crs'se Amer.	5⅞ ..	Salt Union ..	11⅜ ..
Costo ..	57/3 ..	Salts (S'th're)	2/6 ..
Cook, Son ..	8/6 ..	Snia Viscosa	10/0 ..
Courtaulds ..	2⅝ ..	Wardle'd Inv.	1⅝

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅞ ..		Lloyds, A ..	62/9 ..	
Alexanders ..	3½ ..		Martins ..	7⅝ ..	
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜ ..		Merc. Ind. ..	12⅝ ..	
Bk. of Aust.	11½ ..		Midland, £1	75/6 ..	
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾ ..		Do., £12	91/6 ..	
Bk. of Mt. ..	61½ ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	91/6 ..	
Bk of N.S.W.	35 ..		National ..	2⅝ ..	
Bk. of N.Z.	58/0 ..		Nat. Dist., B	9¾ ..	
Barclays, A	8 ..		Nat. Egypt	29¼	+¼
Do., B ..	55/6	−3d	Nat. India	43¼ ..	
Do., D.C.O.	27/6 ..		Nat. Prov. ..	13⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	5¾* ..		Ryl. of Can.	61½ ..	
Can. Com. ..	51½ ..		Stand., S.A.	15 ..	−⅛
Char. India	16⅝ ..		Un. of Aust.	10½ ..	
District ..	5 ..		Un. Discount	9 ..	
Eng. S. & A.	5¾ ..		Westminster	78/9 ..	
Hambros ..	8⅛		Do., £1 ..	50/9 ..	
Hongkong ..	106½	+½	Wms. Dens. A	39/6 ..	

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¾* ..	Nthn. Assur.	14½ ..
Atlas Assur.	12 ..	Phœnix, f.p.	13⅝* ..
Britannic ..	14½ ..	Prudential ..	22* ..
Com. Un. ..	22½ ..	Do., "B"	37/0 ..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝ ..	Royal ..	71⅜* ..
Empl'rs Liab.	71/0 ..	R. Exchange	5¾ ..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14½ ..	Scottish, "A"	14⅞ ..
Guardian ..	10* ..	Sea ..	71/0 ..
Ldn. and L.	27⅜	Sun Assur. ..	36⅞* ..
Ldn. Assur. ..	6 ..	Sun Life ..	53 ..
N. Brit. & M.	31¾ ..	Y'kshr'e (50/-)	6

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½ ..	Engl. Cotton	13½* ..
Bleachers ..	18/3 ..	FineSpinners	22/0* ..
Borax, Def.	7⅛ ..	Hoyle ..	4/0 ..
Brad. Dyers	23/9 ..	Impl. Chem.	23/1½
Brit. Celanese	11/10½	Do., Defd.	7/0 ..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0 ..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/3 ..
B. Col. Dyers	4/7½* ..	Linen Thread	11½
Brit. Enka ..	3/9 ..	Lister ..	15/3 ..
Calico Print.	8/9 ..	Patons & B.	17/6 ..
Can. Celanese	2 ..	Ryland's ..	19/6 ..
Crs'se Amer.	5⅞ ..	Salt Union ..	11⅜ ..
Costo ..	57/3 ..	Salts (S'th're)	2/6 ..
Cook, Son ..	8/6 ..	Snia Viscosa	10/0 ..
Courtaulds ..	2⅝ ..	Wardle'd Inv.	1⅝

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	23/6	+5d	Hydro Elec.	41¼	+2¼
Atlas ..	25/6	−6d	Johnson & Ph.	36/0 ..	
Barcelona Tr.	5⅜	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	39/9 ..	
B'mouth & Pl.	55/0	−1/0	Mex. L. & Con.	7⅞ ..	
Braz. Tract.	41¼	+1⅞	Do., 1st Pf.	77	−⅛
Brit. Insul.	74/6 ..		Mid. Counties	27/0 ..	
Brush Elec.	11⅜ ..		Newc'le Elec.	22/0 ..	
Callender's ..	73/0 ..		Perak River	10/6 ..	
City of Lond.	54/0 ..		Siemens ..	22/9*	−3d
County Lond.	44/9	−3d	Teleg. Const.	18 ..	
English Elec.	5/6 ..		Vic. Falls ..	5 ..	
Gen. Elec. ..	48/9	−6d	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	+4½d
Henley's Tel.	6½	..	Yorkshire ..	31/6 ..	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..	1¼	+⅛	Mysoro ..	10/0 ..	
Balaghat ..	1/6		Nat. Mining	0/7½	
BascMet. Min.	8/6	−1/6	Nundydroog	15/3	+3d
Bkn. H. Prop.	17/6 ..		Oruro ..	5/3	+3d
Do., North	2⅜	+⅛	Patino ..	4 ..	
Do., South	1½	..	Rio Tinto ..	34⅛	+1½
Burma Corp.	11/6	+6d	Rus. A.Cons.	0/3 ..	
Cent. P. Mang.	2⅝	−⅛	S'ta G'trudis	8/9	+3d
Champion R.	7/0	+1½d	St. J. Del Rey	16/9	+3d
East Pool, Pf.	1/9 ..		SanFrancisco	16/6	+3d
Edlo Devt. ..	11⅛	−⅛	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/3 ..	
Elec. Zinc, P.	1⅜	..	Sulphide ..	11/3	+3d
L.Vw.& Star	11/9 ..		Tharsis ..	3⅛	+¼
Min. Sepn. ..	6⅞	+⅜	Vipond ..	4/9 ..	
Mining Corp.	5/3 ..		Wiluna ..	17/6 ..	
Mining Trust	7/0	−3d	Zinc Corp. ..	1⅜	..
Mount Isa ..	7⅜ ..		Do., Pref. ..	3¼	..
Mt. Lyell ..	26/6	−1/0			

‖ Ex rights. * Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb...	100	5⅛ dis	−1⅛
Bell'ast Water, 5%, 1950-60	99½	99⅞	+⅛
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56..	100½	⅛ prem.	—
Bristol, 5%, 1950-60 ..	99½	2⅛ prem.	—
Courtaulds, 5½% Deb., 1970	98	¼ dis	—
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70 ..	95¼	¼ dis	—
German Int., 5½% Bds., 1930	90	1⅞ dis	−¼
Grimsby, 5%, 1950-60 ..	99¾	99⅞	+⅛
Ilford, Ltd., 6½% "A" Pf...	20/0	6d. dis.	—
India, 6% Bds., 1935-55 ..	99	1¼ prem.	+⅛
Int. Mt. Bk. of Fin'd., 6% Bds	95	92⅛	—
Japan, 5½%, 1930.. ..	90	⅜ prem.	−¼
Johannesburg, 5%, 1950-60	97½	Par	−⅛
L.C.C., 4½%, 1945-85 ..	95	Par	—
Mt. Isa Mines, 8% Deb. ..	100	4½ dis.	−1
Newport, 5%, 1947-67 ..	99¼	99	—
New Zealand, 5%, 1949 ..	99	1⅜ prem.	—
Niger Co., 5% Deb.... ..	94	1¼ dis.	—
Pt. of London, 5%, 1950-70	99½	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ prem.	−⅛
Queensland, 5½%, 1934-36	97	2½ dis.	−¼
Rhod. and Mash. R., 6% Deb.	100½	¼ prem.	—
Rosa A. Copper, 7% Deb....	99	12 dis.†	−1
Do., Option Certs. (Reg.) ..	—	4/6	+1/1½
St. Helens Crp., 5%, 1950-70	99½	⅞ dis	—
San Paulo Coffee, 7% Bds.	96	3½ dis.	+¼
Simonds, B. & G., 6½% Pf.	20/-	3d. dis.	—
Southampton, 5%, 1947-67	99	102	+¼
Southern Rly., 6% Guar. Pf.	98½	Par	—
Unilever, Ltd., Ord. (£1) ..	£3	8/9 dis.	+9d.
West Ham, 5%, 1948-68 ..	98½	2½ dis.	—
Wiggins Teape, 5½% Deb.	98	¼ dis.	−¼

† Ex option certificates.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡¼, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Cons.. 54⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

Municipal, New Defd., 79½
Scottish American Invest., 21/6 Deb., 89½
Second Anglo-Celtic, 19/6
Standard, New, 1/3 0/9 1/1½ 0/10½ -/10¼ -/9 1/3 0/10½ pm.
Tor Invest., 131½

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/3 -/1½ -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/3¼ -/4½
Babcock and Wilcox, 55/4½
Baldwins, 2/1½ -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 9/1½
Beardmore, 10% Pref. (1929), -/3
Bengal, 7/9
Do., 7% Pref., 9/4½
Do., 7% Debs., 92
Cambrian Colls., 5% Deb., 65
Cammell Laird, 8% Deb., 27
Cory, 18/9 9/-
Dennby and Cadeby, 6% Deb., 91½
Dorman, Long, 3/6 -/4½ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Do., 5½% Deb., 90 90
Gt. West., 6½% Deb., 93 -/3 -/6
Guest, Keen, 34/- -/1½ -/3 -/6
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free tax), 21/6 -/6
Hadfields, 5/9 6/3
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 7/- 6/11¼ 7/3 7/-
Lake Superior, 40-yr. 5% Bds., 72
Lambert, 32/7½†† 1/6‡
Lewis, 9/9
Pease and Partners, 2/-
Ranson and Hornsby, 3/6 4/- 3/6
Rawlings and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/6‡
Sheerwarts and Lloyds, 100†† 99
Tata, 7% Deb., 92
Thomas, 6½% Pref. (1925), 9/6 -/6 -/7½
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 7% Deb., 102½ 2
United States Steel, 163 4½
Vickers, 6/6¼ -/10½ -/7½ -/7¾ 7/- 6/6‡ -/9
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1941), 17/3 -/4½ 17/-
Do., 5% Deb., 94
Do., 5½% Deb., 94
Vulcan Foundry, 18/1½ 19/1½
Wallarah, 17/6
Ward, 5% 1st Pref., 15/-
Yarrow, 13/6A

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/9
Duffield Bergh, 9/6
Hadfields, 7% Pfd. Pref., 2/-
Lancashire Steel, 7% Deb., 3/9
N.C. Metal, 5/-
Sheffield Steel Products, 13‡
Yorkshire Amal. (Group A and D), 7/7½ -/6

MINES

Anaconda, 9½
Ashanti, 28/9 -/9 -/3 -/10½ -/10½ -/3‡
Bechuanaland Explor., 8/10½
Cent. Provinces, 58/1½ 58/-
Consol. of S. Africa, 29/4½ 8/9 30/-
Do., 7% Cum. Pref., 17/9 18/3 17/6 18/- -/3 -/4½
Do., 7% Cum. Pref., 17/7 18/3
Consol. Selection, 12/- -/1½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ 3½ 11‡
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 7½ 6¾ 7⅛ 3½ 3¼ 1½ 3½ 1½ 7
Geduld Prop., 73/9 -/5¼ -/3 -/9 2/6 3/1½ -/9 2/9¼
-/6 -/6
Globe and Phoenix, 12/6 -/7½
London, 17/6 -/10½ -/3 16/6 17/6 18/5¼ 17/-
Do., 5% Pfd., 17/6 -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref., 7/1½ 6/10½ -/9 -/9 7/- -/9¼
6/3‡ 7/3
Mysore, 9/9‡ 10/- 10/-
National, 3/6‡ -/5
Oriental, 7/6
Pahang, 7/3++
Rio Tinto, 33++ 3 7⅛ 3¼ 4½ 3½ ½ ¾ 7⅛
St. John del Rey, 18/9
Tanganyika, 34/4½ 5/- -/7½
Union Corp., 65/7½ 3/11½ -/11½ 5/7½
Vereeniging, 37/6
Waihi, 12/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/8¼
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4¼
Lake View and Star, 11/6 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 12/- 2 11/10½
12/-
Mount Isa, 17/6†† 18/1½ -/1½
Do., 5% Deb., £40 pd., 35/-
Nth. Kalgurli, 2/2
Wiluna, 17/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo in Bolivia, 25/-
Ayer Hitam, 12/9
Balkashi, 1/10½
Broken Hill Propty., 16/9‡ 17/-
Rukoba (Tanganyika), -/3
Burma Corp., 11/1½ -/2 11/-/-/1½ -/1½ -/1½ -/3 11/-
Camp Bird, New, -/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/7½
Champion Reef, 7/- 6/10‡
Hoskyns Tin, 15/6 16/1½ -/3
Indian Copper, 1/3¼ -/3
Kamunting, 6/6 -/3 -/1½
Kinta, 11/- 10/-
Kramat Pulai, 25/2¼ -/4½
Lake Copper Prop., 16/3
Lyon Goldfields, -/3
Malaysian Tin Dredging, 19/- 18/- 19/-
Mining Corp. of Canada, 5/- -/7½
Mining Trust, 6/11¼ -/9‡ 7/9‡ 7/11½
Mount Lyell, 25/- 27/6 -/3 6/9 5/- -/7½ 6/11½ -/3 5/7½
New Goldfields, 2/7½
Nundydroog, 15/2¼ -/2¼ -/4½
Panama Corp., 13/8
Penchalas, 12/3 13/-
Rand Mines Corp., 2/2 2/2‡ -/3‡ -/3¼
Rio Tinto of Mexico, 38/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 15/9 -/10½ 16/-
-/6¼
Santa Gertrudis, 8/3 -/7½
S. Inez Copper, 1/3 -/4½
Sikh, Malayan Tin, 11/4 12/- 11/10½ -/9
Sungei Besi, 8/4
Sungei Kinta, 13/9 -/9 14/-
Tavoy, 4/9
Tekka, 4/9
Tronoh, 16/9 -/9 10/3 -/3
Tigre, 21/9 -/9 20/6 -/6‡ -/6 -/9 -/7½ 20/- 19/4½ 20/-
Trepca, 6/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Tronoh, 15/6‡† -/9 -/7½
Utd. Diamond of Brit. Guiana, 11/6‡
Venture, 5/3 5/-
Vibrita (2s. 6d. pd.), -/7½
Vipond, 4/5½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/3‡ -/6
Anglo-American of S. Africa, 21/6 -/6 -/3 20/11¼
Do., 6% Pref., 91 2½‡
Brakpan, 13/9 4/4½ 5/9 -/6‡† 13/-/+ -/4½‡ -/9 -/2¼
Buena Ventura, 2/- -/4½ -/4½ -/10½ -/11¼ 14/- -/7½ 13/6‡ -/6
-/8 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3 13/10½ 14/1½ -/3 -/3¼
14/1 13/11¼ -/4½ 14/3 -/3 13/10½ 14/1½ -/3 -/3¼
13/3 -/3½ 14/- -/3¼
Cam and Motor, 21/6‡
Chartered and Gen., 10/3
City Deep, 5/3‡
Consolidated of S.-W. Africa, 8/11¼ 9/3
Cons. Main Reef, 14/6 -/9 15/6 -/8‡
Cons. Mines, 70/- -/6 70/- -/7½ -/11¼
Daggafontein, 23/11½ 11/-
Durban Roodepoort, 11/1½ 11/-
East Geduld, 39/7½ -/9 9/-
East Rand Prop., 9/- 9/3‡ 10/2½
Goldenhuis Deep, 6/9 -/10½ -/8¼ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/10½ -/7½
Gen. Mining and Finance, 13/10½ -/9 -/3 14/4½
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 3/3 7/10½
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), Cons., 24/9
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), Cons., 24/9
Grootvlei's Transvaal, 5/3
Harmony, 6/10½ 7/9 3/3 7/4½‡
Ivory Cons., 38/11½ -/9 -/3
Knight's (Witwatersrand), 10/6 -/6
Langlaagte Estate, 23/- 3/- 5/- 4/9 3/9‡ 4/10½ -/9 -/8‡
-/3 -/6 -/3
Longvas Consolidated, 4/0‡ -/3 -/2½ -/12
London and Rhodesian, 1/10½
Mesopotamia (Transvaal) Deep, 1/-
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/9 -/9 5/9‡
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 9/7½ 9/9 4/0‡ -/4½ 5/-
Nchanga, 51/10½‡ 3/11½‡ 6/9 -/6 4/0‡ -/4½ 5/-
1/10½ 4/9 9/4½ 5/- 5/8½ 5/9 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/6
-/3 -/4½ 5/- 5/9 -/3 -/9 2/6 3/1½ -/9 2/9¼
New Kleinfontein, 1/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6‡ -/4½ -/6‡
New Modderfontein, 79/4½ 81/3
New Springs, 37/6 7/- -/6 -/10½ -/3 16/6 17/6 18/5¼ 17/-
New Vaal River, 3/9 -/9
Nourse, 9/3 -/9 -/9‡ 1/-
Oceana Cons., 7/9‡ 1/-
Potgietersrust Platinums, 1/9
Rand Mines, 60/- -/7½ -/3¼
Rand Selection, 9/10½ -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ 7/-
Randfontein Est., 7/11½‡ -/3 -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ 7/-
-/1½ -/6 -/1½ 7/-
Rhodesia Broken Hill Dev., 1/11½ 2/1½ 1/10½ 2/0¼
Rhodesia Congo Border, 2/6 -/7½ -/6 -/10½
Rhodesia Consoler, 2/6 -/7½ -/6 -/10½
Rhodesia-Katanga, 2/9 2/6
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 2/6 5/-
Rhodesian Corp., 14/4½‡ 3/4½‡ 14 7/8 15/16 7/8 15/16
Rhodesian Corpn., 2/- 1/10½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6‡
Rhodesian Seln. Trust, 3/4½‡ 6/3 -/3 -/3 4½ 5/7½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 2/4½ 3/9 2/6 3/9 4/0¼ -/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 87
Do. (no. 99, £34 pd.), 22 1½ 2 2
Do. Op., 99, £34 pd.), 22 1½ 2 2
Robinson Deep, 4/- 15/7½‡ 7/9
Robinson Gold, 1/- 1/- 1/-

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members in respect of the First and Second Preference and Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from 28th June, 1930, to 10th July, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants payable on 31st July, 1930.
JOHN CLARK, Secretary.
Britannic House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.
19th June, 1930.

ANCHOR CABLE COMPANY, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURE STOCK REGISTER will be CLOSED fro v the 19th to the 30th June, 1930, both days inclu de for the preparation of Interest Warrants.
By Order.
HOWARD FOULDS, Secretary.
Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

CALLENDER'S CABLE and CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURE STOCK and the SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT. and SEVEN-and-a-HALF per CENT. "B" PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 30th June, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest and Dividend Warrants.
By Order.
HOWARD FOULDS, Secretary.
Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

CRUCKERS Limited.
4 per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 4 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of July to the 15th day of July 1930 (both days inclusive) to allow of the preparation of the Warrants for the Interest payable on the latter date.
By Order of the Board,
F. C. WINGRAM, Secretary.
54, Friday-street, London, E.C.4.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, BULTFONTEIN MINE, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of July, 1930, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st July, 1930.
A. McPHERSON, London Secretary.
15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 19th June, 1930.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, Limited (KIMBERLEY).
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of July, 1930, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st July, 1930.
J. A. STEVENS, London Secretary.
London Transfer Office, 15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 19th June, 1930.

E. W. TARRY and COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th inst. to the 30th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Dividend Warrant.
By order of the Board,
B. S. J. PITT, Secretary.
Revenue House, 7 and 8, Poultry, E.C.2.

GRIQUALAND WEST DIAMOND MINING COMPANY, Ltd., DUTOITSPAN MINE, Ltd.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of July, 1930, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st July, 1930.
A. McPHERSON, London Secretary.
15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 19 June, 1930.

JOHN BROWNHILL and COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will, by order of the Directors, be CLOSED from June 23rd to June 30th, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest and Dividend Warrants.
GEORGE SENIOR, Secretary.
Springfield and Inkerman Mills, Denby Dale, near Huddersfield.

LONDON and NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed July 1st, at the close of business, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES of the Company's Guaranteed, Preference, and Ordinary Stocks. Interim Dividends declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1930, will be payable only to the Stockholders whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the date so fixed.
Deeds of Transfer should, therefore, be lodged with the Registrar of the Company at Hamilton-buildings, Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.2, before 5 p.m. on 1st July.
By Order,
JAMES McLAREN, Secretary.
Marylebone Station, London, N.W.1.
20th June, 1930.

SPRATTS PATENT, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the "A" and "B" Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.

THE BENGAL IRON COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the SEVEN per CENT. FIRST DEBENTURES of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 30th June, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
C. E. RUTTER, Secretary.
Clutha House, 10, Princes-street, London, E.C.2.
20th June, 1930.

TELEPHONE RENTALS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th inst. to 6th July, inclusive, for the purpose of preparation of Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
G. H. FIELD, Secretary.

TAF FECHAN WATER SUPPLY BOARD FIVE per CENT.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Taf Fechan Water Supply Board Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 31st July, 1930, both days inclusive.
F. J. ALRAN, F.S.A.A., Registrar of 5 per cent. Stock.
Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

WALTER SCOTT, Limited.
The DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 30th June, inclusive.
F. DODD, Secretary.
17th June, 1930.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unusually attractive quaint old-world COTTAGE RESIDENCE standing in own garden; two to three bed, two reception, bath room and kitchen, &c. Small premium for fittings.—Sole Agents, DICKENS, Church-street, Chelsea.
£110 P.A.

51, EVELYN-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
THIS most attractive, modern and convenient red-brick RESIDENCE in excellent repair, substantially built and well fitted, with direct access to gardens, comprising six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, and bright offices; lease of about 43 years, ground-rent £40 per annum. To be SOLD privately at a bargain price or by auction on Wednesday, 25th June next.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

RAYSTER'S, OPPOSITE TUBE AND PARK.
TO be LET, five attractive rooms, kitchen, bath room, for residence or business purposes. Rent £250.—SWAIN and Co., 26, Notting Hill-gate.

WEYMOUTH-STREET. — Attractive double-fronted RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms. Long LEASE for SALE at low ground-rent.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

WELL FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET on CAMPDEN HILL; four bed rooms, two sitting, two bath; wireless; August and September; maids can be left; 7½ guineas a week.—Write E. L

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF G. J. CAWTHORNE, deceased.

MESSRS.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

are instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at THE MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., the valuable BUILDING SITES and INVESTMENTS.

FREEHOLDS.

WESTMINSTER.

INVESTMENTS.
PETTY FRANCE, No. 81.
QUEEN-SQUARE-MEWS, No. 3.
WILFRED-STREET, No. 24.
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BUILDING SITES.
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MARSHAM-STREET, No. 77.
HORSEFERRY-ROAD, No. 88.
MEDWAY-STREET, Nos. 21, 26, 27, 27A, and 27½.
TUFTON-STREET, Nos. 37 and 39.
NEW-STREET, No. 8A.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE.

INVESTMENT.
DARTMOOR-STREET, Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 55, 61, 65, and 67.

HOLBORN.

BUILDING SITE.
CLEMENT'S INN-PASSAGE, No. 11.
INVESTMENT.
ROBERT-STREET, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

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SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, No. 195.

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE.

DARTMOOR-STREET, No. 37 and 39.

WESTMINSTER.

MORETON-TERRACE, No. 14.

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale, of the Solicitors, Messrs. Warren and Warren, 31, Bedford-row, W.C.1, Messrs. Dudley M. Paul and Co., 3, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, Messrs. Grenside and Son, 11, Little College-street, S.W.1, Messrs. Colman and Knight, 3, Verulam-buildings, W.C.1, or the Auctioneers, 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,250. 21 MILES OF MARBLE ARCH.

Golf at Wentworth and Sunningdale, on rising ground, facing South, sand and gravel soil, good views, attractive Tarrant-built.

IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE.
Beautifully fitted all modern conveniences, radiators, and lavatory basins throughout, oak floors, &c.
Hall, two reception rooms, sun room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices, maids' sitting room, company's water; gas; electric light; modern drainage.
Carefully planned garden OF ABOUT ½ AN ACRE.
Strongly recommended.

ELLIS and SONS, 22, Station-approach, Virginia Water, Surrey. (Wentworth 33.)
And 31, DOVER-STREET, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

A SPECIAL PAGE

OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL IN

BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, & OXFORDSHIRE

WILL APPEAR IN "THE TIMES" TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 28)

EWBANK & CO.,

WEYBRIDGE; ADDLESTONE; COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62; Cobham 47.

On high ground and gravel soil.

£7,500. WEYBRIDGE. COUNTRY PROPERTY. PERFECT near London; 10 bed and dressing, three bath, three reception and billiard room; well appointed and fitted. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, 5½ ACRES; orchard, grass tennis courts; GARAGE, stabling, lodge, and living rooms. CENTRAL HEATING, electric light, gas, and water; main drainage.—Details EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

An attractive family house on Two Floors convertible into smaller house and cottage at practically no expense.

£4,750. WEYBRIDGE. On high ground, gravel soil, 25 min. from station (Waterloo 35mins.), close to St. George's Hill Golf and lawn tennis clubs; SOUTH ASPECT, excellent position; 10 bed, two dressing bath, lounge, two reception, maids' sitting room; CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT; four of the above bed rooms and two workshops are contained in a practically detached cottage connected by corridor on first floor; expense of reconversion practically nil; beautiful grounds; 1½ ACRE; stabling; DOUBLE GARAGE; all services. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Delightfully situated near station.

£2,100.—WEST BYFLEET.—Modern pre-War RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, two reception; GARAGE; about ¼ ACRE; tennis court; electric light, water, and gas.—Details EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

COBHAM and STOKE D'ABERNON.—Very attractive architect-built pre-War RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed, bath; recently redecorated; electric light, main drainage; large garden. ONLY £2,300 FREEHOLD. Quick sale.—Keys with EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

By Auction on Wednesday next (unless previously sold privately).

By Order of Executors.

COBHAM, SURREY (conveniently situated close station).—THE WHITE COTTAGE, Avenue-road; two reception, four bed (three fitted basins), bath room; garage; garden; electric light.

ST. MARGARET'S, ELM GROVE-ROAD; large drawing room, dining room, three bed, bath room; space garage; garden; company's water, gas; main drainage.

Auctioneers, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

EASTBOURNE.—Pre-War, sunny position; five bed, bath. Price £1,400. HOUSE and Co., Ltd., 29, Cornfield-terrace.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

ROSE and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

Five minutes from station. Excellent position.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a MODERN RESIDENCE, on gravel soil, maintenance reduction and well panelled vestibule, spacious hall and lounge with parquet flooring, drawing room, panelled dining room, sun room, five bedrooms, two bathrooms; MUSIC OR DANCE ROOM, 24FT. BY 18FT., POLISHED OAK BLOCK FLOORING, RECESSED LOUNGE AND INGLENOOK.

Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and very complete and well-fitted offices. Two garages.

Electric light and power. Company's water and telephone. Main drainage.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, ABOUT HALF AN ACRE, well stocked, Japanese and summer house, &c.—Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (M.40193.)

FOR SALE, well-built LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE on private seaside resort; every modern convenience, gas, electric light, main water, and drainage; two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices.—All particulars from New City Estate Office, near Bognor.

HERTS—BROXBOURNE.

About 10 minutes from Station with Fast train service to City.

FOR SALE, an attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent repair; good hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.

Company's electric light, gas, and water.

Constant hot water supply.

Good garage with pit; well-laid-out grounds, full-size tennis court, flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens.

PRICE £2,500.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (R.816.)

GARDEN of ENGLAND, KENT. 20 minutes West End.—Model up-to-date fitted BIJOU RESIDENCE and GARAGE; two floors; four bed, two reception (offices and 1st floor); usual conveniences; electricity, ideal heating. Rent £115 or Freehold for Sale.—Write X. C. T., Box 1840, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE in delightful rural part of ESSEX; 19 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, billiard room, ample domestic offices; garages and numerous outbuildings; gardens and meadows about 20 ACRES; hunting and golf. PRICE £4,500.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Tele. 100.

HANTS.—Well-built RESIDENCE in old world village of Old Basing, with six bed, three reception, &c., and ½ acre. PRICE £1,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 31, Brook-street, W.1.

HANTS (Winchester).—Pre-War HOUSE, open situation; three reception, five bed, box room, bath; timbered grounds; modern conveniences. FOR SALE privately or by Auction, 23rd June, at very low reserve.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—An ideal HOUSE of three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, seven good garden, fruit trees, glasshouses; few minutes church, shops, Pier, and golf. Moderate Price for quick Sale.—Apply RIDDETTS, Ryde.

KENT, between ASHFORD and MAIDSTONE, favourable South aspect.—RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY, 76 Acres, typical Georgian Residence; three reception, eight bed rooms, company's water, telephone; four cottages; fruit, hop, and arable lands; plantations, hops, pasture, and arable land; eminently suited for extension of fruit growing. FREEHOLD £5,000.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT.—ASHFORD DISTRICT, seven miles from the coast.—Perfectly appointed superior MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath rooms, and offices; electric light, central heating, hot water service, telephone; cottages, garages, and outbuildings; well-stocked gardens, sound pasture, and picturesque woodland, 24½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £2,800.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KNEBWORTH, HERTS (35 minutes from Town).—Well Delighted BUNGALOW, with exquisite garden; four rooms, kitchen, bath, lounge hall; electric light. FREEHOLD £950.—DOUGLAS YOUNG, 213, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

MALVERN (WEST).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE to let; beautifully situated, off main road; five bed rooms, three reception, bath room, kitchen, scullery; electric light, telephone; gas fires in all bed rooms; access to hills.—Write Box B.359, The Times, E.C.4.

MARGATE (on the Sea Front).—Delightful PROPERTY close to famous links can be purchased for £3,750 FREEHOLD; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms; electric light; double garage; beautiful gardens; tennis courts; extra land if required. Suitable school or institution. A great bargain.—REEVE and RAYLY, 7, High-street, Broadstairs.

MID-SURREY, on the outskirts of a delightful old-world village, 1½ mile from Haywards Heath.—To be LET unfurnished or sold, a most attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; ample buildings; beautiful gardens; cottage; 4½ ACRES; all modern conveniences. Ideal for London business man; close to golf. Rent £210 per annum, small premium for tenant's fixtures and improvements.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

NEAR NEWBURY.—OLD COTTAGE with four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, offices, buildings; FOR SALE THREE ACRES meadow; pretty situation and view.—THAKE and PAGDITON, Land Agents, Newbury.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

WONDERFUL VIEWS OVER 30 MILES.

BERKS, 11 miles from Basingstoke.—Beautifully fitted compact Gentleman's ESTATE; 17 bed, five bath, four reception rooms (accommodation on two floors); stabling, garage, cottages; delightfully secluded grounds.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

TO BE LET, 30 MILES OF TOWN.

HERTS.—Genuine TUDOR RESIDENCE in good repair, with modern conveniences, close station; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms; company's gas and water; garage, cottage; beautiful gardens, tennis, paddock. PREMIUM £250.—Inspected by GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

Only £70 PER ANNUM, with 3 ACRES.

WEST SUSSEX, near Horsham (just in the market).—Charming RESIDENCE on two floors, with fine views; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; beautifully laid out gardens of 3½ Acres, tennis court, rock garden and pond, orchard, kitchen garden; electric light, central heating, garage and chauffeur's rooms. PRICE £3,500. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply Owner's Agent, Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., 31, Carfax, Horsham. Tele. 311.

WEST SUSSEX, near Maunings Heath, beautiful district.—Well-built (pre-War) Detached RESIDENCE on two floors; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and scullery; picturesque garden and paddock. Two Acres; Garage. PRICE £1,500. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, 31, Carfax, Horsham. Tele. 311.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX BORDERS.

In pleasant, quiet, old-world surroundings near Newmarket and Cambridge. For SALE, Charming Old FIVE-GABLED RESIDENCE. A beautifully timbered; four reception, six bed; garages, garden, orchard. PRICE £1,600.

AN attractive, well-built RESIDENCE; four reception, six bed, billiard room, bath (hot and cold); gardens, shadow of 5½ ACRES; two picturesque cottages; excellent repair. PRICE £2,200.

BOTH with VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. Shooting, hunting, and fishing.

CHAS. BOARDMAN, Haverhill, Suffolk.

NEW MILTON, HANTS.—Detached RESIDENCE; two bed, two reception, lounge; garage; electric light; close station, quay, beach Barton-on-Sea and New Forest. FREEHOLD £1,250.—DOUGLAS YOUNG, 213, Clapham-road, S.W.9.

HOVE.

ONE of the finest MODERN FREEHOLDS, close to sea, on level ground, and in a purely residential neighbourhood; the property, regardless of cost, is exceedingly well built, of imposing design, and contains large hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and every modern convenience in the domestic offices; large garage; exceptionally attractive garden, which £1,000 has recently been expended; rare opportunity of acquiring a really choice non-basement residence of moderate size in one of the most envied situations on South Coast.—OLIVER TATTERSELL and KENT, Ltd., Estate Agents, 136, North-street, Brighton.

ADJOINING

CHIPSTEAD GOLF COURSE.

Only 35 minutes from London.

ONE of the choicest positions imaginable.—A delightful HOUSE with five bed rooms, bath room, reception rooms; electric light, main water, tennis court, a charming small property at the right price £3,000 FREEHOLD.—Inspected by ALEXANDER, KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

PARKSTONE (BOURNEMOUTH).—Detached, in excellent garden; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; £1,500.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Parkstone, Dorset.

PICTURESQUE FARMHOUSE for SALE in beautiful SURREY country, 1¾ mile station, 21 miles London; five beds, three reception, large rooms; Southern aspect; up to 23 acres may be purchased with house.—For particulars apply BERNARD THORPE, Estate Office, Titsey, Limpsfield, Surrey. ('Phone, Oxted 157.)

RADLETT.—To be LET, first-class MODERN HOUSE, with two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; main drainage, company's water, and electricity; near golf and rail.—Apply E. N. GRACE, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

READING (near).—200ft. up, adjoining golf course.—For SALE, charming detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), lounge hall, two reception; garage, electric light, gas, Co.'s water.—Strongly recommended.

BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—XVth CENTURY COTTAGE, unspoilt but modernized; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; garage; orchard and paddock. FREEHOLD £1,150.—Sole Agent, JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 31, Brook-street, W.1.

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

To be LEASED (Unfurnished) for term of seven years, or by arrangement.

"WILLERSLEY,"

FILEY-ROAD.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE.

Three reception rooms, billiard room, five principal bed rooms (host and cold laid on to three), two dressing, three secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms and one servants' bath room, excellent offices and cellerage, servants' hall; central heating (independent boiler) and open fires; electric light.

Beautiful Gardens: two greenhouses, garage for two cars (all heated from one boiler).

Chauffeur's Cottage adjoining garage.

The property stands in its own grounds of 4.840 square yards.—For further particulars and permits to view apply Russell and Mackay, Solicitors, The Red House, Duncombe-place, York.

SHERINGHAM.—Beach, golf, tennis.—Pleasant up-to-date, medium-sized HOUSE with garden, ready for immediate occupation. Moderate price.—LIMMERS' House Agency, Sheringham (Tel. 4). Crosner (Tel. 29).

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—FREEHOLD SMALL RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW, substantially built; central heating; tennis court; garage. Lovely country, boating, fishing, bathing, golf.—'Phone 55 Twyford, Berks. Write Brown, 58, Paddick's Bridge, Millestone-lane, Hounslow.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

FAVOURITE CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.

SOUTH SUFFOLK (outskirts large residential village).—Gentleman's XVIth-CENTURY OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE-RESIDENCE; small lounge hall, two reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold), inside sanitation; pretty garden, orchard, and excellent paddock. FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,050.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

GENUINE TUDOR GEM.

Quiet, sunny spot amidst lovely timbered surroundings, in good sporting district.

SUFFOLK (just outside residential village).—Charming old SMALL XVIth-CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with great wealth beautiful oak beams, doors, panelling, and open fireplaces; two delightful reception, modern kitchen, four-six bed, bath room; electric light, radiators, modern drainage; delightful walled garden, 4 Acres, with stream; double garage, excellent workshop; very exceptional condition. FREEHOLD. SACRIFICE at £2,100. Highly recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

SURREY.—Detached labour-saving HOUSE, "RUSHTON," Bank-lane, Kingston; three bed, two reception; garage; tennis; close river, station; £2,500, including fittings.

SURREY HILLS (Purley), favourite residential part, high ground and away from traffic.—An attractive Detached RESIDENCE (pre-War); seven bed, bath, three reception and lounge hall; excellent offices, garage; electric light, &c.; charming gardens; good garage. FREEHOLD £2,700.—GILBERT and THOMSON, Purley.

DELIGHTFUL SANDY BEACH 1½ MILE.

£4,250 only for a Gentleman's SMALL ESTATE in beautiful part S. Devon; 300ft. above sea, near well-known River and YACHTING centre. RESIDENCE in perfect order; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, four reception rooms, servants' hall; electric light, central heating, telephone, sanitation; lovely grounds; garage; 12 acres (or 33 acres producing income).—Sole Agents, NICHOLAS, 6, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(continued)

SUSSEX.—Unspoilt rural spot.—Owner will SELL COUNTRY RESIDENCE he built pre-War; seven bed; grounds (others).—YOUNG'S, Auctioneers, Hove.

SUSSEX COAST, near RYE, glorious situation, beautiful hill top, detached RESIDENCE, "ARTHINGWOOD," UDIMORE; perfectly secluded; seven bed, two bath, two reception; good water and drainage; electric light, central heating; detached studio, bungalow cottage, garage, &c.; delightful woodland gardens, lawn, and hard tennis court, currant plantation, orchard, and meadowland 21 ACRES. AUCTION June 25th, as a whole or in lots.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Tempting price to close Estate for choice modern Detached RESIDENCE in lovely country spot, close station between Hampton Court and Esher, well kept up; electric light, constant hot water; panelled dining room; large matured garden; garage space. Let, but early possession possible. What offers?—GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

Eminently suitable for boarding school, guests house (for which good opening). Price £6,200. Will sacrifice for £2,500.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY.—Good residential position, ¼ mile main line station, Waterloo 30 minutes; nine bed rooms, two dressing, two bath rooms, four reception, handsome billiard room; large garages; tennis; 1½ ACRE.—J. E. PURDIE, Chartered Surveyor, Heath-road, Weybridge.

£1,000 WITH 4 ACRES. £4,000 WITH 73 ACRES.

WYE VALLEY (750ft. up).—Old stone-built RESIDENCE, south aspect.

London 1½ hrs., three reception rooms, two bath rooms, six bed rooms.

Electric light, telephone; stabling, garage, farmhouse. Well-timbered pleasure grounds, excellent pastureland. TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice, with complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd.: Rickmansworth.

WEST SUSSEX.—Charming little MODERN HOUSE on high ground, commanding South Downs; four bed rooms; electric light plant and every convenience; over an acre of land; large garage. £1,600 Freehold; no agents.—Write Box J.256, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST WITTERING, on the South Coast, between Hayling Island and Selsey.—A FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, recently built, with private sea frontage; safe bathing.—Apply to the Owner, The Oaks, Woodford Green, Essex, or the Agents, Wyatt and Son, East-street, and Whitehead, South-street, Chichester.

£1,700

will purchase

THE OLDEST COTTAGE

in a charming old-world village near the river, 1½ mile of station, with buses, easy reach of London.

MODERNIZED AND FULL OF OLD OAK.

Two reception, four bed rooms with fitted basins, bath room; gas and electric light, main water, modern drainage.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GARDEN.

NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1. (May. 6363.)

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

CHILTERN HILLS; OVER 600 FEET UP.

25m. t. w'end for six weeks; less for longer.

AVAILABLE mid-July to end September; 14-15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; playroom for children; garages; stabling; two cottages, courts.—WINKWORTH and Co., Curzon-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 2020.)

ANGMERING-ON-SEA. — Well FURNISHED COTTAGE, with large garden, to be let; six beds (Heals), fitted basins, bath; constant hot water, electricity, gas; telephone; garage.—Apply J. P., 201, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 0684.

ASHFORD, FARGHAM-ON-THAMES.—Exceptional easily run; two reception, four bed rooms, bath, usual offices; gas, co.'s water, and drainage; 'phone; garage; garden; charmingly situated, one minute river. FURNISHED; three months. Rent £90. Phil beach-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Frobisher 0016.

MAGNIFICENT POSITION. UNRIVALLED VIEWS SEA AND COUNTRY.

BETWEEN BATTLE and the SEA.—Gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE with every comfort and convenience; three reception, seven bed, two bath; garage two; servants (two) could remain; most attractive pleasure gardens and grounds; paddock, grass and hard tennis courts, sea bathing hut. Owner travelling three months from beginning July and desirous of letting.

Apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 240.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS,

GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

CHARMING HOUSE (no stairs) and garden to be LET for July and August on Thanet cliffs; good train service; six-seven bed rooms, dressing, two three reception, two bath rooms; constant hot water; 15-25 guineas weekly; state period required.—Write Box E.880, Willings, 5, Strand, W.C.2.

CHARMING FURNISHED COTTAGE, glorious views; lovely garden; two sitting, four bed rooms; gas; garage; all sports; near station; any period; 3½gns. weekly.—Swan Bures, Suffolk.

30 MILES WEST OF TOWN.

CHARMING Old-world HOUSE, full of old oak beams, &c.; three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms; electric light, co.'s water, telephone; garage; delightful pleasure grounds, with tennis court, of about 18 acres; beautifully FURNISHED in keeping with the character of the house. Rent, furnished, for the summer, 15gns. per week.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CORNWALL.—FURNISHED HOUSE on the sea front, Looe; three bed rooms; for longer; good position; 10 rooms; every convenience; near beautiful sands, golf, &c.; safe bathing.—Payne, Carbis Bay.

RADNOR-HEREFORD BORDER.

COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET, four to eight weeks, August and September; three reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; good tennis court; lovely views and garden; good golf and through train service near; three maids could remain; uncrowded roads; beautiful unspoilt country.—Capt. Lewis, R.N., Presteigne.

CROWBOROUGH, three weeks, August 11th.—Attractive detached BUNGALOW, five minutes golf links; two bed rooms, two sitting; all modern conveniences; garden; 3gns. week.—"E. R.," Smith's Library, Crowborough.

CROMER.—Charming COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED, July, September; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, dressing room, bath room; pretty garden; garage; one minute sea.—Bellchambers, Cliff Haven.

DARTMOOR.—To be LET, well FURNISHED HOUSE, nine rooms; all modern conveniences; plate, linen; garage; sports centre. 10 guineas.—Write Box K.640, The Times, E.C.4.

DAWLISH.—To be LET, August-September, beautifully FURNISHED labour-saving COTTAGE, magnificent sea view; two reception, three bed rooms, dressing room with bed, bath room; close shops, sea; maid left; 5 or 6 guineas according length let.—Robertson, Inshes.

EASTBOURNE.—For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Estate Agents, 95, Terminus-road.

FELPHAM, BOGNOR.—Comfortable FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, August, accommodation 10 persons; close sea.—Smart, 6, Porchester-court, W.2. (Park 1431.)

FERRING-ON-SEA.—Well FURNISHED brick BUNGALOW on the seashore to be LET any period July, August, and September; 4 bed, cold water, gas and electric light; three bed rooms (sleep five), lounge, sun verandah, bath room, kitchen; garage; private steps to beach; 7 guineas July and September, 8 guineas August. Apply 15, St. George's-road, London, S.E. Telephone, Reliance 1588.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply KHERS and Co., Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

HARLECH, N. WALES.—FURNISHED HOUSE; own grounds; two reception, five double beds, three single; view sea.—Write Box B.371, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLEHAMPTON (on sea front).—Excellently FURNISHED, with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and kitchen; electric light and telephone. Available, July 10ms., August 13gns. weekly. Can be taken Saturday and Monday by calling at house.—Cheney, 36, South-terrace, Littlehampton.

LOVELY unspoilt TUDOR MANOR HOUSE. *Full of old oak. Light off the beaten track between* WINDSOR and TAPLOW,

and near several first-class golf links; eight bed, four reception, two bath rooms, garage for two; beautiful shady garden, hard tennis court; electric bath, telephone. To be LET FURNISHED for August and part September. Rent only 10 guineas a week.

Apply JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (41036).

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

LIMPSFIELD COMMON.—To be LET, FURNISHED for six or 12 months, a very attractive Modern RESIDENCE, situate over 500 feet high and containing: Hall, two reception, five beds, three baths, &c.; garage; one acre of grounds.—For further particulars apply JAS. W. SLACK, Estate Agent, Oxted, Surrey.

MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, CAMBERLEY, SURREY. 30 miles London: three bed rooms, garage, &c., gas, telephone; six-eight weeks August-September; 3 guineas; maid available.—Reply A., care of Hickmott, Camberley.

NEAR LAKE DISTRICT.—To be LET, from August 1st, for five or six weeks, comfortably FURNISHED Detached Modern HOUSE; garden; four bed, three reception, bath, electric light, gas; ¼-mile station, shops, tennis, golf, fishing. Magnificent mountain, woodland scenery. Easy distance lakes, Wensleydale, Ribblesdale; 3gns. weekly.—Eagles, Sedbergh, Yorks.

NEW FOREST.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, 1st July, three months or longer; 15 bed and dressing rooms, three reception, three bath rooms; electric light; telephone; tennis; stabling, garage; good garden and grounds; golf; buck hunting from August.—AUSTIN and WYATT, 18a, London-road, Southampton.

NEWBURY.

OVER 400FT. UP.

TO BE LET

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A perfectly appointed COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in faultless condition; pleasant gravel soil in finely timbered grounds with drive and lodge.

Electric light. Central heating. Four bath rooms.

Hall, lounge, three reception, and billiard rooms, 12 bed rooms, servants' hall; garage with rooms for man; tennis and ornamental lawns, long shrubbery walk, kitchen garden (walled), &c.—Inspected and strongly recommended by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.8773.)

ON KINGTON GOLF LINKS, HEREFORDSHIRE.—SEMI-BUNGALOW; six bed, two sitting rooms, bath room, &c.; garage; telephone; unrivalled position, 1,200ft. above sea level, facing south; to be LET FURNISHED; any period; £5 5s., August £7 7s.—H. Foster, Kingsthorne, Hereford.

OXFORD.—FURNISHED, to be LET few weeks; good garden; large rooms, three sitting, five bed rooms.—Mrs. Stanton, 4, South Parks-road, Oxford.

PRIVATE BEACH, BOGNOR REGIS. — Select RESIDENCE; five bed, three reception; garage, bathing hut, &c., July and August. Write for lists.—GENTLE and GREEN, Aldwick-road.

SCOTLAND.—WIGTOWNSHIRE LOCH.—HOUSE to be LET, August or September; seven rooms; garden; use two boats; pike fishing. Moderate rent.—Apply Moir, Estate Office, Stranraer.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW; well FURNISHED; all modern comforts; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; to be LET, June, July, August; low rent.—For terms and full particulars apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

SHERINGHAM: overlooking sea; available until August 19th.—FURNISHED HOUSE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; garage, and tennis lawn.—WALKER, Agent, Sheringham.

SUFFOLK COAST.—BEACH BUNGALOW; three bed rooms, bath; electric cooker; garage; tennis, golf; July: 6gns. week.—Write Box K.842, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, BOSHAM, CHICHESTER.—To be LET, three reception, 10 bed rooms; electric light, main water; two garages; tennis; garden, vegetables; July-September: 15 guineas.—Vicar, telephone 32 Bosham.

TO be LET, FURNISHED or Unfurnished, non-repairing lease, charming HOUSE adjoining Royal Ashdown Forest links; eight bed rooms (11 beds), three bathe, four reception; central heating, electricity; garage, stabling; tennis.—Write Box J.261, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, OLD TUDOR FARMHOUSE, FURNISHED, in beautiful country, 500ft. above sea-level, for one, two, or three months; off the beaten track but within easy reach of good services. Bristol 15 miles. Bath five miles. Special terms to suitable clients.—Write Box N.1220, The Times, E.C.4

WOKING.—Comfortably FURNISHED, Detached RESIDENCE to be LET for one or three months; two reception, four or five bed bath, &c.; hard tennis court; garage; low rent accepted.—Apply FREDK. HAZELL and Co., 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WEST BYFLEET.—To be LET, mid-July to mid-September; three sitting; four double, one single; one dressing, nursery; garage; tennis court; overlooking golf course; near station; two maids left; 8gns.—"Brakewood," West Byfleet (Byfleet 452.)

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

HACKNEY, MARE-STREET.—LEASE for SALE of ideal BUILDING SITE in this desirable manufacturing district; area about 1¼ ACRE, with access to three roads; gravel subsoil; term about 80 years; extremely low ground-rent; easy conditions; moderate premium; suitable for large manufacturer.—Write Box 2020, at Hornsettles, 80, Chapeldale, E.C.2.

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.

BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.

Finest SITES available on the Sussex Coast, for nice class detched RESIDENCES only. The Estate is uniquely situate IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING CRAIGWELL HOUSE, and has over half-a-mile of direct sea frontage with foreshore rights, and PRIVATE BATHING CHALETS. Houses from £1,500 Freehold ready for immediate occupation. Inquiries invited from private buyers and builders.—Write for interesting illustrated brochure, Local Bognor Agents, or ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, West Bognor Regis, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0491.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

A Well-to-do EASTERN MERCHANT (English), retiring, wishes to get in touch with the owner leaving his Freehold country place, view to PURCHASE, for selling himself and family; unpretentious HOUSE, affording true comfort and rural attractions; accessible one hour of West End; nine or 10 bed rooms, two or three baths, &c.; a few acres would do, or up to 100 acres if pasturage; personal visit to genuine offers.—Send brief particulars and inclusive price (first instance) to "Travancore," care of EWART-WELLS, 11, Bolton-street, Mayfair, W.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE; three bed rooms, &c.; select district; good garden; easy access City.—Write full particulars to Box N.1298, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MESSRS. WILSON and Co. are acting for a client who has recently sold his estate in Sussex and wishes to PURCHASE at once another ESTATE in Berks, Bucks, Oxon, or Kent; residence must be in first-rate order; modern house if of some character not objected to; about 15 bed rooms; at least four cottages; main water particularly desired; well-timbered gardens and park, 100 to 500 acres. A price up to

£20,000

will be paid for the right place.—Owners or Solicitors are requested to send full particulars and photos to Sir R. D., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WANTED to PURCHASE, which shows a fair return on the present rents, the purchaser's wish being to retain the tenants. Not more than 24 hours by train from London and compact, and should not exceed 10,000 ACRES.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London.

WANTED to PURCHASE, on the COTSWOLDS or between CHIPPING NORTON and WOODSTOCK, a PERIOD RESIDENCE, with six-eight beds, three good reception; modern conveniences; secluded garden and land up to 20 ACRES. PRICE up to £4,000.—Send full particulars and photographs to E. B., care of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 108, Mount-street, London, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED, on high ground in a picturesque neighbourhood, at a moderate price, with not less than an acre of land, preferably not clay, a small FREEHOLD HOUSE with three or four bed rooms, within 50 miles of London.—Write Box K.834, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, EAST COAST, two-three months; four bed rooms, bath; near sea, golf, garage; Suffolk preferred.—Write Box K.837, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE from middle of July; three sitting, six bed rooms; near golf; telephone, electric light preferred. No photographs.—C., 14, South Eaton-place, London, S.W.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

SALE of MINT-STREET WORKHOUSE.

The COUNCIL of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK are prepared to receive TENDERS OFFERS for the PURCHASE of their FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as "MINT-STREET WORKHOUSE," which is situated adjacent to the Junction of Southwark Bridge-road and Marshalsea-road, with Borough.

The property contains about 28,000 square feet, and possesses the following frontages, i.e.:—

Mint-street	.. ..	217 feet 5 inches.
Clink-street	.. ..	127 feet.
Qu

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: "Selsidet," Picc, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

NEAR LEITH HILL.

On a South slope of, in a glorious position amidst absolute seclusion, a few minutes from a village and a shopping centre of a good town.
OPEN AND COMMANDING POSITION.

FOR SALE,
COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN UNSPOILED DISTRICT.

The accommodation is arranged on two floors only.
Drawing room 27ft.x22ft., dining room 22ft.x19ft. 3in., morning room 22ft.x16ft., hall 19ft.x17ft., eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room (hot and cold).
Company's water. Electric light. Central heating.
STABLING. GARAGE.
CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GARDENS,
overlooking a lovely piece of parkland, terrace, rose and flower gardens, tennis lawn, parkland, in all about
25½ ACRES.
IN THE MARKET OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE OWNER WHO OCCUPIED FOR NEARLY 30 YEARS.
Recommended by the Sole Agents:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.33480.)

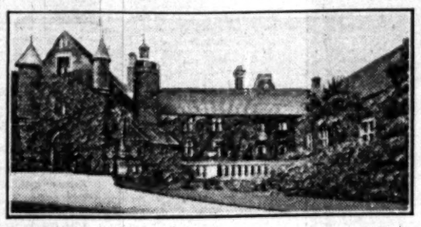
EAST DEVON.

UP ON THE HILLS AND ON GRAVEL SOIL, SIX MILES FROM SIDMOUTH AND 11 FROM EXETER.

To be SOLD, a compact and charmingly quiet and secluded PROPERTY of
ABOUT 19 ACRES,
of which nine are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds including tennis lawn and prolific gardens.
The House is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.
VERY GOOD LODGE, ALSO COTTAGE, EXCELLENT GARAGE, &c.
Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27310.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS—GUERNSEY

A SMALL ESTATE OF DISTINCTION.
"LA HAYE DU PUITS."
In the best residential district—2½ miles from St. Peter Port.

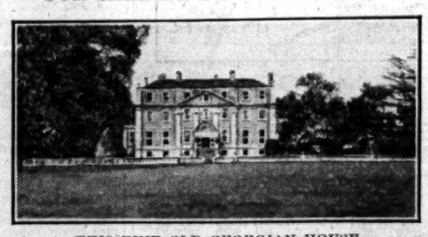


ANCESTRAL HOME (CIRCA XII. CENTURY) OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

Norman entrance, Tower, turrets, and curfew bell. It contains portico entrance hall, three reception rooms, winter garden, business room, baronial hall 31ft. by 17ft. 6in., 10 bed and dressing rooms, attics, tower room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall.
Company's water. Electric light and gas available.
Cottage, stabling, garage and other outbuildings.
EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, park, grass and arable lands, in all nearly
24 ACRES
(would divide).
To be SOLD privately, otherwise will be offered by Auction.
Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, James'-square, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.



THIS FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,
with its park and grounds of about
130 ACRES,
with or without
SHOOTING RIGHTS OVER THE ESTATE OF ABOUT 3,000 ACRES.
Particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

At greatly reduced price.

VIRGINIA WATER.

Amidst lovely scenery, under two miles from WENTWORTH GOLF CLUB.
Easy reach of Sunningdale and Ascot.
For SALE, beautifully appointed RESIDENCE.
250FT. UP. LOVELY VIEWS.
Carriage drive approach; hall, suite of fine reception rooms, including beautifully oak-panelled dining room, billiard room, well-fitted offices, servants' hall, 11 bed rooms.
FIVE BATHS. TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.
Garage for three. Chauffeur's flat with bath.
Useful outbuildings, pair of modern cottages.
GROUNDS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY and heavily timbered, lawns, flower and rose gardens, kitchen gardens, glasshouse, meadowland, &c., in all about
20 ACRES.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41760)

DERBYSHIRE,

in a beautiful part close to Matlock.
For Sale by order of Executors.
ARTISTICALLY BUILT HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE.
Lounge 24ft. by 18ft. Dining room 18ft. by 12ft. Drawing room 22ft. by 17ft. Ante-room, nine bed and dressing rooms. Bath room (hot and cold).
Company's water and gas.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage (if required).
Tennis lawn, rock and ornamental gardens, kitchen garden, meadowland. In all about 7½ ACRES.
PRICE £2,800.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.15379)

In the Fitzwilliam Country.

PETERBOROUGH.

In a very pleasant and rural position only three miles from the City.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD, exceptionally attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE approached by long drive with lodge at entrance; hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, and very complete offices with servants' hall.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM PLANT.
The beautiful grounds are laid out with lawns for tennis and croquet, flower and kitchen gardens, three orchards, meadowland, &c.; in all 18 Acres.
Stabling for five and garage for three cars.
Specially recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.14792.)

12 MILES FROM TOWN.

In a delightfully secluded part.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
A REPLICA OF A TUDOR HOUSE,
with many characteristic features.
Beautifully planned and in very fine condition.
The accommodation: Artistic porch entrance, handsome oak-panelled lounge and staircase, hall with galleried landing, oak-panelled drawing room 27ft. 9in. by 19ft. 6in. into bay, similarly panelled dining room 22ft. by 17ft., morning room, billiard room.
Oak floors to all reception rooms, and leaded windows throughout.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices, with servants' sitting room.
Company's water and gas. Electric light. Telephone. Main drainage.
DOUBLE GARAGE.
The grounds include many fine specimen trees, lawns, shrubberies, and fruit trees, tennis court, rose garden and extensive pergolas, in all about 2½ ACRES.
Most highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.42973.)

BLACKMORE VALE COUNTRY.

Convenient for Main Line Junction. Accommodation on two floors.
DORSET.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, a charming old COUNTRY HOUSE, standing well up with delightful views, within easy reach of Sherborne and other interesting places; good hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Stabling, two garages, cottage and four rooms. *Electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Modern drainage.*
Well-timbered and shady grounds with tennis courts, orchard, and grassland, in all
ABOUT 12 ACRES.
Close to village with church and post office.
Strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.39004.)

PRICE £4,000 or near offer.

SOUTH DEVON COAST.

Glorious views. Delightful climate.
Close to Golf Course.
High up, overlooking beautiful river valley and sea.
DELIGHTFUL and WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE.
In first-class condition.
Ready for immediate occupation.
The accommodation is most conveniently planned, and includes lounge hall, cloak room, drawing, dining, and morning rooms, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, bath room, offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Gravitation water.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Very attractive gardens and grounds.
Tennis lawn. Orchard. Grassland.
ABOUT 4 ACRES.
Inspected and strongly recommended by Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.32927.)

PHONE: REGENT 6773.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

IN AN UNSPOILT AND BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY.

ONLY 15 MILES FROM LONDON. CLOSE TO CELEBRATED GOLF COURSE.
300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.

The charming modern house, erected under the supervision of Sir Ernest Newton, is in first-class order and exceptionally well appointed. Long avenue drive approach. Three delightful reception rooms, eight bed rooms (principal fitted with wash basins), two bath rooms. Complete domestic quarters.
Co.'s lighting and water supply. Central heating, constant hot water service, &c. Stabling, garage with rooms over.
SURROUNDED BY REALLY FASCINATING GARDENS,
which must be seen to be appreciated. Long grass walks, herbaceous borders, hard tennis court, kitchen garden and large paddock. About
7 ACRES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.
A PROPERTY OF UNUSUAL MERIT MOST ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECOMMENDED.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A BEAUTIFUL SECTOR OF SUSSEX.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE ASHDOWN FOREST.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
400 FEET UP.
A luxuriously appointed residence on two floors.
Fine lounge hall or billiard room 30ft. by 22ft., drawing room 25ft. by 28ft., three other good reception rooms, tiled offices, 12 bedrooms, two bath rooms; main electric light and water; radiators in every room; stabling, garages, two cottages, and farmery; beautifully wooded gardens, grounds and meadowland. A property with many attractive and desirable qualities.
FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH 12 ACRES.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE

OF THE BIJOU TYPE. LABOUR SAVING.
SURREY HILLS. 17 MILES OUT.
SOUTH ASPECT. OVER 500ft. UP.
Exceptionally well built and quite a little luxury HOUSE; drawing room, dining room, polished oak parquet floors, six bed rooms, tiled bath room; every convenience; fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; company's electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; detached garage (brick built), with a delightful level and prettily timbered garden, tennis court, rockery, kitchen garden, &c.
ONE ACRE.
FREEHOLD £3,300
(OR OFFER).
Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

REALLY EXQUISITE

AND A GENUINE BARGAIN AT £4,000.
On a lovely ridge of the Chilterns. In the midst of glorious, unspoiled country. Not isolated.

45 MINUTES LONDON,
500 feet above sea level. A simple yet charming old-world residence completely modernised and in perfect order. Three reception, six bed rooms. Tiled offices and two tiled bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating throughout. Water from local council. Garage. Stabling and an unusually good cottage. Delightful gardens, tennis court, orchard, woodland and paddocks.
14 ACRES.
ONLY NEEDS SEEING TO BE PROMPTLY SECURED.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEAR WINCHFIELD, HANTS.

OVERLOOKING MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED COMMONLAND.
On the verge of an extremely pleasant country village.
A good social and sporting district. Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Golf.

38 MILES LONDON.
A substantially built Modern RESIDENCE of artistic elevation. Spacious hall with galleried staircase, three reception rooms, covered loggia, six bed rooms, bath room. Main water and lighting. Sandy soil. Two garages. The gardens lie wholly on the south side of the house. They are diversified in character and form a most appealing feature, including a well-shaded tennis court; choice variety of trees, herbaceous beds; exceedingly well stocked. (No difficulty in keeping maids; near bus route.)
FREEHOLD WITH 1¼ ACRE. £2,850.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

COBHAM & GUILDFORD.

(BETWEEN).
37 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

QUIETUDE AND SECLUSION
add to the many attractive amenities possessed by this charming, modernised Country House, planned on two floors only. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating. Co.'s water and electric light. Modern drainage. Garage, two Cottages. Delightful, well-established gardens with plenty of trees. Woodland, orchard, and paddocks.
12 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,000 (OR OFFER).
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

£300 CASH AND MORTGAGE OF £2,650.
A CHARMING AND UNIQUE LITTLE HOME IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

38 MINUTES LONDON.
On the healthy Chiltern Hills, 400ft. up.
A most attractive, small labour-saving HOUSE with large rooms; newly decorated; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, tiled bath room; Co.'s electric light, gas and water, main drainage; garage; very pretty, matured gardens, tennis court and a delightful little beech wood. In all about 1¼ acres. Would sell with ½ acre for similar cash deposit and £2,150 on mortgage.
REPRESENTING AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

SURREY OFFICE, WEST BYFLEET.

FOR SALE WITH 9 OR 36 ACRES.
HERTS, FAVOURITE UNSPOILED PART.

A delightful Estate in miniature, two miles off main road, in beautiful situation, high up, enjoying good views.
Oak-panelled lounge hall with minstrel gallery, magnificent oak room with heated conservatory adjoining, three reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, first-class offices.
Electric light, excellent water with engine pump, modern drainage, central heating, and separate hot water system.
Excellent stabling and garage accommodation, two cottages and chauffeur's rooms.
DISTINCTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS OF GREAT BEAUTY,
comprising charming rock garden, lily pond, footbridge, lawns for tennis, &c., prolific kitchen garden, small wood, and other delightful features, in all
JUST OVER NINE ACRES,
together with some 27 ACRES of excellent pasture land.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

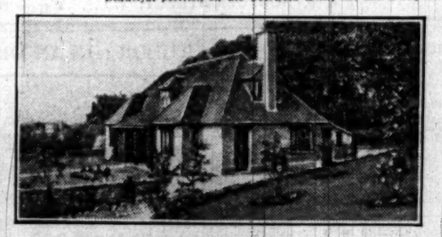
SUSSEX HILLS.

ADJACENT GOLF.
Delightful position about 600ft. above sea level, between Tunbridge Wells and the Coast.

An excellent labour-saving RESIDENCE replete with central heating, electric light, and every convenience. Away from main road and enjoying absolute seclusion.
Three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage and useful outbuildings.
Delightful pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about
2 ACRES.
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
Other land can be obtained.
Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MINCHINHAMPTON GOLF LINKS.

Beautiful position on the Cotswold Hills, one and a-half mile from good Town.



ARTISTIC COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
Five bed rooms, two reception, bath room, offices (lavatory basins, hot and cold in three bed rooms); company's water, own electric light, gas for cooking, central heating, constant hot water; garage for two cars.
Delightful gardens and grounds of about
ONE ACRE.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RICKMANSWORTH AND CHORLEY WOOD.

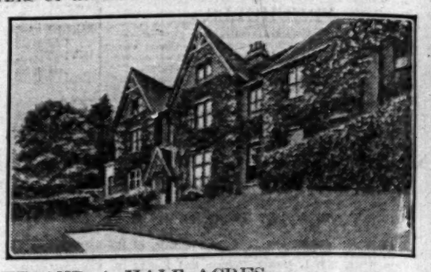
On high ground. Delightful views. Well removed from noise and traffic.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, having every convenience installed. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), bath room and good offices.
Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage. Electric light. Telephone. Good garage. Greenhouse.
VERY CHARMING GARDEN,
with herbaceous borders, full-size tennis court, fishpond, rose pergolas, in all ¾ of an Acre.
PRICE £2,950.
RECOMMENDED AS AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN.
Inspected by the Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Pretty and Ellis, Rickmansworth.

SURREY HILLS.

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR BY ELECTRIC TRAIN.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR HOUSE, conveniently arranged, and containing lounge, three reception, billiard room, cloak room (hot and cold), nine bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and good offices. Gas, complete central heating, co.'s water, electric light; telephone; main drainage available. Garage. Gardener's room. Conservatory.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS,
with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about



THREE AND A HALF ACRES.
FREEHOLD £4,500.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A CITY MAN'S BARGAIN.

HERTS & ESSEX BORDERS.

900 ft. up. Wonderful situation. Fine views.
PRICE ONLY £3,900 WITH 49 ACRES.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, including picturesque residence with lounge hall, three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample offices.
Gas, Co.'s water. Constant Hot Water supply. Modern Drainage.
Garage and Stabling. Model Farm Buildings. Three Cottages. Bungalow.
PLEASURE GROUNDS and rich pasture.
In all about
49 ACRES.
HUNTING, SHOOTING

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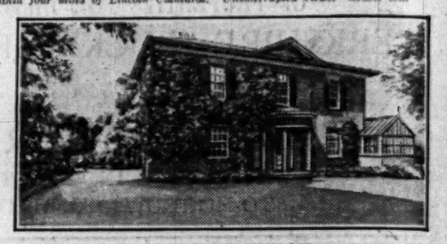
BURTON AND BLANKNEY HUNT.

Fine position on high ground within four miles of Lincoln Cathedral. Uninterrupted views. Gravel soil.

Old-fashioned HOUSE of CHARACTER, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation; hall, three good reception, conservatory, 11 bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Modern sanitation. Unfailing water supply.
Garage accommodation for three or four cars, stabling for eight horses.
Beautiful gardens, affording perfect seclusion, and well stocked with flowering shrubs, fruit trees, fine old timber, tennis lawn, about
3 ACRES.
WILL ACCEPT £3,000 FREEHOLD.



Further particulars HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PLEASANT POSITION IN CAMBS.

High ground, fine views of open country on the outskirts of the University Town.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, designed in the Georgian style, lavishly fitted throughout, approached by drive with entrance lodge.
Large hall, dining and drawing rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Modern drainage; electric light; gas; Company's water; central heating; garage, and other useful outbuildings.
GARDENS AND GROUNDS are laid out with taste, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, many other features, in all about
3 ACRES.
MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines).
Telegrams: Audconsian, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Half a mile from Grange-road Station; four miles from East Grinstead; and six miles from Horley. Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes.

Ready to walk into,
"LARCHWOOD,"
CRAWLEY DOWN,
conveniently planned ON TWO FLOORS ONLY and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms and usual offices.
Electric light; main water; central heating; telephone.
Garage with man's rooms over. Gardener's cottage.
SQUASH RACQUET COURT.
Exceptionally charming gardens with broad terrace, paved walks, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, fruit and vegetable garden, orchard and paddock, in all about
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Golf at Coothorne and on Ashdown Forest.
For SALE, privately or by AUCTION, in July next.
Full details from SOLE AGENTS, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Seven miles from both Worcester (2¼ hours to London) and Kidderminster, and some 20 miles from Birmingham.
WOODFIELD HOUSE, OMBERSLEY.

A delightful old GEORGIAN HOUSE of character, thoroughly modernized and in perfect order.
Lovely situation, high up, unspoiled country.
Fine hall and main staircase; four charming reception rooms; compact offices; nine principal bed and dressing rooms; three or five maids' bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Central heating.
Garage for three or four cars. Ample stabling and outbuildings. Three capital Cottages.
Exceptionally lovely Old English Gardens with walled kitchen and fruit garden and two tennis courts. Old Cedars. Finely-Timbered Parkland, in all about
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For SALE privately, or by AUCTION, on July 23rd, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.
Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors:—Messrs. Southwell and King, 95, High-street, Worcester; and the Auctioneers:—CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

IN AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE,
ONLY 14 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.
EIGHT MINUTES FROM STATION, 25 FROM WATERLOO.

At a price which must appeal even in these depressing times.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE.
Lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices, with servants' hall.
Electric light and power, company's gas and water.
Main drainage. Telephone.
Excellent garage for two cars. Usual outbuildings.
Charming gardens, with tennis court, paddock with small lake, about
1 1-3 ACRE.
Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

AT A LOW RESERVE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

In a beautiful unspoiled district, between Newtown and Llandiloes.
Two miles from Llanllwm with Station, one mile off main road.
THE HAFOD, LLANDINAM.
Charming HOUSE in excellent order. 450 feet up, facing South. Hall, two large sitting rooms, sun parlour, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Power available for electric light; good water. Garage, stabling; nice garden. Two tennis courts, orchard, meadow, and wood. Mountain stream.
Total area about
12 ACRES.
Shooting. Fishing.
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NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

CHARMING POSITION, FOUR MILES FROM AN OLD MARKET TOWN.
DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE, THOROUGHLY MODERNIZED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER. APPROACHED BY TWO DRIVES.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight principal and ample servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Electric light; lavatory basins in bed rooms; good water supply.
Capital stabling and garages, four cottages; lovely well-timbered garden with two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, yew hedges, &c.
Farm and 120 acres of woodlands if required.
For SALE with from 16 up to 235 ACRES.

Good hunting, shooting and fishing in neighbourhood. Strongly recommended.
Apply the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE-STREET, SHREWSBURY.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.

Six miles from Kingsbridge and Dartmouth.
"SHEPLEGH COURT," BLACKAWTON,
occupying a lovely position.
Lounge hall, billiard and four reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices. Parquet floors. Electric light and all modern conveniences. Excellent order. Garage. Two cottages. Stabling.
LOVELY GROUNDS OF A TROPICAL NATURE.
Hard tennis court, walled vegetable garden.
With parklands about
75 ACRES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday next, June 25th, at 2.30.

THE FINEST VALUE IN THE WEST COUNTRY.
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SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT. Nominal Reserve. Owner Abroad.

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The picturesque Tudor Freehold,
FRITH MANOR, EAST GRINSTEAD.
Approached by drive from quiet country lane, it contains:—Lounge hall, two reception, bath, six bed rooms, large attic, and usual offices. Oak-beamed and rattered ceilings, oak doors, oak doors, &c.
MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC AND GAS MAINS AVAILABLE. TELEPHONE.
STABLING, COTTAGE, BARN and OUTBUILDINGS.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with orchard, paddocks and woodland; in all about
13¼ ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, at 2.30 p.m. on JUNE 25th.
Full details from the Solicitors:—Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co., 36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Sole Agents:—CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTHANTS BORDERS.

FASCINATING TUDOR RESIDENCE, partly dating from Queen Anne's reign, approached by drive, surrounded by characteristic pleasure grounds and well timbered park lands.
CONTAINS:—Billiard and four reception, four bath, 19 bed and dressing rooms, &c. Stabling, garages, cottages. Home farm and buildings with an area, mainly pasture, of about
170 ACRES.
A Perfect Home. For SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1.

ENFIELD.—Nine miles King's Cross; quiet, select position, open view back, front; detached double-fronted HOUSE with large and lofty rooms; eight-nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light, gas, water, main drainage, excellent decorations; garage for two cars; matured gardens, tennis lawn, &c.; about ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £3,100.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

TALBOT WOODS, BOURNEMOUTH.—Fine modern detached RESIDENCE, with main services, radiators, &c.; two floors only; five bed rooms, fitted basins, bath room, three reception rooms; servants' hall, and pretty gardens.
FREEHOLD £3,500.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

Between
HASLEMERE & PETWORTH, SUSSEX.
Perfect country surroundings, nearly 500ft. up, facing south.
UNIQUE MINIATURE ESTATE of 30 ACRES
of rich pasturelands, lovely gardens, and a replica of Tudor farmhouse of moderate size, perfectly equipped; excellent farm buildings.
FREEHOLD £5,500, or with four acres only £3,500.
Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

UPSET PRICE £1,000.
EACHWAYS, THE PARK, SIDCUP.—Detached red-brick, non-basement corner RESIDENCE, overlooking the Common. Accommodation:—Eight-bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; electric light, gas; telephone; small garden. Leasehold at £12 per annum ground-rent.
To be SOLD by AUCTION at a later date. Offers invited privately.
Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

IVER, BUCKS.—22 minutes Paddington, overlooking well-timbered park. Modern RESIDENCE having five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; fitted basins; central heating, electric light. Garage. Large garden, space for tennis.
FREEHOLD
£2,600.
Inspected and recommended, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above. Agents.

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